GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1885-86.



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REPORT

ON



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

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I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE salient points in the educational history of the past year have been the contraction of the field of Government effort in lower primary education, and the consolidation and improvement of the existing system; the steady advance made in education of every other class, almost exclusively through the agency of private effort; the progress that has been made, in the face of considerable difficulties, in the attempt to carry out the recommendations of the Education Commission; and, dominating all, the imperious necessity that has existed for the reduction of educational expenditure—a reduction that has been effected to the extent of nearly a lakh and a quarter.

2. The following statement shows in the most summary form the comparative statistics of educational institutions of all classes submitting returns to the Department for the past two years:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Year 1884-85.		Year 1885-86.		Average number of pupils, 1885-86.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Public Institutions—					
University ... Colleges	25	2,779	26	2,998	115
Secondary ... High English schools ...	249	53,272	264	57,623	218
Secondary ... Middle " " ...	709	49,186	732	52,003	71
Secondary ... " vernacular " ...	1,140	66,011	1,141	63,944	56
Primary ... Upper primary " ...	2,722	100,738	3,087	113,526	37
Primary ... Lower " " ...	62,863	1,121,900	47,623	986,160	21
Special	67	4,813	90	5,733	64
Female	2,354	44,112	2,336	46,293	20
Total Public Institutions ...	70,129	1,412,841	55,299	1,328,280	
Private Institutions—					
Advanced: teaching—					
Arabic or Persian	940	10,845	1,302	18,766	14
Sanskrit	1,088	9,841	577	5,446	9
Elementary: teaching a vernacular only or mainly	372	5,265	234	3,689	16
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	112	1,748	121	1,848	15
Total Private Institutions ...	2,512	27,339	2,234	29,749	
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,641	1,470,180	57,533	1,358,029	

3. The steady advance in the total number of schools and pupils recorded year after year since 1877 has now for the first time received an apparent check. The result of the operations of the year is a loss of 15,108 schools and of 112,151 pupils. This loss is explained by the rigorous exclusion from the departmental examinations for rewards, and subsequently from the annual returns submitted by the local inspecting officers, of all schools with less than 10 pupils each, and of those that have existed for less than six months. The decrease

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has been largest in the Divisions of Patna, Bhagulpore, Dacca, and Orissa, where the number of small schools was all along reported to be considerable, and to a less extent in the Burdwan, Chittagong, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, the Presidency Division alone showing a small increase. The salutary measures that have been adopted of late years for the consolidation and improvement of existing primary schools, the gradual raising of the standard in them, and the withdrawal of aid from those that use no printed books, have also necessarily tended to the weeding out of weak institutions under inefficient teachers, and to an appreciable increase in the number of upper primary schools. All these causes will be considered in detail under the head of primary education.

4. The following figures show the comparative increase and decrease in schools and pupils during the last six years :—

In	1881	there was a gain of	8,131	schools and	109,459	pupils.
„	1882	„	„	10,572	ditto	178,156	„
„	1883	„	„	10,809	ditto	204,447	„
„	1884	„	„	1,369	ditto	81,517	„
„	1885	„	„	2,384	ditto	77,571	„
But „	1886	„	a loss of	15,108	ditto	112,151	„

Dividing the loss in pupils by the loss in schools, we arrive at a result which is entirely in accordance with past experience, namely, that the unreturned schools had an average of about 8 pupils each. The average number of pupils in lower primary schools has accordingly risen from 16, 17, and 18 in the three preceding years, to 21 in the year under report. In the number of schools under control we have now reverted to the position of 1882; in the number of pupils we have advanced beyond that of 1883.

5. The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tipperah, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpore, of which the schools are not included in our returns, amounted by the last census to 68,160,598, of whom 33,917,217 were males and 34,243,381 were females. Reckoned at the usual proportion of 15 per cent., the number of male children of school-going age would be 5,087,582, and the number of female children 5,136,507. Of the scholars in our returns, 1,277,959 are boys, and 80,070 are girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age, over one in four is at school; of all girls of a school-going age one in 64. As the number of towns and villages in Bengal is close upon 260,000, it appears that there is rather over one school to every five villages, a village being defined as that which has less than 5,000 inhabitants down to the smallest hamlet.

6. A consideration of the foregoing tables gives the following results. There is an increase of one in colleges, due to the opening of college classes in connexion with St. Paul's school, Darjeeling, and there is a a gain of 221 collegiate students. High English schools show a gain of 15 schools and 4,351 pupils. Middle schools, English and vernacular, show an increase of 24 schools and 750 pupils. It will be seen that some of the largest and best vernacular schools have taken to learning English, and have thus been transferred to the middle English class. In upper primary schools there is an increase of 365 schools and 12,788 pupils, a fact which shows that the standard of primary education is steadily advancing. There is a decrease of 15,240 lower primary schools with 135,740 pupils, owing to causes explained already. Special instruction shows an apparent increase of 23 schools and 890 pupils, arising from the erroneous inclusion under that head of 18 maktabs in the district of Bankoora, which have adopted departmental standards and are elsewhere shown under primary schools. Under the head of female education there is a loss of 18 schools, but an increase of 2,182 pupils. Among private institutions not conforming to departmental standards, there is a considerable increase in those teaching Arabic or Persian, but a large falling off in those teaching Sanskrit. The loss arises exclusively in the Patna Division, where more than 500 Sanskrit tols have been unnecessarily excluded from the returns by reason of having less than ten pupils a piece—a restriction which was intended to apply only to public primary schools. Elementary vernacular schools or indigenous patshalas also show a large decrease arising from a similar cause. Under "other schools" there is a slight increase. Detailed explanations of the changes under each head will be found in the different sections of this report.

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7. The following table classifies schools according to their management:—

	1885. Schools.	1885. Pupils.	1886. Schools.	1886. Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
Under public management—				
Maintained by the Department ...	325	30,955	328	30,992
" by Municipal Boards ...	43	3,079	48	3,834
Under private management—				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	63,246	1,286,625	46 692	1,130,280
Unaided	6,515	122,182	8,231	163,174
Total ...	70,129	1,442,841	55,299	1,328,280
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—				
Of indigenous instruction ...	2,512	27,339	2,234	29,749
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,641	1,470,180	57,533	1,358,029

8. There is an increase of three in the number of institutions maintained by the Department, which is thus accounted for:—A zillah school was opened at Khoolna on the 1st April 1885; a gain of three in middle schools was neutralised by an equal loss in upper primary and industrial schools; and there is an increase of one primary school and one madrassa. Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards have increased from 43 to 48; two high English, two middle, and one "other" school having been added to the list during the year. The loss in aided institutions is 16,554. Aided colleges have increased by one, high English schools by 6, middle schools by 22, upper primary schools by 377, and special and other schools by 22; while lower primary schools show a decrease of 16,982. This decrease is, in a small measure, the result of the transfer of a number of weak patshalas to the unaided list, but is chiefly due to the exclusion of schools with less than 10 pupils from the returns. In unaided public institutions there is an increase of 1,716, mainly in lower primary schools, as explained above; but it is to be noted that there is an increase of two in law colleges and of three in high English schools, while middle and upper primary schools show a small decline. Of the 73 high and 255 unaided middle schools, about 250 are believed to exist in the hope of getting a Government grant. In indigenous schools, *i.e.*, patshalas, maktabs, tols and madrassas that do not conform to departmental standards, there has been a nominal loss of 278 schools, the increase in maktabs and madrassas not having been large enough to counterbalance the great loss in Sanskrit tols, owing (as above explained) to the exclusion of institutions with less than 10 pupils from the returns.

9. The following table compares the expenditure for the year with the budget provision, the figures being supplied by the Accountant-General. They include only those amounts which have been paid from or into Government treasuries on account of "Education." Some difficulty in the comparison of sanctions and actuals arises from the fact that a revised classification of the heads of expenditure was effected in the middle of the year, involving several transfers from one head to another:—

Budget head of expenditure	Sanctioned estimate, 1885-86. Rs.	Actuals, 1885-86. Rs.
Direction	71,600	53,269
Inspection	4,08,100	4,48,043
Government colleges, general	4,48,100	3,82,860
Ditto, professional	1,06,000	96,844
Government schools, general	6,12,600	6,51,729
Ditto, special	1,26,300	1,60,245
Grants-in-aid	5,86,500	5,87,040
Scholarships	1,76,000	1,76,247
Primary schools	7,45,000	6,90,854
Miscellaneous*	24,500	31,029
Refunds	2,000	6,421
Total ...	33,07,000	32,84,581
Less receipts (including interest)	5,68,032	5,38,593
Net Government expenditure	27,38,968	27,45 988

* Including grants for the encouragement of literature.

10. The sanctioned expenditure for 1884-85 having been Rs. 33,97,000, subsequently increased to Rs. 34,07,000, and the actual expenditure

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Rs. 34,00,000, the estimates for 1885 86 were originally fixed at Rs. 33,87,000, but were reduced after the beginning of the year to Rs 33,07,000, by a reduction of Rs. 50,000 in grants-in-aid, Rs. 15,000 in the primary grant, Rs. 12,000 in inspection, and Rs. 3,000 in Government colleges. On this reduced estimate of Rs. 33,07,000 a still further saving of Rs. 22,400 has been effected, through the vigilant control exercised by Mr. Tawney over the expenditure of the Department. Receipts have, however, fallen short of the estimate by Rs. 29,400, so that the net expenditure exceeds the estimate by Rs. 7,000. The decrease of Rs. 18,331 under Direction is due to the transfer during the year of the establishments of District Committees (Rs. 19,500) to the head of Government schools, and also to the fact that the new head and second assistants did not draw the estimated salaries of their appointments. The increase of Rs. 39,643 under Inspection is owing to the appointment of Assistant Inspectors for the Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Dacca Divisions, and to the increased travelling allowances drawn by officers. The large saving of Rs. 65,240 under Government colleges, general, is partly accounted for by the absence of Mr. Tawney on deputation, and of Mr. Eliot on furlough, and the appointment in their place of officers on smaller salaries. It is, however, chiefly due to the transfer of the Calcutta Madrassa with its estimated expenditure of Rs. 43,000 from the head of colleges to that of "Government schools, special." The saving of Rs. 9,156 under Government colleges, professional, was effected partly in the Engineering College and partly in the Law Departments. The increase of Rs. 39,000 in Government schools, general, is mainly due to the transfer to this head of the establishments of District Committees, to the establishment of the Khoolna zillah school, and to the sanction of expenditure from the surplus balances of zillah schools. The increase of Rs. 34,000 under Government schools, special, is accounted for by the transfer of the Calcutta Madrassa to this head, and by the decreased charges in some of the other institutions. The large decrease of Rs. 54,000 under primary schools was due to the stringent orders about expenditure, the result being a large saving in all parts of Bengal expect Calcutta and the Presidency Division. The increase under Miscellaneous was for the most part due to increased expenditure for the encouragement of literature and for the remuneration of examiners, the fee-receipts under the latter head having been largely under-estimated.

The receipts fell short of the estimate by Rs. 29,500. The actual contributions from municipalities amounted to only Rs. 6,620 against an estimate of Rs. 20,000. "Miscellaneous" receipts (of the nature of which this Department has no information) fell from an estimate of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 11,000. Owing to transfers from one head of account to another during the year, it is difficult to trace other causes of variation; but it appears that there was a large falling off in the anticipated fee-receipts of colleges.

It may be noticed that the actuals of receipts and expenditure are in very close accordance with the revised estimates for education, published in the Financial Resolution dated 31st August 1886.

11. The following table compares the expenditure for the last two years as taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction, and not the budget head of expenditure, is here made the basis of classification. The statement includes not only public expenditure, but expenditure from private sources, such as fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools; it also includes the receipts and charges of medical education, and the charges for school buildings:—

	Year 1884-85.		Year 1885-86.	
	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	......	31,000	......	81,000
Collegiate	3,27,000	5,62,000	3,15,000	5,47,000
Secondary	5,82,000	24,35,000	5,85,000	25,01,000
Primary	6,51,000	27,18,000	5,87,000	24,53,000
Female	1,39,000	4,77,000	1,44,000	5,03,000
Special	4,14,000	5,60,000	4,11,000	5,53,000
Scholarships	1,64,000	1,85,000	1,68,000	1,94,000
Buildings	1,92,000	2,29,000	1,12,000	1,19,000
Furniture and apparatus ...	8,000	9,000	8,000	9,000
Miscellaneous	1,06,000	1,09,000	1,11,000	1,37,000
Superintendence	4,97,000	5,00,000	5,49,000	5,51,000
Total ...	30,80,000	78,15,000	29,90,000	76,48,000

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12. The net Government expenditure has decreased by Rs. 90,000, owing to the reductions effected during the year, and the total expenditure by Rs. 1,67,000, owing to the exclusion of 15,000 small schools from the returns. The percentage of Government expenditure to the total cost of education is 39·1 against 39·4 last year. Had returns of expenditure been received from the large unaided colleges of Calcutta, and from some other successful public institutions under private management, the proportion of Government expenditure would have been somewhat smaller.

University education shows a large increase of expenditure, owing to the fact that in the previous year there had been no examinations and no payment of examiners. Under collegiate instruction there has been a decrease of Rs. 12,000 in Government expenditure. The saving in the Presidency College was Rs. 10,000, owing to the retirement of two of the professors, the absence of Mr. Tawney and Mr. Eliot, and the appointment in their places of officers on lower salaries. The Patna and Hooghly colleges saved Rs. 6,000, while the Dacca and Rajshahye colleges expended Rs. 4,000 more than in the previous year. Secondary instruction shows an increase of Rs. 3,000, almost wholly in European schools. In primary schools there is a decrease of Rs. 64,000, shared by all the divisions except the Presidency and the town of Calcutta, which show a small increase. The increase under female education took place in European schools, and in the divisions of Burdwan, Patna, Bhagulpore, and the town of Calcutta, while the Dacca Division shows a decrease of Rs. 3,000. The saving of Rs. 3,000 under special instruction is accounted for by a reduction of Rs. 4,000 under Training Schools and schools of medicine, and by other charges that nearly balance. The increase under scholarships arises from the temporary increase made in their number in 1884 in order to meet the requirements of the increased number of candidates at the departmental examinations. The expenditure on buildings shows a decrease of Rs. 80,000, Rs 59,000 of which was on account of European schools. The remaining amount was saved in the Public Works Department under orders stopping all repairs except those that were urgently necessary. The increase under the head miscellaneous amounted to a large sum in the divisions of Dacca, Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, and Chittagong, while the Patna, Burdwan, Presidency and Orissa Divisions show a decrease. The cost of superintendence has increased by Rs. 52,000. This is in a large measure due to the increase of the salary of third-grade Sub-Inspectors from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, the appointment of Assistant Inspectors for the Burdwan, Dacca, and Rajshahye Divisions, and the increased travelling allowances drawn by inspecting officers in the river districts under the orders of the Government of India

13. The fee-receipts of institutions under public management (Rs. 4,84,000) show a decrease of Rs. 500 over those of the last year. The increase of Rs. 7,500 under high schools, of Rs. 4,500 under other schools, and of Rs. 1,000 under law, medicine, and engineering, has been more than counterbalanced by the decrease of Rs. 13,500 in general colleges. The decreased attendance at some of the Government colleges, and the non-payment of fees by second and fourth-year students for the last three months of the official year, on completion of their two years' attendance at lectures, account for this falling off. The aided colleges, however, show an increase of Rs. 7,000 in fee-receipts. Taking together all classes of public schools under private management that receive grants-in-aid, it is seen that their fee-receipts have been reduced from Rs. 22,86,000 to Rs. 21,81,000. The amount of their local income from endowments and subscriptions was Rs. 9,60,000 against Rs. 10,89,600 in the preceding year. This large falling of is due to the exclusion of all schools with less than 10 pupils from the central examinations for rewards, and subsequently from the district returns. The amount of the Government grant paid to all classes of aided schools has similarly fallen from Rs. 11,74,000 to Rs. 11,18,000. The total contributions from municipalities in aid of schools amounted to Rs. 74,600 against Rs. 71,400 in the preceding year. The amount was thus distributed. A sum of Rs. 6,600 was paid to schools under departmental management, Rs. 11,100 to schools managed by Municipal boards, and Rs. 56,900 to schools under private management.

14. The following table sums up for reference the statistics of attendance and cost in all classes of public schools for native boys; the schools for

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Europeans, which are far more expensive institutions, being separately dealt with in a subsequent section of this report:—

Schools for Native Boys.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. To Government.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. Total.	Percentage of Government cost to total cost.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
High English Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the department	52	283	235	83·04	9 9 11	31 5 8	30·6
Ditto by municipal boards	4	229	179	78·1	0 15 3	18 6 4	5·1
Under private management—							
Aided by the department or by municipal boards ...	130	144	112	77·7	3 15 1	19 7 0	20·2
Unaided	69	279	233	83·5	......	17 0 2	......
Total High English Schools ...	255	210	171	81·4	......	......	.....
Middle English Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the department	11	.16	94	81·03	8 9 0	16 14 4	50·6
Ditto by municipal boards	8	177	147	83·05	0 7 2	7 15 1	5·6
Under private management—							
Aided by the department or by municipal boards ...	547	64	50	78·1	3 14 1	12 8 1	31 02
Unaided	155	59	47	79·6	......	7 10 10	.. .
Total Middle English Schools ...	716	64	50	78·1	......	......	......
Middle Vernacular Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the department	179	48	37	77·08	5 7 11	8 6 10	65·2
Ditto by municipal boards	9	134	102	76·1	......	7 12 10	......
Under private management—							
Aided by the department or by municipal boards ...	57	51	39	76·4	2 9 11	7 8 3	34·8
Unaided	6	56	42	75·	......	5 11 0	......
Total Middle Vernacular Schools ...	1,141	52	40	77·	......	.....	...
Upper Primary Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the department	20	34	22	64·7	2 14 1	3 7 3	83·4
Ditto by municipal boards	6	32	14	43·7	......	3 8 3	... .
Under private management—							
Aided by the department or by municipal boards ...	2,076	33	27	81·8	1 9 6	3 7 4	46·08
Unaided	78	30	23	76·6	......	3 5 9	......
Total Upper Primary Schools ...	3,080	33	27	81·8	......	......	......
Lower Primary Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the department	9	14	10	71·4	6 3 6	10 9	93·2
Ditto by municipal boards	20	21	9	42·8	......	3 9 2	......
Under private management—							
Aided by the department or by municipal boards ...	40,032	19	16	84·2	0 8 8	2 6 6	22·5
Unaided	7,502	15	11	73·3	......	1 15 3	......
Total Lower Primary Schools ...	47,623	18	15	82·8	......	......	..

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15. The percentage of attendance in high English schools has risen from 80·2 to 81·4; in middle schools, both English and vernacular, it remains nearly constant at 78 and 77. The few upper primary schools maintained by the Department show a decrease in attendance from 66·6 to 64·7, and those maintained by municipal boards from 53·3 to 43·7, while aided schools of this class (the great majority) show an improvement from 80 to 81·8 per cent. Unaided upper primaries have gone down from 78·8 to 76·6 per cent. The general result, however, is an improvement (from 79·4 to 81·8) in the attendance of this class of schools. Lower primary schools furnish a percentage of 82·8 against 81·2 in the preceding year. Those maintained by the Department have declined from 72·2 to 71·4; while municipal schools give 42·8 against 39·1 per cent. The low attendance in departmental primaries is due to the backwardness of the people amongst whom they have been set up; in municipal schools, whether upper or lower primary, the attendance is so remarkably low (about 43 per cent.) that it must be due to special causes, of which, however, no explanation is given in the reports. The subject is of obvious importance in view of the transfer of Government schools to municipal bodies, and special attention will be given to it. In aided lower primaries, which form the great bulk of these schools, there is an improvement from 81·2 to 84·2 per cent. This high average has been maintained from year to year in the face of much hostile criticism. In previous reports I have frequently criticised these high percentages of attendance, as showing that the registers are untrustworthy. It is quite possible, however, that I have overlooked one point of importance, namely this, that a patshala is ordinarily kept up for the benefit of children residing in its immediate neighbourhood, who are either taken to school by their relatives, or forced to attend every day by the guru himself in accordance with time-honoured custom. In the case of a big school, deriving its pupils from a large area, such a system of compulsory attendance is out of the question.

16. The returns of the average cost of a pupil in each class of schools show a general reduction. In Government high English schools the cost is nearly stationary; but in municipal schools there is a decrease from Re. 1-11-1 to Re. 0-15-3 in the cost to Government, and also a sensible decrease in the total cost. Aided high schools cost Rs. 3-15-1 to Government against Rs. 4-2-5; but their total cost increased from Rs. 19-2-11 to Rs. 19-7. Government middle English schools show a decline in Government expenditure from Rs. 11-11-8 to Rs. 8-9, and in total cost from Rs. 27-7-5 to Rs. 16-14-4. There are only 11 schools of this class, but most of them are comparatively costly institutions, such as the two schools in Calcutta, the boarding schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the Darjeeling zillah school. Municipal schools of this class cost Re. 0-7-2 per pupil, though in the preceding year they cost nothing to Government. The Government cost in aided middle English schools is Rs. 3-14-1 against Rs. 4-1-9. In Government vernacular schools the cost to Government was Rs. 5-7-11 against Rs. 5-0-5, while in aided schools of the same class the cost was nearly stationary at about half that rate. Government upper primary schools cost the State Rs. 2-14-1 against Rs. 3-7-4 in the year before, but aided schools of this class show little or no change. The same remark applies to the aided lower primaries, which cost Government Rs. 0-8-8 against Rs. 0-8-9, while their total cost has been reduced from Rs. 3-11-7 to Rs. 2-6-6 per pupil. The cost of vernacular education in the few municipal schools of Bengal, whether middle or primary, is entirely borne by the municipalities, Government not being called upon to make any contribution towards their expenditure. It is a noteworthy fact that the Municipality of Calcutta does not maintain a single school of any class, nor does it contribute in any way towards the support of those that are maintained by Government or by private bodies. Calcutta occupies in this respect an isolated position among the great presidency towns of India. It has been already noticed that the contributions of municipalities throughout Bengal to Government schools (estimated at Rs. 20,000) fell to something like Rs. 6,000, though two years ago the receipts from this source had risen to Rs. 12,000.

17. The classification of pupils according to their progress in all schools of general instruction is shown in the following table. The *high stage* includes pupils in the first two classes of high schools; the *middle stage* includes pupils

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in the lower classes of these schools and in the higher classes of middle schools down to the point which marks the limit of primary instruction ; the *upper primary stage* includes the higher section, and the *lower primary* the lower section, of primary schools or classes, these last again being divided into those who are reading and those who are not reading printed books :—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1886.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Higher section (reading printed books).			Lower Primary Stage. Lower section (not reading printed books).			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High English	269	58,105	13,297	45	13,342	17,483	119	17,602	14,738	141	14,879	11,359	205	11,564	478	46	524	57,355	556	*57,911
Middle "	762	54,378	14	19	33	9,478	435	9,913	15,559	622	16,181	22,804	767	23,571	4,157	523	4,680	52,012	2,366	54,378
Do. vernacular	1,156	64,752	...	...	...	10,189	90	10,279	16,405	214	16,619	27,953	870	28,823	8,711	310	9,021	63,268	1,484	64,752
Upper primary	3,373	123,242	...	...	...	391	134	525	20,928	1,658	22.586	58,962	7,588	66,550	29,875	3,706	33,581	110,156	13,086	123,242
Lower "	49,623	1,019,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,751	557	5,308	557,020	30,906	587,926	395,652	30,186	425,838	957,423	61,649	1,019,072
Total ...	55,183	1,319,549	13,311	64	13,375	37,541	778	38,319	72,381	3,192	75,573	678,108	40,336	718,444	438,873	34,771	473,644	1,240,214	79,141	*1,319,355

* Returns of 194 boys of La Martiniere School have not been furnished.

The percentage of students not reading printed books, which had fallen in the previous year from 43·6 to 39·8, has again fallen to 35 9.

18. The following compendious summary of the foregoing table compares the salient figures for 1884-85 and 1885-86 :—

Stage.	Number of Pupils. 1884-85.	Number of Pupils. 1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.
High	11,335	13,375	2,040	......
Middle	36,223	38,319	2,096	......
Upper primary	69,823	75,573	5,750	......
Lower " (higher section)	745,765	718,444	......	27,321
Ditto (lower section)	571,759	473,644	......	98,115
Total ...	*1,434,905	†1,319,355	9,886	125,436
			Net ...	115,550

* Exclusive of 314 pupils whose returns were not furnished.
† Ditto of 194 ditto ditto ditto.

19. While the total number of pupils in secondary schools has increased during the year by 4,777, or 2·7 per cent., the number in the high and middle stages has increased by 4,136, or by 8·6 per cent. This clearly marks a satisfactory record of progress in secondary instruction. Upper primary schools show an increase of 23,766 pupils, or 24 per cent., but the increase of pupils in the upper primary stage is 5,750, or only 8·2 per cent. In other words, many of the schools newly admitted to the upper primary standard are as yet without strong upper classes. The large decrease in both sections of the lower primary stage is due to the exclusion from the returns of all schools having less than 10 pupils each. The number of pupils not reading printed books is 438,873. These comprise the large proportion of little children in a patshala, generally between four and seven years of age, who scrawl letters on the floor and join in shouting out the multiplication table and other tables of native arithmetic, familiarity with which is thus acquired by constant repetition. A reference to the first of the two tables shows that the number of such children is very small in high schools, but rapidly increases as we descend to middle English and middle vernacular schools, suddenly expands as we come to upper primary schools, and finally becomes a substantial proportion of the pupils attending lower primary schools. The proportion is for high English schools 0·9 per cent., middle English schools 8 per cent., middle vernacular schools 14 per cent., upper primary schools 27 per cent., and lower primary schools 41 per cent.

If we take all pupils in the upper and lower primary stages together, we find that the proportion of primary pupils in high schools is 46 per cent., in middle English schools 81 per cent., and in middle vernacular schools 84 per cent. Again, of all boys at school one per cent. are in the high stage, and of all girls ·08 per cent.; the figures for the middle stage are 3 and ·9 per cent. respectively; for the upper primary stage 5·8 and 4 per cent.; for the higher section of the lower primary stage 54·6 and 50·9 per cent.; for the lower section of the lower primary stage 35 and 43·9 per cent. Thus, a little more than half the boys and girls at school in Bengal are in the lower primary stage, reading printed books. GENERAL SUMMARY.

20. The following table shows the caste and creed of pupils in all classes of institutions:—

Abstract Return of Caste and Creed of Pupils at Colleges and Schools in Bengal for the year 1885-86.

Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Hindus.					Mussulmans.	Christians.			Other (aboriginal) races, Buddhists, Parsis, &c.	Grand total of all races.
			(1).—Brahmans, Rajputs, Kayasths and Babhans.	(2).—Navasakhs.	(3).—Sonarbanias, carpenters, goldsmiths and other intermediate castes.	(4).—Chamars, Domes, Haris, Bagdis, Pods, &c.	Total.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Total.		
Public Institutions.													
University Education.													
Arts colleges …	26	2,998	1,693	248	128	……	(a) 2,069	140	40	27	67	18	2,294
Professional colleges …	12	1,193	395	22	24	……	(b) 441	35	102	13	115	10	601
Schools for General Education.													
Boys' schools—													
High English …	264	57,623	37,064	7,126	5,791	160	(c) 50,141	5,517	1,243	409	1,652	258	57,568
Middle " …	732	52,003	28,151	7,961	6,235	675	(d) 43,022	6,632	1,626	397	2,023	314	51,991
" vernacular …	1,141	63,944	30,321	11,796	11,328	1,511	54,956	8,457	……	210	210	321	63,944
Upper primary …	3,087	113,526	39,679	20,682	26,424	4,315	91,100	20,355	182	559	741	1,330	113,526
Lower " …	47,623	986,160	218,909	184,397	194,992	51,126	649,724	309,658	……	3,384	3,384	23,394	986,160
Girls' schools …	2,336	46,293	18,608	6,368	7,514	1,529	(e) 34,019	5,797	2,915	2,633	5,548	916	46,280
Schools for special education	78	4,540	1,436	267	209	54	1,966	1,868	10	532	542	164	4,540
Total …	55,299	1,328,280	376,256	238,867	252,645	59,670	(f) 927,438	358,459	6,118	8,164	14,282	26,725	(f) 1,326,904
Private Institutions.													
Advanced …	1,879	24,212	5,433	210	19	6	5,668	18,538	…	1	1	5	24,212
Elementary …	355	5,537	637	431	657	261	1,986	2,845	……	59	59	647	5,537
Total …	2,234	29,749	6,070	641	676	267	7,654	21,383	…	60	60	652	29,749
GRAND TOTAL	57,533	1,358,029	382,326	239,508	253,321	59,937	(f) 935,092	379,842	6,118	8,224	14,342	27,377	(f) 1,356,6[illegible]

(a).—Exclusive of 704 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.
(b). Ditto of 592 ditto ditto ditto.
(c). Ditto of 55 ditto ditto ditto.
(d). Ditto of 12 ditto ditto ditto.
(e). Ditto of 13 ditto ditto ditto.
(f). Ditto of 1,376 ditto ditto ditto.

21. Of the pupils in all public institutions, 68·8 per cent. are Hindus, 27·9 per cent. are Mahomedans, more than one per cent. Christians, and more than two per cent. professing aboriginal or other creeds. Of the Hindus at school, 40·8 per cent. belong to the dominant castes, 25·6 per cent. to the Navasakhs, 27 per cent. to the Banias and other intermediate castes, and 6·4 per cent. to the Chandals and other low castes.

In Arts Colleges there are 1,693 of the high castes against 376 of the other castes, or more than one in four. In professional colleges, there are 395 of the literate against 46 of the other castes. In high English schools the proportion is nearly three to one, in middle English schools about two to one, in middle vernacular about five to four, in upper primary schools about seven to nine, in lower primary about one to two. In schools for girls more than half the number belong to the higher castes.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

22. The following table shows the social position and occupation of the parents of the pupils :—

Abstract Return of Occupation of Parents or Guardians of Pupils at Colleges and Schools in Bengal for the year 1885-86.

Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Richer classes of society (yearly income above Rs. 5,000).	Middle classes of society (yearly income from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000.): Government service.	Private service.	Estates.	Professions.	Trades.	Total.	Poorer classes of society (yearly income not exceeding Rs. 200): Service.	Agriculture.	Trades.	Skilled labour.	Common labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Grand total.
Public Institutions.																	
University Education.																	
Arts colleges ...	26	2,998	198	536	433	472	282	187	1,910	77	47	12	1	1	43	181	(a)2,289
Professional „ ...	12	1,193	47	182	126	73	67	44	492	11	15	6	......	.... .	19	51	(b) 590
Schools for General Education.																	
Boys' schools—																	
High English ...	264	57,623	4,082	9,044	9,598	8,268	6,114	5,480	38,504	5,510	3,354	2,424	800	547	2,195	14,830	(c) 57,416
Middle „ ...	732	52,003	1,231	3,201	7,271	7,107	3,190	4,721	25,490	6,925	8,995	3,827	1,501	1,382	2,592	25,222	(d)51,943
„ vernacular ..	1,141	63,944	1,013	2,490	5,767	8,294	2,465	5,446	24,462	7,849	16,588	6,396	2,181	1,578	3,877	38,469	63,944
Upper primary ..	3,087	113,526	759	1,401	4,062	10,026	2,107	6,117	23,713	11,694	50,089	12,929	4,842	4,478	5,007	89,039	(e) 113,511
Lower „ ...	47,023	986,160	2,943	4,110	14,701	47,682	10,951	32,926	110,400	62,632	588,344	88,127	42,756	55,200	35,758	872,817	986,160
Girls' schools ..	2,336	46,293	1,016	3,460	4,319	3,688	2,280	3,381	17,128	5,040	11,931	4,552	1,869	1,640	2,755	27,787	(f) 45,931
Schools for special education	78	4,540	77	286	327	779	242	397	2,031	554	1,047	204	99	211	257	2,432	4,540
Total ...	55,209	1,328,280	11,366	24,740	46,604	86,389	27,698	58,699	244,130	100,292	680,410	118,537	54,049	65,037	52,503	1,070,828	(g)1,326,324
Private Institutions.																	
Advanced	1,879	24,212	52	74	212	1,303	1,075	563	3,227	1,596	13,928	1,535	693	905	2,276	20,933	24,212
Elementary	355	5,537	13	26	76	214	69	235	620	373	3,006	477	187	241	620	4,904	5,537
Total ...	2,234	29,749	65	100	288	1,517	1,144	798	3,847	1,969	16,934	2,012	880	1,146	2,896	25,837	29,749
Grand total ..	57,535	1,358,029	11,431	24,840	46,892	87,906	28,842	59,497	247,077	102,261	697,344	120,549	54,929	66,183	55,399	1,096,665	(g)1,356,073

(a) Returns of 4 pupils in La Martiniere College, 556 pupils in the Metropolitan Institution, and 140 pupils in the Ripon College—in all 709 pupils—have not been furnished.
(b) Returns of 603 pupils, viz. 426 of the Metropolitan, 170 of the Ripon, and 7 of the Jagannath Colleges, have not been furnished.
(c) Ditto of 194 pupils of La Martiniere for boys and 13 pupils in another European and Eurasian school in all 207 pupils—have not been furnished.
(d) Ditto of 60 pupils in St. Michael's School, Coorjee, have not been furnished.
(e) Ditto of 15 pupils of St. James' Parochial School have not been furnished.
(f) Ditto of 362 pupils, viz. 92 of La Martiniere for girls, 76 of the Pratt Memorial and Calcutta Free Schools, and 194 of the European school, Dinagepore, and Benevolent Institution, Calcutta, have not been furnished.
(g) Exclusive of 1,956 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.

23. Of 2,998 students in arts colleges, only 198, or 6·6 per cent., are the children of parents having a yearly income of over Rs. 5,000; while the parents of 181, or 6 per cent., have incomes not exceeding Rs. 200 a year. The children of middle class parents, whose yearly income ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000 a year, numbered 1,910, or 63·7 per cent., and no returns have been received regarding 709 students, or 23·6 per cent. Judged by a European standard, the majority of our college pupils are undeniably poor. The same remark applies to the professional colleges. In high English schools, the proportion of upper and middle class pupils together is 73·8 per cent., in middle English 51·3 per cent., in middle vernacular 39·8 per cent, in upper primary 21·5 per cent., in lower primary 11·4 per cent. These figures are in accordance with previous experience.

24. The number of pupils in all classes of institutions, aided and unaided, is shown in the following table for each division :—

Division.	In Public Institutions. Colleges. 1885.	Colleges. 1886.	Secondary schools. 1885.	Secondary schools. 1886.	Primary schools. 1885.	Primary schools. 1886.	Special schools. 1885.	Special schools. 1886.	Total. 1885.	Total. 1886.	In Private Institutions. Advanced. 1885.	Advanced. 1886.	Elementary. 1885.	Elementary. 1886.	Total. 1885.	Total. 1886.	Grand Total. 1885.	Grand Total. 1886.
Calcutta	2,551	2,898	13,023	15,306	10,044	10,931	805	813	27,023	29,948	402	516	129	172	531	688	27,554	30,636
Presidency	150	164	34,905	35,879	140,165	142,272	197	361	175,417	178,676	664	815	..	89	664	904	176,081	179,580
Burdwan	431	488	32,987	34,302	224,928	226,608	376	873	258,722	262,361	1,864	1,336	1,701	680	3,565	2,016	262,287	264,377
Rajshahye ...	82	55	13,675	14,636	84,247	76,026	166	175	98,170	90,892	421	608	314	......	735	608	98,905	91,500
Dacca	220	281	29,965	31,055	246,948	199,340	678	750	277,811	231,432	4,674	13,150	1,413	1,434	6,087	14,584	283,898	246,016
Chittagong	22	26	10,270	10,273	123,716	114,581	556	582	134,564	125,462	50	3,936	902	2,214	952	6,150	135,516	131,612
Patna	218	231	15,457	14,387	156,756	116,422	501	362	172,932	131,402	10,553	2,495	1,553	165	12,106	2,660	185,038	134,062
Bhagulpore ...	.	..	6,382	6,323	92,810	79,500	38	34	99,230	85,857	353	259	394	284	747	543	99,977	86,400
Chota Nagpore ..	..	.	3,911	3,884	46,385	43,084	303	342	50,692	47,310	337	368	336	298	673	666	51,365	47,976
Orissa .. .	35	48	4,839	4,953	122,074	121,722	218	233	127,166	126,956	887	646	261	196	1,148	842	128,314	127,798
Orissa Tributary Mehals . ..	..	...	747	761	13,943	11,110	15	15	14,705	11,886	121	83	10	5	131	88	14,836	11,974
Pupils in schools for Europeans and Eurasians throughout the country ...	...	...	5,664	5,386	745	712	...	...	6,409	6,098	...	...	...	......	......	......	6,409	6,098
Total ..	(a) 3,709	(a) 4,191	(b) 172,458	(b) 177,235	1,262,761	1,142,314	3,913	4,540	1412,841	1,328,280	20,326	24,212	7,013	5,537	27,339	29,749	1,470,180	1,358,029

(a) Includes pupils of colleges for law, medicine and engineering.
(b) Includes schools for both boys and girls.

Except in the town of Calcutta and the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, there has been a more or less marked loss of pupils in every division, owing to causes previously explained. GENERAL SUMMARY

1A.—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

25. Under the orders conveyed in the Home Department letter No. 12—321, dated the 24th October 1885, a separate section of the Annual Report on Education is to be devoted to an account of the measures that have been adopted during the year for carrying out the recommendations of the Education Commission. They are accordingly summarised in the following paragraphs.

26. *Indigenous Schools.*—The recognition and encouragement of the Sanskrit tols, the highest class of indigenous schools in these provinces, have long formed an essential part of the educational system of Bengal. The tols of Nuddea have for many years received a subsidy of Rs. 1,200, lately increased to Rs. 1,800 a year; an annual grant of Rs. 500 is made to the Saraswat Samaj of Dacca, a private society for the promotion of the study of Sanskrit in Eastern Bengal; and a yearly examination is held at Calcutta, in the Sanskrit College, for the award of appropriate titles and prizes to pundits and students. A similar examination has been instituted at Cuttack for the benefit of the inhabitants of Orissa. These examinations and the prizes connected with them have elicited large private benefactions for the encouragement of successful students. A proposal to increase the Government contribution for rewards to pundits and their pupils is now before Government. There were 1,302 Muhammadan maktabs under supervision in the year 1885-86, and 577 Sanskrit tols, against 940 maktabs and 1,088 tols in 1884-85. The disappearance of 500 tols from the departmental returns has been already explained.

27. *Primary Education.*—The recommendations of the Commission as to elementary indigenous schools may be most conveniently considered under this head, as the greater part of the grant for primary education in Bengal is spent on the encouragement of indigenous schools. This is the system recommended by the Commission, and there has therefore been little necessity for any alteration of established practices in these provinces, particularly as no money has been available for improvements involving increased expenditure. Of the recommendations noticed with approval in paragraph 14 of the Resolution of the 23rd October 1885, that relating to the inspection and examination of aided schools *in situ* is being carried out to the utmost extent possible with the present limited agency. The proposal that primary schools should generally be aided according to results has for a long time been acted on in this province. Special rules have, since the date of the Resolution, been framed for the promotion of education among the Sonthals, in full accordance with the latter part of the recommendation. The Church Missionary Society have been the pioneers of education among this race; but as the labours of the Society's agents, necessarily limited by the means at their disposal, have covered only a comparatively small field, additional schools have been established under the direct control of the Education Department. These institutions have been organised in close correspondence with the existing village system of the Sonthals, and great care has been taken to work in co-operation and harmony with the missionary body, so as to avoid any conflict between the two sets of schools. The gurus, who are either Bengali-knowing Sonthals, or Sonthali-knowing Bengalis, receive stipends of Rs. 6 or Rs. 4 a month; 100 schools have been set up and are now working with success; and a proposal has been received for the establishment of a normal school on a small scale to train Sonthal teachers. With regard to the ninth recommendation quoted in this paragraph, it is believed that the standards in primary schools do not need simplification in Bengal. The question is, however, still under consideration. To give effect to the sixteenth recommendation of the Commission, it was proposed in 1885 (1) to provide for the promotion of 55 sub-inspectors from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 a month; (2) to raise 44 education clerks into sub-inspectors on Rs. 20 a month additional pay, and Rs. 10 a month travelling allowance; (3) to provide 60 sub-inspectors on Rs. 50, with travelling allowance at Rs. 20.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Of these three proposals, the second and third were abandoned for financial reasons. The first was carried out, but as it was found necessary to make still further retrenchments, the number promoted was reduced from 55 to 51. Full provision under the third head was made in the budget estimates for 1886-87. It was not found possible to provide the additional sum required; but from the 1st April 1886 ten more sub-inspectors have been entertained, on salaries of Rs. 50 a month, in addition to the 51 sub-inspectors promoted in 1885.

28. *Secondary Education.*—The first proposal made by the Commission under this head, "that in the upper classes of high schools there be two divisions—one leading to the Entrance examination of the University, the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial or other non-literary pursuits,"—has been carried out in the case of European and Eurasian schools. The difficulty of introducing the same principle into native institutions lies partly in the preliminary expense involved in opening new classes requiring special appliances, and often extra teachers; and partly in the fact that nothing can be done without the co-operation of the University. The subject is closely connected with that of technical education, which is now under consideration.

Scholarships.—The recommendations of the Commission as to scholarships have been fully carried out in Bengal, as explained at page 250 of the Report.

Hostels.—The Government of India, in paragraph 25 of the Resolution, recommends for consideration the advantage of attaching boarding-houses to high schools, as suggested by the Chief Commissioner of Assam. The subject is one in which Muhammadans take a special interest, as they find more difficulty than Hindus experience in obtaining lodging for students. Mr. Tawney was requested to state his opinion whether the work of providing and maintaining such establishments should be regarded as one requiring the direct aid of Government, or whether it should be left to private enterprise. After consulting Circle Inspectors, he recommended that the Government contribution to boarding-houses should be limited to a capitation allowance of one rupee a month for each boy, and that the surplus funds of zillah schools should be used when necessary in establishing hostels. The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the suggestions as to capitation allowances, but declined to grant Government money for the building or maintenance of hostels, the cost of which, he considered, should be defrayed from local subscriptions and from the boarding fees charged. The Government consented, however, to grant temporary subsidies in pressing cases. The expenditure upon hostels in the year 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 2,550.

29. *Collegiate Education.*—It was not considered necessary to adopt the proposal of the Commission for the establishment of a new College at Bhagulpore. The fact, remarked on by the Commission, that no aided colleges have sprung up in Bengal outside Calcutta is due to no deficiency in the rates of the grants authorised by existing rules, but rather to the practice of requiring a fee of five rupees a month to be levied in all aided colleges; while the example of the private institutions of Calcutta, in which a fee of only three rupees is charged, shows that the former limit is too high at any rate for colleges in the interior. This view has been recently confirmed by the opening of a college under private management at Narail, in the district of Jessore, to which aid was solicited on the express condition that a fee of three rupees only should be charged ; and a grant of Rs. 100 a month was finally sanctioned on these terms. In order to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission as to the gradual withdrawal of Government from the direct control of certain colleges, it has been notified in a Resolution, dated the 18th June 1886, that on the 1st May 1887 the Berhampore and Midnapore colleges would be transferred with specified grants to private management, or, in default of any suitable offer to take them over, would be closed. With regard to the other colleges named by the Commission, a special exception has been made in favour of Chittagong on account of its distance and isolation. The transfer of the Krishnagar and Rajshahye colleges to private management is desirable, and should be kept steadily in view; but there seems to be no early prospect of the required conditions being satisfied. The suggestion quoted with approval in the Resolution, paragraph 26, "that the rate of aid to each college be determined by the strength of the staff, the expenditure on its maintenance, the

efficiency of the institution, and the wants of the locality," is carried out in Bengal, where Indian graduates are also largely employed, as recommended by the Commission. GENERAL SUMMARY

30. *Internal Administration of the Department.*—The Government of India having in paragraph 29 of the Resolution intimated approval of the recommendation that conferences of officers of the Education Department among themselves, and of such officers with managers of schools, should be held from time to time, a meeting of Inspectors was held in June 1884, and again in June 1885. It was also arranged to hold a conference of managers of grant-in-aid schools in the cold-weather of 1884 for the consideration, among other things, of the grant-in-aid rules, with special reference to female education; but this latter gathering had to be postponed on account of the ill-health which compelled me to take furlough. This conference will, under the orders of Government, be held next cold-weather. The recommendation that native gentlemen of approved qualifications be eligible for the post of Inspector of Schools, and that they be employed in that capacity more commonly than hitherto, has been acted upon in the case of Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea, who has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, during the absence of Mr. C. B. Clarke. Baboo Brahma Mohan Mullick has been similarly employed for some years as Inspector of Schools in the Western Circle.

31. *Female Education.*—In chapter VII of their Report, the Commission recommended that Inspectresses be employed, where necessary, for the general supervision of Government, aided, and other girls' schools desiring inspection. At present only one Inspectress of Schools is employed, her duties being chiefly confined to the inspection of girls' schools and zenanas in Calcutta. Mr. Tawney recommended the appointment of two more Inspectresses--one for the Western Circle and one for the Behar Circle; but the necessity which existed for reducing the Education Budget Estimates for 1886-87 to the lowest possible limit made it impossible to allow provision for this additional cost to stand. Of the other recommendations under this head, it may be generally said that many have been or are being carried out in Bengal, so far as funds will permit. Some of the proposals of the Commission will be laid before the conference of school managers to be held next cold season in Calcutta. Meanwhile the present system is working in Bengal with considerable success, the number of girls' schools having risen from 1,785 in 1883-84 and 2,309 in 1884-85 to 2,350 in 1885-86; and the number of female pupils from 65,813 in 1883-84 and 76,546 in 1884-85 to 80,070 in 1885-86.

32. *External Relations of the Department.*—The main point for consideration under this head is the question whether the existing grant-in-aid rules are sufficient and satisfactory for their purposes. This will be fully discussed at the conference to be held next cold weather. The chief difficulty obviously arises from the limitation of the assignment.

33. *Special Classes.*—To give practical effect to the recommendations of the Commission for the encouragement of Muhammadan education, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the foundation, from the beginning of the next academical year, of the following scholarships:—(1) 20 scholarships of Rs. 7 a month, tenable for two years at any college affiliated to the University, to be awarded to Muhammadan students of these provinces who pass the Entrance examination and fail to obtain any more valuable exhibition; (2) 10 scholarships of Rs. 10 a month and 10 of Rs. 7, also tenable for two years, to be awarded in order of merit to such of the previous scholars as pass the F. A. examination. Two scholarships of Rs. 25 a month, each tenable for one year, have also been sanctioned for Muhammadans who have passed the B. A. examination, to enable them to read for the degree of M. A. It is declared that these scholarships are not to be regarded as permanent foundations, but as an assistance temporarily given to a class which now requires special encouragement. The Lieutenant-Governor has recommended for the sanction of the Government of India the appointment of two Muhammadan Assistant Inspectors on salaries of Rs. 200—Rs. 300 a month. The Commission recommended also that special scholarships should be awarded to Muhammadans, tenable in middle and high schools; but it is generally considered that it is in University education that encouragement is most urgently needed by that community.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

34. *Transfer of Schools to Local Boards.*—The rules made by the Government of Bengal under Act III (B. C.) of 1885 were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th February 1886. They provide that the Lieutenant-Governor shall every year make over to the District Board the allotment for primary education in the district, the grant-in-aid allotment for certain schools, and the Government contributions for other schools placed directly under the management of the Board. The provisions of the Act have now been introduced into 16 districts of Bengal. The Boards will hereafter take a most important part in the regulation and encouragement of school education of every class.

35. *Financial.*—It is stated in the Resolution that the most important question in connection with the spread of education in India is that of the provision of funds. It has been estimated that in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission on the subjects of primary and aided education, an additional yearly expenditure of 14 lakhs of rupees would be finally required, of which only 1¼ lakhs would be paid by municipalities, leaving 12¾ lakhs to be provided from provincial funds. Owing to the existence of great financial pressure, it has been found impossible, at any time since the publication of the Commission's report, to carry out action on these extended lines. The budget provision made in recent years for expenditure on education has been as follows:—

	Rs.
1882-83	29,60,000
1883-84	31,97,000
1884-85	33,93,000
1885-86	33,07,000

The reduction in the amount of the grant was solely due to want of means to assign more. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has stated that "if he has been able to carry out only very imperfectly recommendations of which he entirely approved, and which were authoritatively commended to him, this has been entirely due to the pressure on provincial finances."

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

36. Mr. C. H. Tawney officiated as Director of Public Instruction throughout the year, and was relieved on my return from furlough on the 8th July 1886.

The following changes took place in the staff of higher inspecting officers during the year:—Dr. C. A. Martin, Inspector of the Eastern Circle, was granted furlough to Europe for 15 months from 10th August 1885, and Mr. S. C. Hill, Professor of the Dacca College, was appointed to act for him. Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., Head-master of the Chittagong College, succeeded Babu Jagat Chandra Banerjea as Officiating Assistant Inspector of the Presidency Circle. Babu Beni Madhab De, M.A., Head-master of the Howrah Zillah School, was appointed Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division, and Babu Syama Charan Ganguli, B.A., Head-master of the Uttarpara School, acted for him during his two months' absence on privilege leave. Assistant Inspectors were also sanctioned for the Dacca and Rajshahye Divisions, Babu Dina Nath Sen being transferred from Chittagong to the new appointment at Dacca, Babu Kailas Chandra Sen, Deputy Inspector of Dacca, being appointed Assistant Inspector of Chittagong, and Babu Sarat Chandra Das, Deputy Inspector of Pubna, being appointed Assistant Inspector of Rajshahye. During the absence on leave, first of Mr. Tiery and secondly of Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, Babu Sarada Prasad Ganguli, Head-master of the Gya Zillah School, acted as Assistant Inspector of Patna and of Bhagulpore in succession.

37. The functions of an Inspector of Schools are extensive and varied. In addition to the duties of inspection and examination, which alone are implied in the office as it is understood in England, a Circle Inspector in Bengal has administrative duties of a large and responsible kind, involving, on one hand, the control of subordinate officers of established position as teachers or inspectors,

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and on the other the conduct of affairs, requiring business capacity and a conciliatory spirit, with independent persons or bodies. For the continued efficiency of our educational organisation, it is necessary to exercise the most vigilant care in the selection of officers who are entrusted with duties so important. Mr. Nash did admirable work throughout the year in the difficult office of Inspector of European Schools. Babu Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea amply justified his appointment as Officiating Inspector of the Presidency Circle and his promotion to the superior grades of the Department, by the administrative ability and tact which he has brought to bear on many difficult matters. Mr. Pope continues to infuse a new spirit of enthusiasm and vigour into the education of Behar. Mr. Bellett's judgment and experience render him a valuable and efficient, as he is always a willing, adviser in matters of educational organisation and progress. Among junior officers Mr. Hill, who has acted for more than a year as Inspector of the Eastern Circle, has displayed commendable zeal and much promise in discharging the duties of that office.

38. The following table shows the amount of inspection work done by the Inspectors of Schools, including the Joint and Assistant Inspectors:—

Statement of work done by the Inspectors of Schools and their Assistants during the year 1885-86.

Name of Officer.	Days on inspection	Schools visited.
Babu Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle	117	136*
Babu Jagat Chandra Banerjea, Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, for two months	30	30
Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, for ten months (a) ..	111	278
Babu Bireswar Chakravati, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpore Division (b)	130	129
Babu Brahma Mohan Mallick, Inspector of Schools, Western Circle	112	131
Babu Beni Madhab De, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division (c)	50	47
Babu Syama Charan Ganguli, Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division	37	33
Babu Radha Nath Ray, Joint Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division	205	168
Dr. C. A. Martin, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle (4 months) ...	72	105
Mr. S. C. Hill, Acting Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle (8 months)	133	269
Babu Dina Nath Sen, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division (10 months) (d)	84	127
Babu Kailas Chandra Sen, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from 29th June 1885 (e)	126	191
Mr. G. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle	140	119
Babu Sarat Chandra Das, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Division, from 5th June 1885 (f)	180	214
Babu Uma Prasad De, Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Division	86	49
Mr. John van Someren Pope, Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle ..	137	130
Mr. E. R. Tiery, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division (g) ...	89	84
Babu Sarada Prasad Ganguli, Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division	81	54
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagulpore Division (h)	160	180
Mr. A. M. Nash, Inspector of European Schools (i) ...	93	83
" H. A. Bamford, Assistant Inspector of European Schools ...	131	105

* Besides 34 pathsalas in six gatherings in Chota Nagpore.
(a) Three weeks on special duty.
(b) On privilege leave for two months, viz., July and August 1885.
(c) Ditto dutto from November 1885.
(d) On privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days in December 1885 and January 1886.
(e) Ditto for a month and a half from 23rd July 1885.
(f) Ditto from 27th September to 21st December 1885.
(g) Ditto for three months from 16th December 1885.
(h) Ditto ditto from 17th March 1886.
(i) On deputation to the Conference of Inspectors of European Schools during April and May 1885, and on privilege leave for three months from 3rd February 1886.

The work of the Inspector of European Schools is of a special character, and his time is largely occupied with the schools of Calcutta. The Inspector of the Presidency Circle is, from various causes, much more confined to head-quarters than any other Inspector. The foregoing statement shows that the outturn of work is, on the whole, satisfactory. In the case of Babu Beni Madhab De it falls considerably short of the average. This officer was retained for some time at head-quarters under the orders of the Inspector; he afterwards suffered from indifferent health, which finally compelled him to take leave.

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39. The following table shows the quantity of work done by Deputy Inspectors :—

Statement of Work done by Deputy Inspectors of Schools during the year 1885-86.

Districts.		Days on tour.	Number of schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Burdwan Division ...	Burdwan ...	178	312	148	118	There is an Additional Deputy Inspector for secondary schools in Burdwan, whose work is not shown in this statement.
	Bankura ...	171	309	108	78	
	Beerbhoom ...	159	226	82	81	
	Midnapore ...	157	180	78	81	
	Hooghly ...	160	248	121	109	
	Howrah ...	150	175	52	47	
	Average for the division ...	162	242	98	77	
	Calcutta ...	136	235	17	20	
Presidency Division ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	179	267	147	152	
	Nuddea ...	179	274	119	78	
	Jessore ...	167	189	93	76	
	Khulna ...	186	356	158	69	
	Moorshedabad ...	214	449	123	53	
	Average for the division ...	185	307	128	85	
Rajshahye Division ...	Dinagepore ...	156	280	66	27	
	Rajshahye ...	207	316	89	29	
	Rungpore ...	213	179	113	60	
	Pubna ...	116	173	67	52	
	Bogra ...	145	187	83	26	
	Darjeeling ...	......	......	......	.....	The Deputy Inspector was on special duty.
	Julpigoree ...	107	225	59	25	
	Average for the division ...	157	226	79	36·5	
Dacca Division ...	Dacca ...	119	27[illegible]	112	153	
	Furreedpore ...	248	421	107	80	
	Mymensingh ...	102	157	85	88	
	Backergunge ...	152	320	128	79	
	Average for the division ...	155	292	108	108	
Chittagong Division ...	Chittagong ...	145	227	79	44	
	Noakholly ...	147	286	79	28	
	Tipperah ...	147	260	92	72	
	Average for the division ...	146	259	83	48	
Patna Division ...	Patna ...	215	311	73	23*	* Excluding high English schools not under the inspection of Deputy Inspectors.
	Gya ...	151	156	73	22*	
	Shahabad ...	154	115	65	36*	
	Sarun ...	188	209	67	15*	
	Chumparun ...	220	421	72	12*	
	Mozufferpore ...	163	225	62	19*	
	Durbhunga ...	180	177	30	21*	
	Average for the division ...	183	230	64	21	
Bhagulpore Division ...	Monghyr ...	146	292	38	15*	Ditto ditto.
	Bhagulpore ...	216	303	40	17*	
	Purneah (*a*) ...	236	222	31	9*	
	Maldah ...	189	261	86	24*	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	177	199	45	17*	
	Average for the division ...	192	255	48	16	
Orissa Division ...	Cuttack ...	159	236	97	35	
	Pooree ...	166	230	30	18	
	Balasore ...	169	244	56	23	
	Average for the division ...	164	236	61	25	
Chota Nagpore Division ...	Hazaribagh ...	191	334	40	15	
	Lohardugga ...	154	266	16	10	
	Manbhoom ...	172	314	54	19	
	Singbhoom ...	201	450	30	7	
	Average for the division ...	179	341	35	13	

(*a*) Three officers were on duty in succession.

40. The prescribed duration of a Deputy Inspector's tour is 150 days in the year. This limit appears to have been attained by all the officers except nine, 11 having failed in the preceding year. The Bhagulpore Division gives the highest average of 192 days, the Presidency Division shows 185, Patna 183, Chota Nagpore 179, Orissa 164, Burdwan 162, Rajshahye 157, Dacca 155, and Chittagong 146. Nine of the officers were on tour for more than 200 days, and one of them, the Deputy Inspector of Furreedpore, travelled for 248 days. Babu Phani Bhusan Basu, M.A., heads the list in the Presidency Division with 213 days; and Babu Bhuban Mohan Neogi was again the most active officer in the Burdwan Division, though his record (178 days) occupies no very high place in comparison with that of the best Deputy Inspectors elsewhere. The

Inspector of the Rajshahye Circle points out that, although the Deputy Inspector of Rungpore was on tour for 213 days and travelled 2,729 miles, he visited only 179 schools in a district that contains more than 800. The Deputy Inspector of Rajshahye, Babu Kalinath Chaudhuri, shows a much better record of work with 207 days on tour, and 316 schools visited in a journey of 2,573 miles. It would be an advantage, says Mr. Bellett, if Deputy Inspectors could generally ride, so as to save much time now taken up in travelling by bullock-cart. In the Eastern Circle, Babu Bidya Dhar Das, the Deputy Inspector of Furreedpore, was on tour for 248 days, and in this respect heads the list of Deputy Inspectors. In the Patna Division Babu Sajiwan Lal, Deputy Inspector of Chumparun, was on tour for 229 days, and inspected the largest number of schools. Munshi Abdul Rohim, Deputy Inspector of Patna, has maintained the character which he regained last year, by spending 215 days on tour. In the Bhagulpore Division Babu Bhagwan Prasad showed the greatest activity, having been on tour for 209 days and having visited 293 schools *in situ*.

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I have noted above that nine officers appear to have fallen short of the limit of 150 days. I am glad to be able to add that there is in nearly every instance a reasonable excuse for this. In the Rajshahye Division, the Deputy Inspector of Pubna (116 days), Julpigori (107), and Bogra (145) were on duty for only 7½, 9, and 10 months respectively. The same remark applies to the three Deputy Inspectors of the Chittagong Division, who were on tour for 145 to 147 days in each case, though each was absent from duty for two or three months in the year. In Monghyr (146 days) there was a change of Deputy Inspectors. In Mymensingh (102 days) the Deputy Inspector was on duty for 9 months, and the Inspector reports that he was unduly burdened with office-work. Dacca stands alone as the district in which all the secondary schools were not inspected once at least in the course of the year. The Deputy Inspector was on tour for only 119 days, and I can hardly regard the fact that for two months in the year he was officiating as Assistant Inspector in addition to his own duties, as affording a sufficient explanation of his want of activity.

41. Turning to the number of schools visited by each Deputy Inspector, Babu Ram Taran Samanta of Singbhoom and Babu Phani Bhusan Basu of Moorshedabad head the list with 450 and 449 visits respectively. The Deputy Inspectors of Chumparun and Furreedpore come next in order with 421 visits each. The Deputy Inspector of Shahabad paid only 115 visits to schools during the year, and the outturn for Gya, Durbhunga, Mymensingh, Howrah, Midnapore, Rungpore, and Pubna is also poor, ranging from 156 to 180 schools inspected. The Deputy Inspector of Jessore (189 schools) is said to have paid undue attention to one sub-division of his district; he has been directed to arrange his tours more judiciously in future. The Deputy Inspectors have as a body paid a good many visits to primary as well as to secondary schools. Babu Hari Har Das of Khulna paid 158 visits to secondary schools, the largest figure reached by any Deputy Inspector; Babu Bhuban Mohan Neogi of Burdwan and Babu Mati Lal Maitra of the 24-Pergunnahs follow close behind. The Deputy Inspectors of Moorshedabad, Backergunge, Hooghly, and Nuddea, also deserve mention.

42. During the year under review, Circle Inspectors and their Assistants were required under orders of Government to inspect the offices of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools subordinate to them. The Officiating Inspector of the Presidency Circle inspected the offices of the Deputy Inspectors of Moorshedabad and Khulna, and was satisfied with their method of keeping accounts and transacting business. The Officiating Inspector of the Eastern Circle found that the offices in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions needed much attention and reorganisation. The Deputy Inspector of Backergunge is said to have despatched no less than 4,000 letters in a single year. The Assistant Inspector of Chota Nagpore reports that he inspected as critically as he could all the Deputy Inspectors' offices in the Division. The records, as he found them, were in a confused state in every district. He is of opinion that the orders regarding the inspection of the offices have not been issued a day too soon. Measures are now being taken, in consultation with the Circle Inspectors, to introduce a definite system of books, records, and account-keeping which shall be applicable to all districts.

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43. The following table shows the amount of work done by the Sub-Inspectors of each district taken together, and the average for each division:—

Statement of work done by Sub-Inspectors of Schools during the year 1885-86.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Days on tour.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	REMARKS.
Burdwan Division.					
Burdwan	5	1,220	2,794	1,491	
Bankoora	3	684	2,087	1,372	
Beerbhoom	3	626	1,375	733	
Midnapore	10	2,163	4,577	4,350	
Hooghly	5*	899	1,835	1,427	* Including education clerk.
Howrah	3*	463	710	823	
Average for the division—29 officers	......	208	461	351	
Presidency Division.					
24-Pergunnahs	9†	2,143	3,780	1,926	† Including one municipal sub-inspector.
Nuddea	6	1,305	2,513	717	
Jessore	6	1,212	2,244	1,159	
Khulna	4	924	1,801	1,060	
Moorshedabad	4	1,005	2,218	701	
Average for the division—29 officers	.....	227	433	192	
Rajshahye Division.					
Dinagepore	6	1,508	1,836	629	
Rajshahye	4‡	615	1,057	757	‡ Including education clerk.
Rungpore	5	1,123	1,395	803	
Pubna	4	760	1,001	732	
Bogra	2‡	372	544	365	
Darjeeling	1	145	212	80	
Julpigoree	3‡	653	889	235	
Average for the division—25 officers	.....	207	277	142	
Dacca Division.					
Dacca	6	1,664	2,589	1,681	
Furreedpore	4	766	1,123	2,330	
Mymensingh	5	925	1,619	3,401	
Backergunge	5	1,267	2,293	2,808	
Average for the division—20 officers	......	231	381	511	
Chittagong Division.					
Chittagong	2	434	567	932	
Noakholly	3	627	972	1,336	
Tipperah	4	784	1,521	5,032	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1§	108	53	22	§ Including examiner of kyoungs in the Chittagong district.
Average for the division—10 officers	..	195	311	532	
Patna Division.					
Patna	3	601	1,568	1,289	
Gya	4	698	1,049	894	
Shahabad	4	826	1,579	877	
Sarun	4	808	1,8[illegible]7	709	
Chumparun	2	361	880	953	
Mozufferpore	4	634	1,059	651	
Durbhunga	3	503	955	905	
Average for the division—24 officers	.. ...	184	371	261	
Bhagulpore Division.					
Monghyr	3	584	1,217	1,307	
Bhagulpore	4	948	1,828	1,100	
Purneah	4	756	1,123	1,013	
Maldah	3‖	402	692	415	‖ Including education clerk
Sonthal Pergunnahs	6	1,269	1,908	721	
Average for the division—20 officers	......	197	338	228	
Orissa Division.					
Cuttack	5	1,128	2,149	4,043	
Pooree	2	491	1,034	1,754	
Balasore	2	524	850	1,973	
Orissa Tributary Mehals	5	1,230	1,006	1,215	
Average for the division—14 officers	......	241	360	642	
Chota Nagpore Division.					
Hazaribagh	3¶	561	1,029	363	¶ Including education clerk.
Lohardugga	4¶	767	1,434	509	
Manbhoom	3¶	558	937	484	
Singhboom	2	482	1,143	263	
Average for the division—12 officers	.. ..	197	378	135	

44. There has been some decline in the number of days spent on inspection work by the Sub-Inspectors. The Burdwan Division shows 208 days against 211, the Dacca Division 231 against 243, Chittagong 195 against 220, Patna 184 against 203, Orissa 241 against 247, and Chota Nagpore 197 against

210 days; on the other hand, the Presidency Division shows 227 against 221 days, Rajshahye 207 against 203, and Bhagulpore 197 against 195. In the Chittagong Division some of the Sub-Inspectors were unnecessarily detained at head-quarters, but others also failed to attain the prescribed minimum of 200 days, which was in fact reached by only five out of ten of the officers in this division. No less than 17 out of 24 Sub-Inspectors in the Patna Division failed to reach the required limit, the consequence being a large reduction in the average. Five Sub-Inspectors out of 19 in the Bhagulpore Division showed very little activity, the result being a low average for the whole division. In Chota Nagpore the Sub-Inspectors on the regular establishment were out on tour for 232 days on an average, but this satisfactory result has been seriously affected by the inclusion in the list of three education clerks who are also ranked as Sub-Inspectors, but who cannot be expected to travel continuously. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

45. The highest record is made by Babu Baikanthanath Sen of Dacca, who was on tour for 340 days, Babu Raj Kumar Das (Dacca) for 338 days, and Babu Hrisikesh Rautra (Orissa Tributary Mehals) for 334 days. The following Sub-Inspectors also deserve very favourable mention, having been on tour for periods varying from 270 to 300 days:—Babus Krishna Chandra Banerjea (24-Pergunnahs), Asutosh Banerjea (Manbhoom), Giridhari Lal (Bhagulpore), Gopinath Misra (Pooree), Bhairab Sahai (Bhagulpore), Krishna Gopal Chatterjea (Dinagepore), Arun Chandra Ganguli (Moorshedabad), Nobin Chandra Kar (Khoolna), Utsab Chandra Maitra and Rajani Kanta Bhattacharjea (Dinagepore), and Ramanath Ghose (Burdwan). These examples suffice to show how reasonable is the requirement that Sub-Inspectors shall spend at least 200 days on tour. There seems to be no reason for the very indifferent record of work shown by the Sub-inspectors in the Patna Division, where travelling presents no special difficulties, and where nevertheless only 7 out of 24 officers have come up to the required standard. Amongst them Munshi Kirat Chand of Sarun is the best, with 240 days on tour and 595 schools visited *in situ*. It is necessary for the local authorities to try and infuse a spirit of greater activity into these officers.

46. The number of visits to schools *in situ* is highest in the Burdwan Division, where an average of 461 visits for each Sub-Inspector has been recorded. The Presidency Division comes next with 433 visits. The figures for the other Divisions are as follow:—Dacca 381, Chota Nagpore 378, Patna 371, Orissa 360, Bhagulpore 338, Chittagong 311, and Rajshahye 277. These figures do not of course represent the relative activity of the inspecting officers, since regard must also be had to the sparseness of schools and the difficulty of travelling in certain parts of Bengal. In the Presidency Division Babu Arun Chandra Ganguli of Kandi paid 786 visits to schools in 283 days. In the Burdwan Division the Sub-Inspector of Bishenpore paid 731 visits to schools, and next to him was the Sub-Inspector of Tumlook with 710 visits. The Inspector of the Rajshahye Circle is not satisfied with the work of many of the Sub-Inspectors under him. In the Dacca Division, Babu Srinath Guha of Dacca visited 519 schools, but the number of visits *in situ* still continues to be poor in Mymensingh, where only one officer reached the respectable figure of 418 schools. The largest number attained in the Chittagong Division was 462, but the general average was low. In the Patna Division, the Sub-Inspectors of Gopalgunge, Behar and Barh paid the largest number of visits to schools, namely, 595, 532 and 518 respectively. Pundit Siva Sankar Lal and Babu Kalika Nand Mookerjea of Singbhoom visited 602 and 541 schools, in 228 and 254 days respectively. Babu Jadu Nath Ray of Balasore, who visited 518 schools in 267 days, was the most active Sub-Inspector in Orissa.

47. The higher inspecting staff of the Department was strengthened during the year by the appointment of Assistant Inspectors for the Burdwan, Dacca, and Rajshahye Divisions. Every Division therefore has now a Joint or an Assistant Inspector of its own, acting in communication with and under the supervision of the Circle Inspector, who (except in Rajshahye) has charge of two divisions. The Government of Bengal, indeed, contemplated such a result when first sanctioning the scheme in 1878, in view of the increased demands made on the attention of Circle Inspectors by the growth of primary as well as secondary schools of all grades. Another measure of

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pressing necessity was also carried out during the year, namely, the increase of the salaries of third grade Sub-Inspectors from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 a month. The bettering of the position of these officers was recommended by the Education Commission, as well as by the conference of Inspectors held two years ago. A few more Sub-Inspectors were also appointed, though the number is still far below the admitted requirements of the Department. The transfer of the control of primary education to District Boards will, it is believed, bring out very clearly the need of a further increase in the inspecting agency.

48. The work done by the chief gurus and inspecting pundits is shown below:—

DIVISION.	Number of men employed.	Number of visits to schools.
Presidency	197	12,675
Calcutta	2	1,416
Burdwan	196	51,808
Rajshahye	(Not given.)	
Dacca	301	90,232
Chittagong	46	25,499
Patna	425	93,378
Bhagulpore	332	59,016
Chota Nagpore	6	653
Orissa	97	53,088

49. The necessity of employing an auxiliary inspecting agency subordinate to the Sub-Inspectors has been felt in almost every district which has a large number of lower primary schools, and the result is the adoption of the system of chief gurus or of inspecting pundits, or some combination of the two. The chief guru system, which is the less expensive, has been tried over a large area, and during the year under review was in more or less complete operation in every division. No complaint regarding its working has been received from the Presidency or Burdwan Divisions. In the Dacca Division some of the gurus are said to neglect their own patshalas in order to earn the inspection allowance granted for visiting schools, and their inspection is also reported to be superficial. It is accordingly proposed to separate tuitional from inspectional work, *i.e.*, to extend the system of inspecting pundits. An examination of the preceding table lends much colour to these complaints. The average number of visits paid by chief gurus to the patshalas under them amounts to 300 in a year; and this is even exceeded in Chittagong and in Orissa, where the average is 554 and 547 respectively. It is quite clear that the chief guru's own school must suffer when the principle of periodical inspection for purposes of help and guidance is carried to such an excessive length. A special report will in future be called for as to the success of these presumably neglected schools in the examinations of their class. The record of 708 visits paid by each of the two inspecting pundits of Calcutta is easily intelligible, and only signifies creditable activity. In other parts of Bengal the number of visits paid by a chief guru or an inspecting pundit varies from 64 in the Presidency to 264 in the Burdwan Division. Within such limits as these the chief guru system would seem to have far better prospects of success; and it was on such a view of its working that the system of chief gurus rather than of inspecting pundits was recommended in my Report for 1883 84, and in Mr. Tawney's for 1884-85, and was approved by Government in the Resolution on those Reports. Up to the close of the past year the chief guru system was in force in all the districts of Behar; but it appears that on the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, it has now been replaced by that of inspecting pundits in the Patna, Mozufferpore, and Durbhanga districts, and in all the districts of the Bhagulpore Division except Maldah. Mr. Bolton, the Magistrate of Gya, does not set much value on the inspection work of a chief guru, and looks upon inspecting pundits as a more promising body, but he finds objections to the latter on financial grounds. He says "the inspecting pundits would cost three times as much as the chief gurus; and I find it impossible to meet the expenditure without reductions under heads to which it would, I think, be a mistake to allot smaller sums than have hitherto been allowed." It has been decided that systems actually in force shall not be interfered with, and much discretion must be allowed to district officers in judging of the applicability of either system to local circumstances. Still the

fact remains that, while each inspecting pundit in Behar now costs Rs. 20 a month, the average monthly inspection allowance of a chief guru cannot much exceed Rs. 3 a month. Notwithstanding Mr. Pope's disparaging estimate of the work done by chief gurus, it is very doubtful whether that of inspecting pundits is six times as effective. It is another question whether it would conduce to efficient work to replace both inspecting pundits and chief gurus by the more thorough, more costly, and therefore far more limited agency of Sub-Inspectors. The charges on account of chief gurus and inspecting pundits throughout Bengal amounted to Rs. 55,131—a sum which would provide for 61 additional Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 50 as salary and Rs. 25 as travelling allowance. At any rate, one Sub-Inspector costs less than four inspecting pundits, and it is very probable that the increased employment of Sub-Inspectors would in many instances meet the local requirements much better. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

50. The District Committees of Public Instruction will shortly be replaced in 16 districts by District Boards under the Local Self-Government Act with enlarged powers. In the Presidency Division the five committees met altogether eight times during the year, the largest number of meetings (three) being held in Moorshedabad and Khulna, while the Nuddea Committee did not meet at all. The six committees of the Burdwan Division met altogether 13 times, the Midnapore Committee having met six times, while there was no meeting at Burdwan or Hooghly. Of the seven committees in the Rajshahye Division, that of Bogra showed the greatest activity, having met seven times, while there was no meeting of the Rajshahye Committee. In the Dacca Division the committees met six times, but the Dacca Committee held no meeting. In the Patna Division the committees met 19 times; in Bhagulpore 13; in Chota Nagpore 17; and in Orissa 10 times. The questions discussed at these meetings had reference to the zillah school, the award of primary scholarships, and the allotment of primary school grants. Some of the committees had also to consider the enlargement of the zillah school building.

51. In accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission, the Officiating Inspector of the Presidency Circle held a conference of representative middle school teachers from the districts of the Presidency Division. The teachers present helped in selecting text-books for the middle scholarship examinations, as well as for the standard of each class in a middle school. They also discussed various other matters in connection with middle school instruction. The Joint-Inspector of Orissa reports:—"Through the exertions of the Deputy Inspector of Cuttack a conference of Sub-Inspectors, inspecting pundits, and middle school teachers was held at the head-quarters of the district in the year just closed. Another conference has been since held. The subjects taken up for discussion were (1) defects of vernacular instruction in middle schools; (2) boarding-houses; (3) physical education; (4) questions set at the departmental examinations; (5) text-books; (6) the teaching of English in middle schools; (7) inspection of primary schools. It was my good fortune to be present on both occasions; and from what I have seen, I have reason to believe that much good will result from such conferences, if we can only encourage those who attend to speak out their minds; and that they constitute one of the most effective means of promoting the growth of an intelligent public opinion amongst teachers and inspecting pundits in the mofussil. The members had the fullest liberty of discussion, many of them spoke freely and at great length on the topics presented for their consideration, and took a lively interest in the proceedings of the meetings." There is a good deal of jealousy and (I fear) some intrigue connected with the selection of text-books for the public examinations, since a selected book at once becomes a valuable property The orders of Government in connexion with the Central Text-Book Committee rightly insist on giving the greatest possible freedom to school-managers in choosing from the authorised list the books to be used in their schools. In some subjects, however, it is necessary to declare specified text-books for the examination, and in choosing these the Inspector has to exercise the greatest vigilance and caution. Conferences of independent school-managers and teachers are of the greatest use in bringing outside opinion to bear upon the choice.

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52. The number of colleges for general education submitting returns to the Department rose from 25 to 26, and the number of students attending them from 2,779 to 2,998. The increase of one college is due to the opening of first and second-year classes in connection with St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. The Government colleges numbered thirteen as in the previous year, eight of them teaching the full course for the B. A. degree, and five confining their attention to the F. A. standard. The aided colleges have increased from five to six, owing to the inclusion of St. Paul's School. They are all full colleges except the last-named institution. Of the seven unaided colleges, only two, namely, the Metropolitan Institution and the City College, are first-grade colleges, no third and fourth-year classes having been opened in the Ripon College, though it has been affiliated up to the B. A. standard. The new unaided institution known as University College, Calcutta, which was affiliated up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts in 1885, and Bishop's College, also in Calcutta, which besides imparting instruction in theology occasionally prepares pupils for the University examinations in Arts, have not furnished the usual returns; but it has been ascertained that the former had 10 students, all in the first-year class, and that its fee-rate is Rs. 3 a month.

53. The following table gives the usual statistics of attendance in colleges:—

Statement of Attendance in Colleges for General Education.

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
GOVERNMENT—	Rs.					
First-grade Colleges.						
Presidency College ...	12	374	383	312	204	180
Hooghly ,, ...	6	194	156	130	141	113
Dacca ,, ...	6	290	285	246	149	131
Krishnagar ,, ...	5	56	41	53	43	5[illegible]
Patna ,, ...	6	160	188	178	174	204
Ravenshaw ,, (Cuttack) ...	4	38	39	32	29	38
Rajshahye ,, ...	3	55	74	81	57	41
Bethune School (College classes) ...	3	6	4	5	6	5
Second-grade Colleges.						
Sanskrit College ...	5	68*	57*	56*	52*	48
Calcutta Madrassa (College classes) ...	2	......	......	20	15	20
Berhampore College ...	5	36	38	27	31	34
Midnapore ,, ...	5	11	18	19	23	21
Chittagong ,, ...	3	17	15	22	22	26
Total ...	.....	1,305	1,208	1,211	946	949
AIDED—						
General Assembly's College, Calcutta ...	5	484	402	165	274	304
Free Church ,, ,, ...	5	221	288	272	289	273
St. Xavier's ,, ,, ...	6	72	142	170	198	206
London Mission ,, (Bhowanipore) ...	5	63	61	50	70	64
Doveton ,, Calcutta ...	5	55	58	47	46	25
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College classes) ...	10	......	......	....	......	3
Total ...	......	895	951	713	877	875
UNAIDED—						
Metropolitan Institution ...	3	341	406	500	506	556
City College ...	3	103	108	175	185	174
La Martiniere, Calcutta ...	Free.	7	3	26	4	4
Albert College ...	3	42	36	35	34	37
Ripon ,, ...	3	......	......	65	82	149
Maharaja's College, Burdwan ...	Free.	52	85*	101	97	142
Jugannath Colleeg, Dacca ...	3	......	......	......	48	112
Total ...	......	545	638	902	956	1,174
GRAND TOTAL ...	.. ...	2,745	2,887	2,826	2,779	2,998

* Inclusive of students studying for the Sanskrit title examination.

54. It was pointed out in the last report that owing to the alteration made in the dates of the University examinations, there was an apparent decrease in the number of students attending colleges in March 1885. The same causes were in operation during the year under review, so as to exclude from our returns a large number of second and fourth-year students who, having been

admitted in January 1884, had completed the full period of attendance by the 31st December 1885, and were therefore not compelled to attend and pay fees for the months intervening before the examinations in April. Nevertheless, the increased admissions that took place during the year more than compensated for the temporary loss. There were on the 31st March 1886 more students on the rolls of our colleges than ever before. Another noteworthy fact is that, while the Government and aided colleges are nearly stationary, the unaided colleges show an increase of 218 students. Of the Government colleges, those at Hooghly, Krishnagar, Berhampore, Patna, Cuttack, Chittagong, and the Calcutta Madrassa have gained in numbers, the increase being largest in the case of Patna with 30 additional students, Krishnagar with 12, and Ravenshaw (Cuttack) with 9. On the other hand the Presidency, Dacca, and Rajshahye Colleges have lost 24, 18, and 13 students respectively; while the Bethune school, the Sanskrit College of Calcutta, and the Midnapore College have lost from 1 to 4 students each. The explanation of the decreased attendance in the Government colleges in Calcutta and Dacca lies in the fact that colleges under private management are working with success in both places. The Metropolitan Institution with 556 pupils is now the largest college in Bengal; the General Assembly's Institution stands next with 304 pupils; the Free Church Institution has 273; St. Xavier's College has 206; and five other colleges in Calcutta also prepare students for the University. Among these may be noticed the Ripon College, which has gained 67 students in the past year, a larger increase than even the Metropolitan Institution can boast. Similarly, the Jagannath College at Dacca has sprung from 48 to 112 students, an increase of 64 students which more than makes up for the loss of 18 in the Government college. As the fee-rate in the private colleges of Calcutta and Dacca is only Rs. 3 a month, against Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 in the Government colleges, many students find their advantage in joining the less expensive institutions. The City College is the only unaided institution which shows any decrease in the number of its pupils. Among aided institutions it is to be noted that the college classes of the Doveton are rapidly losing ground, the number attending them having fallen from 46 to 25.

55. The following table shows the distribution of college students on the 31st March 1886 in fuller detail:—

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	First-year.	Second-year.	Third-year.	Fourth-year.	M. A.	Total.
GOVERNMENT—						
Presidency College	58	14	46	33	29	180
Hooghly "	33	53	22	33	2	143
Dacca "	58	20	25	23	5	131
Krishnagar "	18	26	4		..	55
Patna "	75	79	20	30	...	204
Ravenshaw " (Cuttack)	18	8	8	4	.	38
Rajshahye "	31	..	8	5		44
Bethune School (College Department)	2	.. .	......	3	......	5
Sanskrit College	7	3	3	6	For M. A. 4 " Sans. title 25	48
Calcutta Madrassa (College Department)	7	13	......	......	.... .	20
Berhampore College	12	22	.	......	.....	34
Midnapore "	15	6	....	... .	. . . .	21
Chittagong "	11	15	.	.....	...	26
Total ...	345	259	136	144	65	949
AIDED—						
General Assembly's College	57	80	44	123	......	304
Free Church "	32	95	26	105	15	273
St. Xavier's "	81	76	21	22	3	206
London Mission " (Bhowanipore)	14	36	2	12	.....	64
Doveton "	4	6	4	11	... ..	25
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College Department).	2	1	. .	.. .	.....	3
Total ..	190	294	100	273	18	875
UNAIDED—						
Metropolitan Institution	130	199	80	141	6	556
City College	40	57	20	57	. ..	174
La Martiniere	2	2	......	......	... ..	4
Albert College	12	25	. .	......	...	37
Ripon "	53	96	.. .	......	... .	149
Maharaja's College, Burdwan	71	71	......	.. ...	......	142
Jagannath College, Dacca	61	51	......	......	......	112
Total ...	369	501	100	198	6	1,174
GRAND TOTAL ...	904	1,054	336	615	89	2,998

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56. A moment's consideration will show that the figures in the foregoing statement are capable of explanation, and are not the result of mere chance. Of the 1,070 young men who passed the Entrance examination in April 1885, 904, or about 85 per cent., took their admission into general colleges, and appear as first-year students. Of 1,088 first year students in March 1885, 1,054 are now returned as in the second year of their college course, the rest having left in January on completing the full two years' course of lectures required by the University regulations. Again, of 346 successful candidates at the First Arts examination in April 1885, 336 are now counted as third-year students; and of 703 third-year pupils in March 1885, 615 only appear as fourth-year students, the rest having ceased to attend lectures after December 1885. It appears, therefore, that more than 100 students disappeared for the time from the returns of the year, although they had to present themselves for examination in April 1886.

57. The expenditure in Government and aided colleges is shown in the following statement:—

Statement of Expenditure in Colleges for General Education.

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1886.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1885-86.			COST PER ANNUM FOR EACH STUDENT.*		
				From State funds.	From fees, &c.	Total.	From State funds.	From fees, &c.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government—									
Presidency College	180	235	211	91,304	30,885	1,22,189	358 8 5	131 6 9	519 15 2
Hooghly „	143	145	110	40,259	8,316	48,575	277 10 4	57 5 8	335 0 0
Dacca „	131	180	150	29,037	13,349	42,386	161 5 0	74 2 6	235 7 6
Krishnagar „ ...	55	53	47	14,084	4,177	18,261	265 11 9	78 12 10	344 8 7
Patna „ ...	204	190	174	34,963	13,037	48,000	184 0 3	68 9 10	252 10 1
Ravenshaw „ (Cuttack)	38	38	33	13,730	2,904	16,634	361 5 2	76 6 9	437 11 11
Rajshahye „ ...	44	95	86	11,154	14,103	25,257	117 6 6	148 7 2	265 13 8
Bethune School	5	5	3	3,100	223	3,323	620 0 0	44 9 7	664 9 7
Sanskrit College	48	54	46	21,458	1,058	22,516	397 5 7	19 9 5	416 15 0
Calcutta Madrassa	20	17	15	16,855	469	17,324	991 7 6	27 9 5	1,019 0 11
Berhampore College	34	29	28	11,403	1,675	13,078	393 3 3	57 12 1	450 15 4
Midnapore „	21	27	23	407	1,562	4,969	15 1 2	168 15 5	184 0 7
Chittagong „	26	22	20	2,739	742	3,481	124 8 0	33 11 7	158 3 7
Total ...	949	1,090	955	2,90,493	95,500	3,85,993	266 8 2	87 9 10	354 2 0
Aided—									
General Assembly's College	304	285	230	6,000	46,516	52,516	21 0 10	163 3 5	184 4 3
Free Church „ ...	273	266	214	7,200	25,730	32,930	27 1 1	96 11 8	123 12 9
St. Xavier's „ ...	206	203	195	4,200	29,280	33,480	20 11 0	144 3 9	164 14 9
London Mission (Bhowanipore).	64	67	47	3,000	11,287	14,287	44 12 5	73 8 1	118 4 6
Doveton College .	25	24	22	3,000	4,925	7,925	125 0 0	205 3 4	330 3 4
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College classes).	3	3	2	816	360	1,176	272 0 0	120 0 0	392 0 0
Total ...	875	848	710	24,216	1,18,098	1,42,314	28 8 11	139 4 3	167 13 2
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,824	1,938	1,665	3,14,709	2,13,598	5,28,307	162 6 3	110 3 5	272 9 8

* Found by dividing the expenditure by the average monthly roll number.

58. In 1884-85 the total expenditure on Government and aided colleges was Rs. 5,49,577, but it fell to Rs. 5,28,307 in 1885-86. The Government colleges cost Rs. 3,85,993 against Rs. 4,13,589, while for aided colleges the cost was Rs. 1,42,314 against Rs. 1,35,988. The Presidency College reduced its expenditure by Rs. 21,644, the Hooghly College by Rs. 3,081, and the Patna College by Rs. 2,841. Again, the expenditure from State funds on Government colleges was Rs. 2,90,493 against Rs. 3,03,813 in the preceding year, the Presidency College showing the largest decrease under this head due, as before explained, to the absence on deputation or leave of Mr. Tawney and Mr. Eliot. The aided colleges cost Government Rs. 24,216 against Rs. 22,900 in the previous year. The inclusion for the first time of the college classes of St. Paul's School and the increased grant drawn by the

Free Church College account for this increase. All the Government colleges except those at Dacca and Rajshahye, and (to a trifling extent) the Sanskrit College and the Calcutta Madrassa, cost less to Government during the year under report than in the preceding year. The increased cost at Dacca and Rajshahye arose from diminished fee-receipts owing to a reduction in the number of students in those colleges.

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59. The total annual cost of each student, obtained by dividing the total expenditure by the average monthly roll number, has, as might have been expected from the foregoing remarks, declined from Rs. 366 to Rs. 354 in Government colleges. The State contribution has decreased from Rs 269 to Rs. 267, and the contribution from private sources from Rs. 97 to Rs. 88. In aided colleges the total cost has declined from Rs. 177 to Rs. 168, the cost to the State being Rs. 29 instead of Rs. 30, and the contribution from private sources being Rs. 139 instead of Rs. 147. The increase of the cost to Government in the Presidency College from Rs. 333 to Rs. 389, in spite of the reduced Government expenditure on the institution, is explained by the decrease in the average roll number (from 254 to 235). The cost per head in the Sanskrit College is Rs. 397 against Rs. 403; that in the Hooghly College is Rs. 278 against Rs. 295. The Dacca College shows an advance from Rs. 139 to Rs. 161, which is again accounted for by the diminished average number on the rolls. At Krishnagar and Berhampore the cost to Government is Rs. 266 and Rs. 393 against Rs. 303 and Rs. 409 respectively. The Patna College shows a large reduction of cost from Rs. 215 to Rs. 184. In all these cases the increase of students accounts for the decrease of cost. The cost at the Cuttack College is Rs. 361 against Rs. 453; at Rajshahye it is Rs. 117 against Rs. 107. The variations in the average roll number explain these fluctuations. The minor colleges call for no special notice.

In regard to the aided colleges, it is to be noted that the Government cost has declined in the General Assembly's Institution from Rs. 26 to Rs. 21; in the Free Church College it has risen from Rs. 25 to Rs 27; St. Xavier's College shows a decrease from Rs. 29 to Rs. 21; while the cost in the Doveton College has risen from Rs. 57 to Rs. 125, the Government grant having been slightly raised, while the average attendance has fallen to one-half. The London Mission Society's College at Bhowanipore shows little change in this respect.

60. University Examinations.—As the University Examinations are now held early in April or within a few days after the close of the official year, to postpone the consideration of their results till the preparation of the next annual report is to deprive them of that interest which they naturally possess. I take advantage, therefore, of the present opportunity to compare the results of the examinations of 1885 with those of 1886, though the latter were not over before the end of the year under report. At the First Arts examination of April 1885, 346 candidates out of 740 were successful; in other words, 46·7 per cent. passedthe examination. At the First Arts examination of 1886, 631 out of 1,210, or 52 1 per cent., were successful. The results of the examination of 1886 were therefore more satisfactory than those of the preceding year. Comparing in the same way the figures for the B. A. examination for the two years, we find that 242 out of 341, or 72 per cent. of the candidates from colleges, passed in the earlier examination; while 396 out of 712 candidates (exclusive of teachers), or 55 6 per cent., were successful in 1886. The results of the later examination were therefore much less satisfactory. The large increase in the number of candidates in 1886 fully accounts for the higher percentage of failure, when the circumstances of that increase are taken into account. The First Arts examination of June 1884 was the last under the old system, and an exceptionally large number of candidates (487 in Bengal) was declared to have passed. Six months later, a supplementary examination was held for those who had failed, and the number of successful candidates was still further increased by 290 or 777 in all. These were examined for the B. A. degree in April 1886; and it is perhaps matter for congratulation—considering that every candidate who had the shadow of a chance was allowed to pass in 1884—that as many as 55 per cent. passed the B. A. examination two years later.

61. First Examination in Arts — The following table gives the detailed result of the examinations held in April 1885 and April 1886. The number of

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candidates in 1886 was 1,252, of whom 636 passed, against 346 out of 740 in 1885 :—

First Arts Examination.

Colleges.	April, 1885.					April, 1886.				
	Candidates examined.	Number passed in the				Candidates examined.	Number passed in the			
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Government—										
Presidency College	76	10	24	13	47	60	7	16	12	35
Hooghly "	35	1	20	10	31	53	7	14	13	34
Dacca "	59	2	8	12	22	74	8	18	15	41
Krishnagar "	8	1	4	2	7	25	2	7	6	15
Patna "	50	1	8	17	26	79	3	14	29	46
Ravenshaw " (Cuttack)	12	2	3	5	10	8	2	2	1	5
Rajshahye "	19		5	8	13	35	1	16	11	28
Bethune School	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit College	8	...	3	...	3	14	1	3	4	8
Calcutta Madrassa	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	2	2
Berhampore College	12	2	4	1	7	22	...	2	11	13
Midnapore "	8	1	2	1	4	18	1	3	5	9
Chittagong "	9	1	2	1	4	15	1	2	5	8
Total	298	21	83	70	174	416	33	97	114	244
Aided—										
General Assembly's College	45	1	6	11	18	80	5	7	21	33
Free Church "	61	1	13	13	27	95	4	13	32	49
St. Xavier's "	64	6	12	6	24	71	5	17	14	36
London Mission " (Bhowanipore)	18	...	3	3	6	34	1	10	6	17
Doveton "	12	...	4	1	5	6	2	1	...	3
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Free Church Normal School	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Total	203	9	38	34	81	287	17	49	73	139
Unaided—										
Metropolitan College	121	2	19	22	43	200	6	48	42	96
City "	52	1	8	11	20	57	...	17	9	26
La Martiniere	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	2
Ripon "	...	...	...	...	...	94	1	13	31	45
Albert "	9	...	1	...	1	25	1	1	9	11
Maharaja's " (Burdwan)	33	2	9	8	19	71	...	8	29	37
Jagannath " (Dacca)	16	...	5	3	8	51	...	11	17	28
Bishop's "	...	...	...	...		5	...	1	2	3
Total	231	5	42	41	91	507	9	100	139	248
Teachers	8	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	4	5
Grand Total	740	35	163	148	346	1,252	59	247	330	636

62. An examination of the foregoing statement shows that Government colleges passed 58·3 per cent. of their candidates in 1885, and 58·6 per cent. in 1886; aided colleges passed 40 per cent. in 1885 and 45 per cent. in 1886; while unaided colleges passed 39·3 per cent. in 1885, and 49 per cent. in 1886. Again, of the candidates from Government colleges, one in 14 in 1885, and more than one in 13 in 1886, passed in the first division; while of those from aided colleges one in 22·5 in 1885 and nearly one in 18 in 1886, and of those from unaided colleges one in 46 in 1885 and one in 56 in 1886 passed in that division. The Presidency College passed by far the largest number of candidates in the first division in 1885, but the Hooghly and Dacca Colleges either tied or beat it in 1886. The Metropolitan Institution passed, in 1886, 96 out of its 200 candidates, six of them in the first division.. The Free Church College passed 49, the Patna College 46, the Ripon College 45, the Dacca College 41, the Burdwan Raj College 37, St. Xavier's College 36, and the Hooghly College 34 candidates. The second grade colleges at Midnapore and Chittagong passed nine and eight candidates respectively. The Jagannath College at Dacca passed eight candidates in 1885 and 28 in 1886.

63. One of the most satisfactory features in the present year's report is the increasing usefulness and success of colleges under private management, and especially of unaided colleges. In 1885, Government colleges educated 946 students, sent 298 candidates to the F.A examination, and passed 174. In the same year colleges under private management educated 1,833 students, sent 434 candidates to the examination, and passed 172. In 1886, the corresponding figures are:—for Government colleges, 949 students, 416 F.A. candidates, 244 passed; for privately-managed colleges, 2,049 students, 794 candi-

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dates, and 387 passed. The same will be seen to be true of the B.A. examination. Thus the private colleges are rapidly overtaking and passing the Government institutions as regards the quantity of useful work done by them, —a consideration of the utmost importance at the present time.

64. The following table shows the religion of the candidates:—

First Arts Examination.

	1885.					1886.				
		Number passed in the					Number passed in the			
	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Hindus ...	660	32	143	139	314	1,102	63	218	293	564
Mahomedans	34	...	6	6	12	72	2	9	20	31
Christians ...	23	2	6	1	9	30(*a*)	2	8	7	17
Others ...	23	1	8	2	11	48	2	12	10	24
Total ...	740	35	163	148	346	1,252	69	247	330	636

(*a*) Of these, two were females.

65. Forty-nine senior scholarships were awarded upon the results of the First Arts examination for 1885. The two special scholarships for girls were not awarded, as there were no eligible candidates. In 1886, 50 senior scholarships were awarded, of which one was a special scholarship for girls, won by a student of the Doveton Institution. The following table shows the distribution of the scholarships for the last two years:—

Senior Scholarships.

Colleges	1885.			1886.		
	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month.	Total.	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month.	Total.
Government—						
Presidency College	4	4	8	5	1	6
Sanskrit "	...	...	...	1	...	1
Berhampore "	...	2	2	...	2	2
Midnapore "	...	2	2	...	1	1
Chittagong "	...	2	2	...	2	2
Hooghly "	...	4	4	...	5	5
Krishnagar "	1	2	3	1	2	3
Dacca "	...	3	3	3	4	7
Patna "	.	6	6	...	6	6
Ravenshaw " (Cuttack) ...	...	2	2	.	2	2
Rajshahye "	...	2	2	...	3	3
Total ..	5	29	34	10	28	38
Aided—						
General Assembly's College	...	1	1	...	1	1
Free Church "	1	...	1	.	2	2
St. Xavier's "	3	3	6	...	2	2
London Mission " (Bhowanipore)	...	1	1	...	1	1
Doveton College	...	...	..	1*	...	1
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...	4	6	10	1	6	7
Unaided—						
Metropolitan College	...	1	1	...	3	3
Burdwan Raj "	1	2	3	.	2	2
Jagannath " (Dacca) ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...	1	4	5	...	5	5
Grand Total ...	10	39	49	11	39	50

NOTE.—Two special scholarships for girls were not awarded in 1885.
* Girl's scholarship.

66. The ten scholarships (for male students) of the first grade, which are open to general competition, were awarded to the candidates highest in the list. Five of them in 1885 and all of them in 1886 were won by students of Government colleges. The second grade scholarships are allotted to different districts and divisions, and in some cases virtually to particular colleges, except in the town of Calcutta.

In addition to the Government scholarships, five Mohsin senior scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16, were awarded to Mahomedan students on the results of the F. A. examination. In 1885, three of the scholars came from the Hooghly College, one from the Presidency College, and one

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from the Patna College. In 1886, one came from the Doveton College, two from the Dacca College, and two from the Hooghly College.

67. The following table shows the colleges in which the senior scholars elected to continue their studies:—

Colleges.	1885. Scholars of the first grade.	1885. Scholars of the second grade.	1885. Total.	1886. Scholars of the first grade.	1886. Scholars of the second grade.	1886. Total.
Government—						
Presidency College ...	4	8	12	7	8	15
Hooghly ,, ...	...	3	3	...	2	2
Krishnagar ,, ...	...	2	2	1	1	2
Dacca ,, ...	...	1	1	2	3	5
Patna ,, ...	...	6	6	...	6	6
Ravenshaw ,, (Cuttack) ...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Rajshahye ,, ...	...	1	1	...	2	2
Medical ,, ...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Total ...	4	24	28	10	25	35
Aided—						
General Assembly's College ...	...	2	2	...	5	5
Free Church ,, ...	2	...	2	...	3	3
St. Xavier's ,, ...	3	6	9	...	2	2
Doveton ,, ...	...	...	...	1*	...	1
Total ...	5	8	13	1	10	11
Unaided—						
Metropolitan College ...	1	4	5	...	4	4
City ,, ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Jagannath ,, (Dacca) ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...	1	7	8	...	4	4
Grand Total ...	10	39	49	11	39	50

* Girl's scholarship.

Fifteen of the senior scholars in 1885 and 21 in 1886 chose the A or literature course for the B. A. degree, and 25 in 1885 and 29 in 1886 the B or science course, while one in 1885 joined the Medical College. (The remaining scholars of 1885 had not elected their course at the time of the award.)

68. B. A. Examination.—The following table shows the result of the examinations held in April 1885 and April 1886:—

B.A. Examination.

Colleges.	1885. Candidates examined.	1885. Passed with honours in the First division.	1885. Passed with honours in the Second division.	1885. Without honours.	1885. Total.	1886. Candidates examined.	1886. Passed with honours in the First division.	1886. Passed with honours in the Second division.	1886. Without honours.	1886. Total.
Government—										
Presidency College	80	5	11(*a*)	40	56	96	16	24	35	75
Hooghly ,, ...	15	......	3	9	12	33	......	3	10	19
Kishnagar ,, ...	7	......	......	3	3	7	......	1	1	2
Dacca ,, ...	19	......	3(*b*)	11	14	51	5	9	11	25
Patna ,, ...	15	1	2	10	13	30	1	8	10	19
Ravenshaw ,, (Cuttack) ...	4	......	......	3	3	6	....	......	2	2
Rajshahye	9	......	.....	4	4	19	......	......	5	5
Bethune School, College Department	.....	......	.....	......	.....	3	......	1	1	2
Total ..	149	6	19(*c*)	80	105	245	22	46	81	149
Aided—										
General Assembly's College	56	1	2	35	38	123	......	3	44	47
Free Church ,, ...	43	2	3	30	35	105	6	4	53	63
St. Xavier's ,, ...	8	.....	......	5	5	18	3	.. .	7	10
Doveton ,, ...	7	...	1	4	5	12	......	..	8	8
London Mission ,, (Bhowanipore)	5	..	.....	3	3	11	......	. ..	7	7
Total .	119	3	6	77	86	269	9	7	119	135
Unaided—										
Metropolitan College	73	4	4	47	55	141	5	9	65	79
City	....	......	. ...	....	....	57	7	4	17	28
Total ..	73	4	4	47	55	198	12	13	82	107
Teachers	32	....	1	17	18	59	....	1	18	19
Grand Total .	373	13	30	221	264	771	43	67	300	410

(*a*) Of this number, two passed in two honour subjects.
(*b*) Ditto, one ditto ditto
(*c*) Ditto, three ditto ditto.

69. In reference to a remark previously made about the increasing usefulness and success of non-Government colleges, it deserves prominent notice that, while Government colleges in Bengal passed 105 and 149 candidates respectively in 1885 and 1886, colleges under private management passed 149 and 242 candidates in the same two years. The Government colleges passed 61 per cent. of their candidates in 1886, against 70 per cent. in 1885; the aided colleges passed 50 per cent., against 72 per cent. in 1885; and the unaided colleges 54 per cent, against 75 per cent. in 1885. The causes that led to the comparatively unfavourable results of 1886 have been explained in a previous paragraph. In both years the results of the examinations were much more satisfactory than in 1884, though, owing to the fundamental differences in the character of the examinations held prior to 1885 and those of subsequent years, no detailed comparison of the results of the two is of any practical utility. The new system of examinations, under which the successful candidates are classified as B.A.s with honours and ordinary B.A.s, has had the undoubted advantage of distinguishing the two classes of graduates, which cannot fail to be of practical use. The honour lists in 1885 had only 43 names; in the succeeding year the number rose to 110. The Government colleges passed 25 honour candidates in 1885 and 68 in 1886. In the same years 17 and 41 honour candidates passed from colleges under private management. In 1886, the Presidency College passed 40 B. A.s with honours, 16 of them being placed in the first division. The Metropolitan College passed 14 with honours, of whom five were in the first division; and the Dacca College achieved precisely the same success. The Patna College passed nine with honours; St. Xavier's College three—all in the first division. Out of 11 students who passed with honours from the City College, seven were placed in the first division. This College sent students to the B.A. examination for the first time in 1886, one of whom, Janaki Nath Bhattacharjea, gained for himself and his college the distinction of occupying the first place on the list, taking first-class honours in English and Sanskrit, and second class in Mental and Moral Science. Of the 712 candidates from the colleges of Bengal in 1886, 538 took the A or literature course, and only 174 the B or science course. Of those who chose the A course, 327, or 60 per cent., passed. Of those who chose the B course, 64, or 36 per cent., were successful. The comparative success of the candidates in the two alternative courses, as indicated by these figures, is not in accordance with previous experience, and it would seem to follow that the B course as now defined is more difficult to master than the A course. This view of the case finds confirmation from the fact that the Presidency College passed 51 out of its 59 candidates in the A course, and St Xavier's College passed six out of seven. But the B course still finds favour with the best students, as is shown by the fact that a majority of the scholarship-holders take it up. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

70. The religion of the candidates for the B. A. degree is shown in the following statement:—

B. A. Examination.

	1885.					1886.				
		Passed with honours in the					Passed with honours in the			
	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Without honours.	Total.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Without honours.	Total.
Hindus ...	331	13	25	193	231	676	33	51	262	346
Mahomedans...	11	...	1	3	4	30	4	5	10	19
Christians ...	9	..	1	8	9	20	5	3	11	19
Others ...	22	...	3	17	20	45	1	8	17	26
Total ..	373	13	30	221	264	771	43	67	300	416

There is a satisfactory increase of Mahomedan B. A.s; and the results of the last examination are especially creditable to the Christian students, 19 out of 20 of the latter having passed.

71. On the results of the B A. examination, the following graduate scholarships on the foundation of the old Hindu College were awarded to the

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undermentioned students of the Presidency College to enable them to read for the degree of M.A. :—

Scholars, 1885.	Scholars, 1886.	Designation of scholar.	Monthly value of scholarship.
			Rs.
Satis Chandra Ray ...	E. M. Wheeler	Burdwan Scholar	50
Gyanendra Chandra Mookerjea.	Rama Nath De	Dwarka Nath Tagore scholar	50
Ramprasad Maitra ...	Syama Prasanna Majumdar	Bird scholar	40
Samatul Chandra Datta ...	Srish Chandra Mitra ...	Ryan scholar	40
Purna Chandra Basu ...	Purna Chandra Rai Chaudhuri.	Hindu College Foundation scholar.	40
Nritya Gopal Banerjea ...	Piyari Lal Haldar ...	Ditto	40
Gyanendra Nath Lahiri ...	Khirod Chandra Chatterjea.	Ditto	30
Manmatha Nath Rudra ...	Atal Bihari Ghosh ...	Ditto	30
Giris Chandra Nag ...	Bipin Bihiri Das ...	Ditto	30
Jogendra Nath Sen ..	Satya Nanda Basu ...	Ditto	30
Rajani Nath Ghosh ...	Abinas Chandra Basu ...	Gopi Mohun Tagore scholar	30

Other scholarships awarded to graduates in 1885 and 1886 were those on the Durga Charan Laha Foundation and the Hara Kumar Tagore scholarship. Three graduate scholarships have also been established in connexion with the Metropolitan Institution.

72. M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.—The number of candidates for the M. A. degree at the first examination held under the new regulations in November 1885 was 43, of whom 30 were successful. Of the passed candidates ten took up English, two mathematics, one history, ten science, five botany, and two Sanskrit. The Presidency College sent up 18 candidates, of whom 16 were successful. The General Assembly's College passed four out of its seven candidates; the Metropolitan College four out of seven; the Sanskrit College two out of four; the Patna College all its three candidates, and St. Xavier's College its single candidate. The candidates from the Cuttack College and the Free Church Institution were unsuccessful. There has been a marked decrease in the number of candidates for the M. A. degree, which is fully accounted for by the change in the University regulations. The standard for the M. A degree has been considerably raised, in correspondence with the revised standard for honours in the B. A. examination; and those who took the degree of B. A. under the old regulations were sensibly prejudiced by the change. Of five teachers who appeared at the examination from Bengal, only one was successful.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION.—Three candidates presented themselves at this examination, and the studentship was awarded to Rajendra Chandra Banerjea, M.A., of the Sanskrit College. It is of the value of Rs. 1,600 a year, and is tenable for five years.

73. In accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission, the question of transferring some of the colleges to local bodies was the subject of correspondence during the year. The Government of Bengal has now decided to close the Midnapore and Berhampore Colleges, if no local bodies come forward to take over their management before the 1st April 1877. To meet the increased demand for collegiate education in the districts of Jessore and Khulna, the managers of the successful high school at Narail in Jessore submitted proposals for converting their school into a second grade college, with an additional grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 a month. This proposal which is entirely in consonance with the views of the Education Commission, has also been lately sanctioned.

74. The following changes took place in the staff of the Government colleges during the year under review.—

Presidency College.—Mr. Griffiths continued to officiate as Principal during Mr. Tawney's deputation as Director of Public Instruction. Babus Prasanna Kumar Sarbadhikari and Raj Krishna Banerjea retired on super-

annuation pension on the 1st May 1885; Babu Nilmani Mukerjea, M.A., B.L., the Assistant Professor, was appointed Professor of Sanskrit, and Pandit Haris Chandra Kabiratna succeeded Babu Nilmani as Assistant Professor. Mr. G. W. Küchler, B.A., Professor of Mathematics, who joined the college in March 1885, was transferred to the Patna College in the following June. Mr. C. W. R. Tepper, B.A., was appointed a Professor in the college in June, and was transferred to the Dacca College in August. Mr. C. Little, B.A., joined the college in October 1885. Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A., left India in March 1886 on furlough for one year.

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Sanskrit College.—During the absence of the Principal on privilege leave, Babu Siva Chandra Gui, M.A., the senior lecturer, was placed in charge of the college.

Krishnagar College.—Babu Debsankar De, M.A., Mathematical Lecturer, obtained leave, and no satisfactory arrangement for the conduct of his duties could be made until February, when Mr. H. A. Lane was appointed lecturer. The absence of Babu Gobind Lal Set on sick leave also interfered with the work of the college.

Dacca College.—The following changes took place in the staff of the college during the year:—Mr. S. C. Hill, one of the professors, was appointed in August 1885 to act as Inspector of the Eastern Circle, and Mr. C. W. R. Tepper was transferred to Dacca in his place. Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt, M.A., Lecturer in the Bethune College, was appointed an Assistant Professor in June 1885.

Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.—The only change that took place in the staff of the college was due to the absence of Babu Upendra Nath Maitra, M.A., on six months' leave, and the appointment in his place of Babu Hem Chandra Ray, M.A.

Berhampore College.—The only change in the college staff was the appointment of Babu Sasi Sekhar Banerjea, B.A., in succession to Babu Haris Chandra Chakravarti, M.A., as Lecturer in Mathematics.

Chittagong College.—Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., who was in charge of the institution from its foundation, having been appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, Mr. William Dutt, M.A., succeeded him as head-master.

Bethune School, College Department.—Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt, M.A., the senior lecturer, having been transferred to the Dacca College, his duties were performed by the other members of the college staff.

75. To the work down by the Principals and Professors in the different Government colleges nothing but praise can be accorded. They have spared no pains in their desire to maintain University education at its highest possible level; and the quality of their work is sufficiently attested by the distinguished place which the colleges fill in the University honour lists. The Presidency College, which has been under the efficient management of Mr. Griffiths, owes to the commanding strength of its professorial staff the position which it occupies as the leading institution on this side of India for the promotion of higher education. The Patna, Hooghly, and Dacca Colleges are also strongly officered; and the efforts of able and zealous Principals like Mr. Ewbank, Mr. Mowat, and Mr. Booth, have been seconded with no less ability and zeal by the Professors who assist them. These larger colleges are the institutions on which, it is not too much to say, depend the higher education of Bengal and its continued progress in the ways of civilisation. Their effects are seen not only in the creation of a body of public servants of an unimpeachable standard of capacity and integrity, but also in the growth of independent professional life, in the development of a vigorous public opinion, and in the creation of a mass of useful literature, through which men who have been trained in our colleges "hand on the lamp" to a younger generation. The responsibilities that fall upon educational officers having duties of such importance to discharge are of the highest kind; and they are met, I am glad to be able to record, with enthusiasm and alertness. Nor should sight be lost of the success that has attended the smaller colleges of the first grade that are planted here and there in the interior. Mr. Mann at Krishnagar, Mr. Clarke Edwards at Rajshahye, and Mr. Ager at Cuttack have succeeded, with the help of a staff of professors of very moderate strength, who in every case are native graduates, in qualifying pupils year by year for the higher examinations

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of the University. It is not necessary, and it would be invidious, to make a further selection of names where all are to be commended; but I may take the opportunity of stating that the three latest accessions to the higher grades of the Department—Mr. Küchler, Mr. Tepper, and Mr. Little—are spoken of as men of great ability and promise, who are likely to prove no unworthy successors of those who have done and are doing so much for the education of Bengal.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

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76. The following statement compares the statistics of secondary schools for native boys for the past two years:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Maintained by the department ...	51	14,401	52	14,963
Ditto by municipal boards ...	2	490	4	929
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	123	18,167	130	19,705
Unaided	63	18,650	69	20,719
Total ...	239	51,708	255	56,316
Middle English—				
Maintained by the department ...	7	924	11	1,354
Ditto by municipal boards ...	1	280	3	608
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	532	37,215	547	38,154
Unaided	155	9,295	155	10,258
Total ...	695	47,714	716	50,374
Middle Vernacular—				
Maintained by the department ...	180	10,474	179	9,508
Ditto by municipal boards ...	9	1,444	9	1,417
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	849	47,872	857	47,166
Unaided	102	6,221	96	5,853
Total ...	1,140	66,011	1,141	63,944
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,074	165,433	2,112	170,634

High English schools have advanced from 239 to 255, and their pupils from 51,708 to 56,313. Middle English schools also show a satisfactory increase both in the number of institutions and in the number of pupils. Middle vernacular schools have increased by one, but there is a decrease in the number of pupils. This is explained by the fact that some of the largest and best vernacular schools have introduced the teaching of English, and have therefore been transferred to the class above; while the new schools of this class that have come into existence have as yet comparatively few pupils.

77. Under the rules framed by Government in accordance with the Bengal Self-Government Act, the control of all middle schools under public management in extra-urban tracts is vested in the District and Local Boards now coming into existence. All applications for grants-in-aid from middle schools, English as well as vernacular, will under these rules be dealt with by the District Boards, subject to certain necessary limitations of authority. The Local Government is also empowered by the Act to entrust the management of any of its high schools to a Joint Committee, consisting of delegates of the District Board as well as of the Municipality in which such school may be situated. The Act has now been introduced into 16 districts of Bengal; and the working of the new system will form one of the topics for notice in subsequent reports.

78. The following table shows in fuller detail the attendance and expenditure in Government and aided schools of secondary instruction:— SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Attendance and expenditure in schools of secondary instruction during 1885-86.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1886.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.		
					Government.	Local sources.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High English.							
Maintained by the department	52	14,963	14,705	12,235	1,41,495	3,19,579	4,61,074
Ditto by municipal boards	4	929	915	718	876	15,959	16,835
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	130	19,705	18,746	14,616	73,936	2,90,461	3,64,397
Total ...	186	35,597	34,366	27,569	2,16,307	6,25,999	8,42,306
Middle English.							
Maintained by the department	11	1,354	1,283	1,040	10,988	10,690	21,678
Ditto by municipal boards	3	608	531	442	240	3,979	4,219
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	547	38,154	35,180	27,403	1,36,599	3,03,562	4,40,161
Total ...	561	40,116	37,003	28,885	1,47,827	3,18,231	4,66,058
Middle Vernacular.							
Maintained by the department	179	9,508	8,641	6,670	47,500	25,317	72,817
Ditto by municipal boards	9	1,417	1,209	922	. ...	9,438	9,438
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	857	47,166	43,971	34,084	1,15,225	2,15,426	3,30,651
Total ...	1,045	58,091	53,821	41,676	1,62,725	2,50,181	4,12,906
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,792	1,33,804	1,25,190	98,130	5,26,859	11,94,411	17,21,270

In the previous year the expenditure on 1,754 schools (unaided schools excepted) with 131,267 pupils was Rs. 16,73,150, of which Rs. 5,25,814 were contributed by Government and Rs. 11,47,336 from private sources. The gain of 38 schools and 2,537 pupils has therefore been attended by an increase of only Rs. 1,045 in Government expenditure and of Rs. 47,075 in private expenditure.

79. HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The figures for these schools are peated:—

High English Schools for Boys.

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the department	61	14,401	52	14,963
Ditto by municipal boards	2	490	4	929
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	123	18,167	130	19,705
Unaided	63	18,650	69	20,719
Total ...	239	51,708	255	56,316

There is an increase of one in departmental schools, owing to the conversion of the aided school in the new district of Khulna into a Government institution, from the 1st April 1885. The schools maintained by municipal boards are those at Santipore, Burdwan, Bali, and Nattore, the two last having been taken over by the local municipalities during the year under report. Schools aided by the Department or by municipalities, or by both, have advanced from 123 to 130. The increase of seven schools is thus accounted for:—In the Presidency Division, the Khulna aided school was made a Government institution, and the Lukhipasa school was reduced to the middle standard; while the Nibodhai middle school was raised to the status of a high school, and the Gustea unaided school received a high school grant. In the Burdwan Division the new school at Narit received a grant, and the Mugkalyan middle school was converted into a high school. In the Dacca Division the Munshiganj, Naraingauj, and Lauhajanga schools have been raised to this class. Two more high schools have been aided in the Patna Division. The distribution of the 130 aided high schools is as shown below:—Presidency Division and Calcutta 41, Burdwan 44, Rajshahye 8, Dacca 16, Chittagong 3, Patna 7, Bhagulpore 3, Orissa 6, Chota Nagpore 2.

Unaided high schools rose from 63 to 69. There is an increase of four in the Presidency Division, including Calcutta, of two in the Burdwan Division, and of two in the Dacca Division; while the Patna Division shows a loss of two schools, which have merely been transferred to the aided list. The

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69 unaided schools are thus distributed:—Presidency Division and Calcutta 34, Burdwan 14, Rajshahye 1, Dacca 9, Patna 8, and Bhagulpore 3.

80. *University Entrance Examination.*—It will be remembered that no account of the Entrance and other examinations of 1885 were given in the last annual report, on the ground that they were held shortly after the close of the year. For reasons stated in the preceding section of this report, I have thought it right to depart from that practice. The results of the Entrance examination of schools for native boys for the past two years are compared below:—

Entrance Examination.

Class of Schools.	1885. Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Total.	Percentage.	1886. Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Total.	Percentage.	Remarks.
Government schools *	57	1,018	80	246	171	497	48·8	57	1,014	100	224	94	418	41·2	
Private schools (aided)	112	648	21	80	87	188	29·	125	667	22	79	84	185	27·7	
Private schools (unaided)	62	1,121	40	141	158	339	30·2	71	1,329	41	124	101	266	20·	
Private students and teachers.	...	88	...	2	5	7	8 (b)	...	73	1	2	3	6	8·2	(b) Nearly.
Total	231	2,875	141	469	421	1,031	35·8	253	3,083	164	429	282	875	28·3	

* Including two municipal schools.

81. There has been a serious decline in the proportion of successful candidates in the last two years, especially in the year under report. In 1884, 1,265 candidates passed out of 2,361, or 53·6 per cent.; while in 1885, 1,031 candidates passed out of 2,875, or 35·8 per cent., and in 1886 only 875 candidates out of 3,083 were successful, or 28·3 per cent. The Government schools, as usual, show the best results, having passed 48·8 and 41·2 per cent. respectively in the two last years; the aided schools stand next in order of merit, with 29 per cent. in 1885 and 27·7 per cent. in 1886; the unaided schools have 30·2 and 20 per cent. respectively. The rapidly diminishing success of candidates at the last two examinations has attracted considerable public attention, and the University has appointed a committee to inquire into the subject. The greater numbers attending them show that there is an increasing demand for University education; but it is not equally clear that the candidates, as a class, coming as they now do from a wider area, continue from year to year to be as well prepared for the examination as their predecessors. At any rate it is not the well-prepared candidates who have suffered; for with a smaller percentage of success in 1886, the number and proportion of those who passed in the first division is much higher than in 1885. The severity of the test has fallen exclusively on indifferent and ill-prepared candidates—those who, when they pass, pass in the third division.

82. The two following tables compare the success of Government, aided, and unaided schools in each division for the past two years. Private students and teachers are excluded:—

Entrance Examination, April 1885.

Division.	Number of schools.	Number of schools which sent candidates. Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of schools which passed candidates. Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.	Number gained scholarships.
Calcutta	28	4	..	22	26	4		16	20	743	35	101	93	229	25
Presidency	60	(a) 10	37	10	57	9	27	8	44	452	28	75	74	177	29
Burdwan	66	(b) 8	37	11	56	8	25	9	42	527	35	87	61	183	25
Rajshahye	16	6	7	1	14	6	7	.	13	121	3	27	29	59	21
Dacca	32	(c) 6	14	7	27	5	9	6	20	424	24	75	57	156	26
Chittagong	6	3	3	.	6	3	2	.	5	69	5	9	20	34	10
Patna	22	7	5	9	21	7	4	8	19	256	5	55	59	119	24
Bhagulpore	11	5	3	2	10	5	2	1	8	103	.	14	14	28	16
Chota Nagpore	7	5	2	..	7	4	1	.	5	48	2	7	6	15	9
Orissa	9	3	4	.	7	3	2	.	5	44	4	17	3	24	13
Total	257	57	112	62	231	54	79	48	181	2,787	141	467	416	1,024	198

(a) Including the Santipore Municipal school and the Moorshedabad Nawab's Madrassa.
(b) Ditto the Burdwan Municipal school.
(c) Ditto the Eden Female school at Dacca and the Dacca Madrassa.

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Entrance Examination, April 1886.

Division.	Number of schools.	Number of schools which sent candidates. Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of schools which passed candidates. Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.	Number gained scholarships.
Calcutta ...	36	(a)5	(b)1	27	33	5	...	20	25	823	35	75	58	168	14
Presidency	60	(c)9	39	11	59	8	28	9	45	495	23	75	47	145	22
Burdwan	67	(d)8	43	11	62	8	28	10	46	577	28	8	64	170	21
Rajshahye	16	6	8	1	15	6	6	1	13	135	11	37	21	69	15
Dacca	32	(e)6	17	9	32	6	10	8	24	486	33	67	42	142	19
Chittagong	6	3	3	...	6	3	3	...	6	68	8	21	7	36	8
Patna ...	22	7	4	10	21	7	3	8	18	279	12	42	21	75	18
Bhagulpore	10	5	2	2	9	5	1	1	7	69	9	17	7	33	12
Chota Nagpur	7	5	2	...	7	3	1		4	36	2	2	5	9	7
Orissa	9	3	6	.	9	3	4	.	7	42	2	13	7	22	10
Total ...	265	57	125	71	253	54	84	57	195	3,010	163	427	279	869	146

(a) Including the Bethune Girls' school.
(b) The Free Church Normal school for girls.
(c) Including the Santipore Municipal school.
(d) Ditto the Burdwan ditto.
(e) Ditto the Eden Female school at Dacca and the Dacca Madrassa.

83. The 57 Government schools included in 1885 the Madrassas at Dacca and Moorshedabad, the Eden Female school, and the municipal schools at Santipore and Burdwan. Of these, 54 were successful. The unsuccessful schools were the Chaibassa Zillah school, the Moorshedabad Madrassa, and the Eden Female school. In 1886 the Government schools included the Bethune Girls' school, the Eden Female school, the Dacca Madrassa, and the municipal schools at Santipore and Burdwan. The three unsuccessful Government schools in 1886 were those at Barrackpore, Chaibassa, and Palamow. The failure of the Chaibassa school for two successive years is not remarkable. As has been stated in previous reports, this is a weak and struggling school established among a backward population. It is essentially a middle school, with an Entrance class added for promising pupils, but without a full high school staff. It has passed only four pupils in all at the matriculation examination. A proposal has now been made by the Officiating Inspector of the Presidency Circle for increasing the number of masters. Out of six boys from this school who paid fees in 1885, only four appeared at the examination, and al were rejected in English. In 1886 the only candidate who presented himself at the examination failed in mathematics. The case of the Palamow school is somewhat similar. The school is situated in a remote corner of the Lohardugga district, and is not rich enough to maintain a well-paid subordinate staff. The failure of the Barrackpore school is a more serious matter. It sent up eight candidates, of whom not one passed, as many as five failing in Sanskrit. The late head-master was also in indifferent health, and had to be transferred. The head and second masters and the Sanskrit teacher have now been changed, and the school is likely to do better in future examinations. The school laboured under a chronic deficit, which has been removed by the transfers noted above.

84. The progress of aided schools as tested by the Entrance examination continues, on the whole, to be satisfactory. In 1878, out of 84 schools, 73 competed and 49 were successful; in 1879, out of 85 schools, 80 competed and 60 were successful; in 1880, out of 88 schools, 83 competed and 74 were successful; in 1881, out of 98 schools, 88 competed and 61 were successful; in 1882, out of 115 schools, 100 competed and 75 were successful; in 1883, out of 118 schools, 104 competed and 94 were successful. In 1884 there was no examination, but in 1885, out of 123 schools, 112 competed and 79 were successful; while in 1886, out of 130 schools, 125 competed and 84 were successful. The results of the last two years were exceptional; still a comparison of the first year of this series with the last shows really remarkable progress.

85. *Government schools for boys.*—These are either schools attached to colleges and under the control of the Principals, or zillah schools of the first, second or third class. The class of a school is fixed by the number of its pupils, whether over 300, between 300 and 175, or under 175. The following tables show the results of the Entrance examination for schools of each class. In accord-

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ance with the practice of former years, the merit mark in the last column is found by crediting the school with one, two or three marks for each boy passing in the third, second or first division. As explained in previous reports, each class includes schools of widely different numerical strength, and therefore the merit marks, though furnishing a convenient test of progress from year to year, give only a rough idea of the comparative position of different schools :—

Collegiate Schools.

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886.	1885. Number of candidates.	1885. Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	1886. Number of candidates.	1886. Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Merit marks. 1885.	1886.
Hare	556	80	8	24	6	38	81	5	19	8	32	78	61
Rajshahye Collegiate	[illegible]	34	1	10	8	19	36	6	13	7	26	31	51
Hindu	358	59	11	11	11	33	69	7	11	6	24	66	49
Dacca Collegiate ...	500	58	7	15	6	28	4	8	9	3	20	57	45
Patna ditto ...	459	30	1	17	5	23	22	5	14	1	20	42	44
Hooghly ditto ...	308	43	7	16	3	26	44	6	9	4	19	56	40
Chittagong ...	499	19	......	......	5	5	23	5	4	4	13	5	27
Hooghly Branch ...	354	32	2	7	4	13	36	3	6	1	10	24	22
Ravenshaw Collegiate	289	14	3	9	......	12	1	2	5	2	9	27	18
Krishnaghur ditto ...	277	15	2	5	3	10	30	1	5	1	7	19	14
Midnapore ditto ...	250	16	6	4	......	10	19	1	4	2	7	26	13
Calcutta Madrassa .	413	42	......	3	6	9	24	......	6	1	7	12	13
Sanskrit	165	19	......	3	2	5	16	3	......	2	5	8	11
Berhampur ...	158	23	2	2	......	4	20	......	1	2	3	10	4
Total . .	5,005	484	50	126	59	235	474	52	106	44	202	461	412

Thus from 14 collegiate schools containing 5,005 pupils, 484 candidates competed in 1885 and 235 passed, with a total merit mark of 461. In 1886 there were 474 candidates, of whom 202 were successful, with a merit mark of 412.

86. For the first time in a long series of years the position occupied by the Hindu School has been disturbed, and the Rajshahye Collegiate school has risen to the second place, the Hare School heading the list as usual. If the merit marks of the two years be taken together, the Hare School has 139, the Hindu School 115, the Dacca Collegiate school 102, the Hooghly Collegiate school 96, the Patna Collegiate school 86, and the Rajshahye Collegiate school comes sixth with 82. The Hindu and Hare, as well as the Dacca, Hooghly, and Patna Collegiate schools, have lost some pupils during the past two years, while there has been an increase at the Rajshahye Collegiate school. The rates of fees in the Hindu and Hare schools are higher (namely, Rs. 5 in the upper and Rs. 4 in the lower classes of the Hindu School, and Rs. 4 in all classes of the Hare school) than those prevailing in the other high schools for native boys in Calcutta, and the large numbers still attending them show that their popularity has by no means diminished. The income of the Hare School from fees only was Rs. 26,418, and its expenditure Rs. 28,040. The fee-receipts of the Hindu School were Rs. 18,293 and its expenditure was Rs. 21,851. In both cases the excess was mainly due to the grade increments of the masters' salaries, and it is in contemplation so to re-arrange the establishment as to equalise income and expenditure. Both these institutions were, a few years ago, not only self-supporting, but returned a large annual surplus. The fees at the Rajshahye Collegiate school amounted to Rs. 7,602 and its expenditure to Rs. 10,069. As before observed, the Dacca and Patna Collegiate schools continue to achieve marked success at the Entrance examination. The fee-receipts of the former were Rs. 10,921, and of the latter Rs. 11,911. The Hooghly Collegiate school realised Rs. 10,244 from fees. These school have net grants varying from Rs. 2,450 a year in the case of Rajshahye to Rs. 7,250 in that of Patna. A reduction in the amount of these grants is under consideration.

87. Of the remaining eight collegiate schools, most have changed their position in the last two years; the Hooghly Branch school has risen from the ninth to the eighth place, while the Chittagong Collegiate school, which holds the seventh place in 1886, was at the bottom of the list in the preceding year. The Midnapore collegiate school has gone down from the eighth to the 11th place, while the position of the Krishnagar Collegiate school was 10th in both years. The Ravenshaw Collegiate school holds the ninth instead of the seventh place. It passed two boys in the first division, against

three in 1885. The three schools lowest in the series are the Calcutta Madrassa, the Sanskrit Collegiate, and the Berhampore Collegiate school. The two former labour under special difficulties of their own, and the Berhampore School has shown of late years no signs of revival. It had only 158 students on its rolls. The fee-collections at the smaller collegiate schools were as follows:—Chittagong Rs. 6,352, Hooghly Branch Rs. 8,401, Ravenshaw Collegiate Rs. 4,889, Krishnagar Rs. 5,804, Midnapore Rs. 5,756, Calcutta Madrassa Rs. 4,937, Sanskrit Collegiate Rs. 3,511, and Berhampore Rs. 4,041. The net grants to these schools vary from Rs. 1,000 at Midnapore to Rs. 5,000 at Rajshahye and Krishnagar.

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88. *Zillah Schools, first class.*—The number of these schools, which are defined as such by having 300 pupils and upwards, was 16 as in 1884. The Pubna and Mozufferpore schools having fallen below this limit were transferred to the second class, their places being taken by the Nawab's High school at Moorshedabad and the Patna City School. The results of the last two examinations are shown in the following statement:—

Zillah Schools—first class (16).

Name of school.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886.	1885. Number of candidates.	1885. Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	1886. Number of candidates.	1886. Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Merit marks. 1885.	Merit marks. 1886.
1. Burrisal ...	333	19	5	5	2	12	28	5	8	3	16	27	34
2. Bhagulpore ...	379	27		8	4	12	20	5	6	5	16	20	32
3. Commilla ...	374	18	5	5	5	15	14	2	8	2	12	30	24
4. Chupra ...	450	30	1	9	7	17	39	1	7	4	12	28	21
5. Rungpore ..	308	13	.....	4	3	7	18	1	8	2	11	11	21
6. Beerbhoom .	313	26	4	3	8	15	21	2	5	4	11	26	20
7. Arrah ..	391	16	.	8	3	11	16	4	3	......	7	19	18
8. Uttarpara ..	338	28	...	7	5	12	24	3	3	2	8	19	17
9. Mymensing ...	403	22	1	6	8	14	24	3	3	1	7	21	16
10. Noakholly	397	14	.....	3	5	8	12	1	4	......	5	11	11
11. Baraset ...	300	20	1	5	1	7	21	1	3	2	6	14	11
12. Gya ...	345	28	1	3	8	12	22	......	2	4	6	17	8
13. Moorshedabad .	341	7	1	2	2	5	11	......	2	2	4	9	6
14. Jessore	316	16	1	2	3	6	15	. ....	2	1	3	10	5
15. Monghyr ...	342	17	.	1	1	2	9	......	2	1	3	[illegible]	5
16. Patna City ...	338	11	....	2	4	6	19	..	2	......	2	8	4
Total ...	5,667	312	20	72	69	161	313	28	68	33	129	273	253

From 16 schools with 5,667 pupils, 313 candidates competed in 1886, and 129 passed with a merit mark of 253. In 1885, out of 312 candidates, 161 passed with a merit mark of 273.

89. The first place in the list is now occupied by Burrisal, which in 1885 stood third. The Bhagulpore zillah school, which in the previous year held the fifth place, has now risen to the second. The Commillah school has come down from the first to the third, and the Chupra school from the second to the fourth place. The Rungpore school has risen from the twelfth to the fifth place on the list, while the Beerbhoom school, which stood fourth in 1885, now occupies the sixth place. The schools at Arrah, Uttarpara and Mymensingh have evidently been affected by the competition of the new private schools set up in their neighbourhood, and the Noakholly school has probably been affected by the same cause. Two aided high schools have been established within four or five miles of the Baraset Government school, but the large hostel attached to the institution serves to attract pupils from a distance, and thus to keep it up to a fair standard of efficiency. The late head-master, Babu Kunja Behari Bose M.A., during whose incumbency the school rose from the third to the first class, was transferred during the year on promotion to my office; but acting as disburser of the Public Works Department, he has since constructed in a most economical way a number of additional rooms for the accommodation of the school, which will be of permanent benefit to the institution. The Gya Zillah school is under the management of an able head master, but the opening of two private high schools in the town has reduced its numerical strength. Neither the Gya nor the Chupra school drew any portion of its net grant during the year, the income from fees and subscriptions being sufficient for their maintenance. The Moorshedabad high school is a free institution, originally supported from the Nizamut Fund and managed by the Political Department. Since the

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transfer of management it has steadily advanced in numbers and efficiency, but still its success in the Entrance examination is not proportionate to its large expenditure. The indifferent results shown by the Jessore zillah school are due partly to the unhealthiness of the climate, from which the head-master suffered for some time. The Monghyr school has been placed under a new head-master, but it is not yet clear what place it is destined to attain. Financially it is very successful; and it is proposed to reduce its net grant from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 300. The Patna City school was formerly a branch of the Collegiate school, and as such was managed by the Principal of the College; it has lately been placed under the control of the Inspector of the Behar Circle.

90. *Zillah Schools, second class.*—The number of schools in this class is 14, against 10 in 1884. The Moorshedabad school has been transferred to the first class, from which the Pubna and Mozufferpore schools have come down; the Julpigori and Barrackpore schools have been moved up from the third to the second class, in which the new school at Khulna has also taken its place. The examination results for the past two years are given below:—

Zillah Schools—second class (14).

Name of school.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886.	1885.					1886.					Merit marks	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1885.	1886.
			First division.	Second division.	Third Division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1. Howrah	277	18	1	4	2	7	20	3	8	1	12	13	26
2. Dinagepore ...	185	8	1	1	2	4	8	3	4	......	7	7	17
3. Furreedpore ...	237	10	1	4	1	6	10	3	3	......	6	12	15
4. Bankoorah ..	259	14	......	3	1	4	21	1	5	2	8	7	15
5. Khulna	208	10	......	1	2	3	11	1	3	1	5	4	10
6. Bogra	212	7	1	2	3	6	6	......	4	1	5	10	9
7. Pubna	277	13	......	2	4	6	8	1	2	1	4	8	8
8. Taki	263	8	......	3	2	5	9	1	2	......	3	8	7
9. Mozufferpore ...	270	22	1	3	8	12	18	......	2	2	4	17	6
10. Ranchi	260	9	......	3	1	4	8	......	1	3	4	7	5
11. Balasore	186	9	1	4	1	6	1	......	2	1	3	12	5
12. Jalpaigori ...	206	5	......	3	......	3	5	......	1	1	2	6	3
13. Purulia	211	7	......	1	......	1	6	1	......	...	1	2	3
14. Barrackpore ...	176	8	......	3	3	6	8	......	......	...	..	9	...
Total ...	3,207	148	6	37	30	73	148	14	37	13	64	122	129

From 14 schools with 3,207 pupils, 148 candidates competed and 64 passed, with a merit mark of 129. In 1885 the same number of candidates appeared and 73 passed, with a merit mark of 122.

91. The Howrah school has not yet increased its numbers sufficiently to enable it to regain its place among first-grade schools, to which its success at the examination of 1886 would in other respects have entitled it. The Dinagepore school has done well, and has gained two places, the Furreedpore and Bankoora schools being pushed down a step each. The Khulna school has made a fair start by passing five candidates at the last examination. The question of providing suitable accommodation for this new zillah school is still under consideration. The state of the Pubna school, which has been reduced from the first class, was for some time unsatisfactory; and on the recommendation of the Inspector, the head-master has lately been transferred. The Inspector of the Behar Circle reports that the roll number of the Mozufferpore school rose during the year to 398, the highest point ever reached; and he ascribes the serious decline in its numbers to the injudicious interference by some members of the District Committee with the action of the head-master on a point of ordinary school discipline. The Taki school was removed during the year to the new building constructed for its use by the late Babu Raj Mohan Ray Chaudhuri of that place. The question of providing additional accommodation for the Ranchi school has been pressed on the attention of the Inspector. For the first time in the history of education in Chota Nagpore, a genuine Kol boy of the school passed the Entrance examination in 1885, and gained a junior scholarship. The Julpigori school is a comparatively new institution, and its success at the Entrance examination is still very limited. The condition of the Purulia school as tested by the University examinations continues to be unsatisfactory, and the Inspector reports that the two highest classes contained many pupils who were not fit for that position. The causes of the failure of the Barrackpore school in 1886 have been already referred to, and are not likely to recur.

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92. *Zillah Schools, third class.*—The following table shows the order of merit of this class of schools. They are eight against ten in 1884, the Barrackpore and Julpigori schools having risen to the second class:—

Zillah Schools—third class (8).

Names of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886.	1885. Number of candidates.	1885. Number passed in the— First division.	1885. Second division.	1885. Third division.	1885. Total.	1886. Number of candidates.	1886. Number passed in the— First division.	1886. Second division.	1886. Third division.	1886. Total.	Merit marks. 1885.	Merit marks. 1886.
1. Maldah	140	7	... ..	2	1	3	5	1	3	......	4	5	9
2. Purneah	154	3	......	2	......	2	7	1	1	1	3	4	6
3. Hazaribagh .	131	8	2	1	......	3	12	1	1	......	2	8	5
4. Dumka, late Deoghur	120	5	......	......	2	2	3	1	1	......	2	2	5
5. Pooree	110	5	......	2	2	4	3	...	... ..	1	1		1
6. Motihari	150	4	... ..	3	...	3	4	...	... .	1	1	6	1
7. Palamow	101	4	......	......	2	2	5	......	......	.. ...	......	2	... ..
8. Chaibassa ...	169	6	... ..	......	......	... ..	1	...	... ..	... .	.. ..	... ..	......
Total ..	1,084	42	2	10	7	19	40	4	6	3	13	33	27

From eight schools with 1,084 pupils, 40 candidates appeared and 13 passed, with a merit mark of 27. In 1885 there were 42 candidates of whom 19 passed, with a merit mark of 33.

The Maldah school has again risen to the first place; and the Hazaribagh school, which for two successive years headed the list, now occupies the third place, the second being taken by the Purneah School. The Deoghur School has, on its transfer to Dumka, evidently improved in efficiency. The schools at Pooree and Motihari did fairly enough in 1885. The failure of the Palamow and Chaibassa schools have been explained elsewhere, and is due mainly to the weakness of the instructive staff.

93. The number of high schools on a vernacular basis is steadily increasing; the lower classes up to the fifth being taught history, geography, arithmetic and science through the medium of the vernacular. This system continues on the whole to be popular; and two more schools in the Presidency Division, namely, those at Barrackpore and Agarpara, have lately been reconstructed on a vernacular basis. Native gentlemen of the old school are not, however, always ready to admit the utility of a system which gives less prominence to English than to the vernacular of the country in the earlier stages of a boy's education.

94. The following table shows in juxta position the schools maintained by the Department, as well as by the various educational agencies, native and European, for the benefit of native students in Calcutta. It shows the extent to which private enterprise in the metropolis has achieved success in the field of secondary instruction:—

Entrance Examination, April 1885.

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1885.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of scholarships gained
Government Schools—							
Hare	582	80	8	24	6	38	
Hindu	399	59	11	11	11	33	9
Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrassa	406	42	...	3	6	9	......
Sanskrit Collegiate	170	19	...	3	2	5	...
Total ...	1,557	200	19	41	25	85	15
Unaided Schools—							
1. General Assembly's Institution	569	38	... ..	5	5	8	... .
2. Free Church ditto	616	51	1	9	6	16	...
3. Metropolitan ditto	942	61	4	15	10	29	3
4. Ripon Collegiate school	727	86	2	8	8	18	
5. City ditto	620	74	......	13	12	25	.
6. Oriental Seminary	762	16	2	3	4	9	1
7. Albert Collegiate school	......*	43	2	2	6	10	1
8. Seal's Free school	446	26	......	.. ..	2	2	...
9. Calcutta Training Academy	417	12	...	..	2	2	... .
10. Metropolitan Sampukur Branch	402	49	4	.. ..	7	11	4
11. Calcutta Institution	373	17	......	1	3	4	..
12. Mr. Dall's High school	244	6	......	1	1	2	.. ..
13. Broughton Institution	99	12	......	1	......	1	.
14. University school	208	19	1	3	1	5	1
15. Church Mission Society's boarding school	100	4	......	. .	... ..	..	.. ...
16. Northbrook school	111	2	......	.	......	......	
17. Calcutta school	204	9	... .	1	.. ...	1	.
18. Oxford Mission Boarding school	20	1	......	......	...	..	
19. Simla Bengal Academy	305	5	......	......	..	.. ...	
20. Hindu Academy	102	5	......	......	..	.. ..	.
21. Albany Institution	......*	6	....	....	1	1	
Total ...	7,273	541	16	60	68	144	10

N. B.—From this table schools for Europeans and Eurasians are excluded.
* Furnished no returns for the year ending 31st March 1885.

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95. The following statement shows the second languages taken up by candidates, including those from European schools, at the Entrance examination during the last three years:—

Entrance Examination, 1885 *and* 1886.

	1883.	1885.	1886.
Latin	93	102	85
Sanskrit	1,690	2,098	2,155
Arabic	9	2	3
Persian	137	200	208
Bengali	391	418	549
Urdu	40	42	48
Hindi	51	83	93
Uriya	12	20	14
Armenian	4	3	2
Burmese	4	2	...
French	...	9	15
Total ...	2,431	2,980	3,172

The number of candidates taking up Bengali was 549, against 408 in 1885 and 391 in 1883. As a classical language has to be taken up at the First Examination in Arts, there was for some years a steady decline in the number of candidates taking up a vernacular at the Entrance. This tendency now appears to have received a temporary check, in consequence, it is believed, of the large accession of candidates from comparatively weak and inefficient schools.

96. The candidates are classified according to their religion in the following table:—

Entrance Examination, 1885 *and* 1886.

Religion.	1885.					1886.				
	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the			Total.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	
Hindus	2,624	127	436	394	957	2,758	152	380	60	792
Muhammadans	170	5	17	22	44	194	7	35	9	51
Christians	(a)132	12	(b)25	(c)9	46	101	24	21	3	48
Others	(d)54	5	13	(e)5	23	46	•	8	7	16
Total ...	2,980	149	491	430	1,070	3,099	184	444	279	907

(a) Of these 18 were females.
(b) Ditto 3 ditto.
(c) Ditto 3 ditto.
(d) Ditto 3 ditto.
(e) Ditto 1 was a female.

There is some increase in the number of Mahomedan as well as of Christian candidates who were successful, notwithstanding a general decrease.

97. The following table shows the distribution of Government junior scholarships awarded on the results of the Entrance examination for the past two years:—

Distribution List of Junior Scholarships, 1885.

Division.	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.
Calcutta	7	7	13	27	27	......	......
Presidency	3	9	17	29	24	5	......
Burdwan	1	8	16	25	23	2	......
Rajshahye	......	9	14	23	10	10	3
Dacca	2	8	16	26	19	7	......
Chittagong	......	2	8	10	5	2	3
Patna	......	8	16	24	5	19	......
Bhagulpore	......	4	12	16	11	5	......
Orissa	......	5	8	13	4	9	......
Chota Nagpore	......	2	7	9	2	7	......
Total ...	13	62	127	202	130	66	6
GIRLS SCHOLARSHIPS.							
Calcutta	1	1			......	3	......
GRAND TOTAL ...	14	63	128	205	130	69	

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Distribution List of Junior Scholarships, 1886.

Division.	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.
Calcutta	4	5	10	19	19	......	......
Presidency	2	7	13	22	19	3	......
Burdwan	3	6	12	21	21	......	......
Rajshahye	......	6	10	16	10	6	......
Dacca	1	6	12	19	19	......	......
Chittagong	......	2	6	8	5	3	......
Patna	......	6	12	18	13	2	3
Bhagulpore	......	3	9	12	8	4	......
Orissa	......	4	6	10	2	6	2
Chota Nagpore	......	2	5	7	2	1	4
Total ...	10	47	95	152	118	25	9
Girls' Scholarships.							
Calcutta	1	1	......	2	2	......	......
Total ...	11	48	95	154	120	25	9

98. It may be noted here that while in 1885, 130 scholarships were awarded to candidates passing in the first division, only 120 scholarships were awarded to such candidates in 1886. Again, while only one scholarship was awarded to a candidate passing in the third division in 1884, and six in 1885, in 1886 the number rose to nine—a consequence of the large percentage of failure at the last two examinations. Referring to this failure, the Officiating Inspector of the Presidency Circle expresses his conviction that the teaching staff in many high schools needs to be greatly strengthened—an improvement to which the only obstacle is the limitation of the grant-in-aid allotment. The Inspector of the Western Circle complains that many proprietors of middle schools are in too great a hurry to raise their status, even when they can secure only a small Government grant. The consequence is that they have to entertain an insufficient and incompetent staff of teachers, with the usual and inevitable results at the University examinations. The Inspector adds that his 'seven departmental schools passed more candidates than all the other 50 schools that competed.' The two officers whose opinions I have cited above have official relations of a more or less intimate nature with 171 high schools, out of a total of 255 from which returns have been received, and there is certainly much truth in what they say of the unsatisfactory condition of many so-called high schools. The chief drawback to this state of things is that a bad high school ceases to be even a good middle school; for the teaching in a high school is or may be conducted exclusively through English, and no longer in the vernacular. Hence the natural desire to encourage private schools to raise their status should be restrained within such limits as are suggested by the foregoing considerations.

99. Middle English Schools.—The figures for this class of schools for native boys are compared below:—

Middle English Schools for Boys.

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the department	7	924	11	1,354
Ditto by municipal boards	1	280	3	608
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	532	37,215	517	38,154
Unaided	155	9,295	155	10,258
Total ...	695	47,714	716	50,374

100. The schools maintained by the Department have risen from 7 to 11. The increase of four schools is the result of a mere change of classification; the Sheakhala, Badanganj, and Garbetta middle vernacular schools in the Burdwan Division and the Asureswar school in the Orissa Division having added English classes and being now returned as middle English schools. The increase of two municipal schools is due to the similar transformation of the Hooghly and Kanchannagar municipal middle schools in the Burdwan Division into middle English schools.

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101. Aided schools have advanced from 532 to 547. The Presidency Division shows a gain of ten schools, the Dacca Division of six, Orissa five, Bhagulpore two, and Burdwan one; while in the Patna Division there is a loss of seven schools, in Rajshahye of one, and in Chittagong of one. The distribution of these 547 schools was as follows:—Presidency Division 121, Burdwan 134, Rajshahye 51, Dacca 98, Chittagong 27, Patna 53, Bhagulpore 24, Orissa 26, and Chota Nagpore 13.

102. Unaided schools were 155 as in the preceding year. Calcutta gained one, the Burdwan Division two, Rajshahye four, Dacca three, and Chittagong four; while the Presidency Division lost two, Patna two, Bhagulpore seven, Orissa two, and Chota Nagpore one. Some of the unaided schools were transferred to the aided list, while others changed their status or disappeared for want of adequate support. The unaided middle English schools are distributed as follows:—Presidency Division 29, Calcutta 8, Burdwan Division 27, Rajshahye 14, Dacca 27, Chittagong 13, Patna 26, Bhagulpore 4, Orissa 3, and the Orissa Tributary States 4. Many of these schools exist in the hope of getting a Government grant; while some, it is to be feared, have been set up in a spirit of faction and with the view of injuring successful schools in their neighbourhood.

103. The changes in aided middle English schools are noticed in detail in the divisional reports. The following summary shows the kind of fluctuations that are going on in schools of this class, and explains the increase of 15 schools. Ten schools were raised from middle vernacular to middle English, one high school was reduced to this class, and 26 unaided schools received grants. On the other hand, two middle English schools were reduced to vernacular, and five were raised to high English schools, while the grants were withdrawn from 14 (half of which were in the Patna Division), and one aided school was taken over and managed by a municipality. The number of middle English schools aided by municipalities has increased by one; three unaided schools having received municipal grants, while one of those previously aided has lost its grant and one has been reduced to a vernacular school.

104. *Middle English scholarship examination.*—The results of the examination are given below. The standard is that of the middle vernacular scholarship examination, with English added as a language only:—

Middle English Scholarship Examination for Boys, 1886.

Divisions.	Number of Institutions sending examinees.								Number of examinees.					Number passed.															Race or creed of passed scholars.		
	Government institutions.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.							Government institutions.			Aided institutions.			Other institutions.			Private students.			Total.					
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
Presidency	...	......	95	68	3	3	98	71	......	252	7	25	284	...	.	...	14	64	53	..	2	1	1	1	4	15	67	59	134	5	1
Calcutta	1	1	......	...	1	...	2	1	21	......	1	2	24	4	4	4		...	...	.	...	..	.	1	..	4	5	4	13	...	...
Burdwan	2	2	105	77	12	9	119	88	3	297	24	17	341	1	2		12	77	62	2	5	8	1	4	2	16	88	72	175	1	...
Rajshahye	3	[illegible]	37	27	8	3	48	32	5	87	19	9	120	2	2	...	7	28	12	2	7	2	..	2	4	11	39	18	62	6	..
Dacca	..	.....	72	45	9	6	81	51	.....	156	12	11	179	.	..	..	14	36	12	2	2	2	...	1	1	16	39	15	68	2	...
Chittagong...	...	......	13	11	6	4	19	15	......	28	20	11	59	.	.	.	2	12	2	2	7	1	...	.	1	4	19	4	26	1	...
Patna	1	1	28	8	6	1	35	10	6	85	25	13	129	...	2		1	9	3	1	2	...	.	...	..	2	13	3	17	1	...
Bhagulpore	...	... .	15	5	.. .	......	15	5	...	54	......	3	57	...	..		...	5	...	...	..	...	...		...	.	5	...	4	1	...
Chota Nagpore	.	.. .	7	5	...	......	7	5	... .	22	...	.. ...	22	...	...	..	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	6	5	10	1	1
Orissa	2	2	18	14	......	.....	20	16	15	72	......	6	93	...	6	1	3	19	6	...	...	...	...	..	1	3	25	8	35	1	...
Orissa Tributary Mehals	...	......	......	... ..	2	2	2	2	......	......	4	......	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	1	...	..	..	...	3	1	...	4	...	...
Total ..	9	8	390	260	47	28	446	296	50	1,053	112	97	1,312	7	16	5	54	256	155	12	26	14	2	9	13	75	307	187	548	19	2
																											569		569		

N.B.—Twenty-three middle vernacular schools sent up 42 candidates to this examination, and 21 candidates from 15 schools were successful.
Four amalgamated high schools sent up 13 candidates to this examination, and 4 candidates from 3 schools were successful.

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105. The foregoing statement shows that 419 middle English schools sent up 1,159 candidates, of whom 520 from 278 schools were successful, besides 25 candidates from vernacular or high schools, and 24 private students. In 1884-85, 417 schools sent up 1,231 candidates, of whom 611 passed, besides 26 boys from vernacular schools. The larger proportion of success in the previous examination was due to the fact that the session was one of 17 months instead of 12. In 1883-84 the number of successful candidates was 481. The aided schools as usual passed the largest number of candidates. Four amalgamated high English schools sent up 13 candidates, of whom only four were successful. The number of middle vernacular schools from which candidates passed was 23, against 21 in the previous year. It rests with the Circle Inspector to recognise as middle English any vernacular school that succeeds in passing pupils at this examination; and in that way middle schools are able to pass without difficulty from vernacular to English and *vice versâ* without any violent change in their constitution. The Inspector of the Western Circle sounds, however, a useful note of warning with reference to the indiscriminate conversion of middle vernacular into middle English schools:—"Since the promulgation of the order reconstituting middle English schools on a vernacular basis, middle vernacular schools are being converted in larger numbers than before into middle English schools; but the conversion is attended with one evil. Cheap middle English schools with an insufficient and inefficient staff of teachers have sprung up, and their number is gradually increasing. To put a stop to this rapid change, which has the effect of multiplying weak middle English schools and diminishing the number of strong vernacular schools, I have thought it expedient not to recommend the sanction of grants to schools, in which provision cannot be made for the entertainment of at least two competent English and two certificated vernacular teachers. Again, the sound principle on which the reconstitution of middle English schools is based is not fully appreciated by the people. School managers desire that the subjects of instruction should be taught through the medium of English. This desire proceeds from a belief, not easily to be rooted out, that students acquire greater facility in English if they learn history, geography, and even mathematics from English books. Owing to this misapprehension as to the true object of middle education, the number of efficient middle English schools has become less than before."

106. Of the 419 competing schools only 278 were successful. The figures for the preceding year were 417 and 302. The want of success of particular schools is due to various causes, the most prominent among them being (1) want of efficient local management; (2) disputes between masters and managers of schools, and, as a consequence, the frequent change of masters; (3) the employment of incompetent teachers; and lastly, the outbreak of fever or cholera or a sudden inundation. Meanwhile the useful lesson of self-government in matters of education is being learnt, the failure and success of different schools marking the stages of progress. The Inspectors of the Western and Presidency Circles are of opinion that for the successful working of middle English schools generally, the scale of grant should be raised to Rs. 30 a month on an average. The proposal is one which can be satisfactorily dealt with only in a time of financial prosperity. Again, of 155 unaided middle English schools, about 100 are believed to exist in the hope of getting a Government grant, the amount of which, even at the moderate rate of Rs. 25 a school, would involve an additional annual expenditure of Rs. 30,000.

107. MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—The figures for this class of schools are compared below:—

Middle Vernacular Schools for Boys.

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the department ...	180	10,474	179	9,508
Ditto by municipal boards ...	9	1,444	9	1,117
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	849	47,872	857	47,166
Unaided	102	6,221	96	5,853
Total ...	1,140	66,011	1,141	63,941

108. The Government middle vernacular schools declined from 180 to 179, and their pupils from 10,474 to 9,508. The loss of one school is due to the introduction of English teaching into the Asureswar school in Orissa; the place of three vernacular schools raised to the English class in the Burdwan Division (two in Midnapore and one in Beerbhoom) being supplied by three new schools. These three were established with funds set free by the transfer to municipal bodies of the charge of three Government schools. The loss in pupils took place chiefly in the Government schools of the Burdwan and Patna Divisions, but is also shared by Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore. A detailed account of the difficulties that beset the Government vernacular or 'model' schools, established as they are in backward localities, was given in my Report for 1883-84. In such places a good upper primary school supplies all that is necessary, and the middle school no longer answers any real need. The transfer of these schools to more advanced places where, with the same Government grant, the local income will be large enough to provide for the addition of English classes, is being gradually carried out; and under such conditions the model schools become, what they were intended to be, the true pioneers of middle education. When middle vernacular schools are established by private effort in advanced and prosperous villages, it is generally with the object of converting them hereafter into English schools;—in the Burdwan Division, for example, of 232 aided vernacular schools, nearly one-fifth have English classes attached. Schools managed by municipal boards were nine, as in the previous year; the only change of note being that the Presidency Division has for the first time returned one school of the kind (Kumarkhali), while the number in the Burdwan Division fell from two to one. The distribution of all schools under public management was as follows:—Presidency Division and Calcutta 15, Burdwan Division 24, Rajshahye 25, Dacca 15, Chittagong 10, Patna 43, Bhagulpore 26, Orissa 13, Orissa Tributary Mehals 2, and Chota Nagpore 15.

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109. The aided vernacular schools were 857 with 47,166 pupils, against 849 with 47,872 pupils. In the Burdwan Division there is a gain of 18 schools, and in the Presidency Division a loss of 14, with minor changes elsewhere. The schools are thus distributed:—The Presidency Division 193, Calcutta 5, Burdwan Division 189, Rajshahye 103, Dacca 211, Chittagong 85, Patna 7, Bhagulpore 27, Orissa 21, and Chota Nagpore 16. The indifference of the people of Behar to middle schools in which no English is taught is illustrated in a remarkable manner by the decrease of aided schools of this class from 13 to 7. The decrease of aided schools in the Presidency Division is explained by the reduction of a number of inefficient schools to a lower status, while others were converted into middle English schools in accordance with the recognised policy of Government. Of the reduced schools no less than 12 were previously maintained from the primary grant in Jessore. The gain of 18 schools in the Burdwan Division was the result of the following operations, which may be taken as typical of the changes that have taken place elsewhere:—22 new schools have been aided, and 10 upper primaries converted into middle vernacular. On the other hand, six schools have been closed, three reduced to the primary class, and five converted into middle English.

110. The Inspector of the Behar Circle thus refers to the loss of schools and the measures adopted for improving those that exist:—"The worthless aided schools, started and kept up, more for the advantage of teachers than for that of the boys, have many of them gone to the wall. As they did not represent middle class education, and wasted public money, it is as well. By their abolition education does not suffer. In their place, we got good upper primary schools that do much more good. The middle schools have been very carefully supervised by the Assistant Inspectors, and every thing has been done to introduce in them the system and discipline of zillah schools. Inefficient and idle teachers have been disposed of; those who have not passed the Normal school examination are now required to pass: and a system of rewarding successful teachers by a recast of the scale of pay (provided the funds allow of it) has been introduced. Teachers are made to understand that they have been appointed for work, and that real merit will not go unnoticed. Middle vernacular schools are not popular. In villages of Buniahs and labourers, upper and lower primary schools are thought good enough: and in

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villages of Kayasths and Mahomedans, nothing under a middle English school will do. A uniform scale of fees has been introduced in the Government middle vernacular schools. It was found that the old system of leaving it to the head teacher to get what he could, opened the door to malpractices, and that the boys were the sufferers. Teachers levied what they chose, put into the treasury just enough to bring the net grant up to the required amount, and pocketed the rest. The schools had no surpluses, and in consequence nothing could be bought to supply their many requirements. Now the income of these schools has gone up, and each year shows a surplus, which is spent in buying furniture, maps, and books, and in rewarding deserving teachers."

111. *Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination.*—The following table gives the results of the middle vernacular scholarship examination :—

Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination for Boys, 1886.

Divisions.	Number of institutions sending examinees.								Number of examinees.					Number passed.															Race or creed of passed scholars.		
	Government institutions.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.							Government institutions.			Aided institutions.			Other institutions.			Private students.			Total.					
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
Presidency	15	13	179	131	5	4	199	148	100	574	14	85	778	10	28	21	22	111	165	1	5	4	4	..	21	44	144	211	375	24	...
Calcutta	1	1	5	5	2	2	8	8	12	43	7	6	68	9	2	1	24	8	2	..	3	2	...	1	..	33	14	5	52	...	...
Burdwan	21	20	182	141	19	14	222	175	107	562	49	132	850	11	36	35	37	91	200	1	3	17	..	4	31	49	134	283	459	5	2
Rajshahye	18	15	110	74	12	10	140	90	90	303	41	55	489	4	27	16	17	69	80	1	8	16	2	4	10	24	108	122	191	63	...
Dacca	14	10	230	183	27	20	271	213	68	674	97	126	965	8	16	20	82	152	157	4	23	22	.	3	19	94	194	218	480	26	...
Chittagong...	8	8	79	66	11	6	98	80	20	271	26	53	370	1	4	8	19	65	101	2	4	10	..	1	17	22	74	136	193	38	2
Patna	33	30	24	31	16	16	73	77	116	72	45	177	410	9	38	24	5	45	28	1	21	10	7	14	31	22	118	93	200	32	1
Bhagulpore	14	12	26	19	1	1	41	32	57	74	1	80	212	5	13	12	5	37	19		1	..	.	6	6	16	57	37	85	18	1
Chota Nagpore	13	11	17	15	......	......	30	26	38	47	.	30	115	7	10	6	6	13	16	...	...	...	1	6	6	8	29	23	59	1	5
Orissa	14	13	37	36	3	1	54	50	86	147	4	38	275	14	33	23	18	53	38	..	1	...	1	4	14	33	91	75	103	5	1
Do. Tributary Mehals	2	1	......	......	7	6	9	7	18	......	19	1	38	2	1	1	..	...	...	2	8	4	...	1	...	4	10	5	19	...	...
Total ...	153	34	89	701	103	80	1,145	915	712	2,767	303	783	4,565	80	208	167	236	644	806	12	77	85	15	44	155	843	973	1,213	2,305	212	12
																										2,529			2,529		

N.B.—259 middle English schools sent up 736 candidates to this examination, and 592 candidates from 225 schools were successful.
Twenty amalgamated high English schools sent up 185 candidates to this examination, and 110 candidates from 20 schools were successful.

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112. The number of competing institutions was 1,145, against 998 in the preceding year. The number of successful schools was 915 against 798. Again, out of 4,565 candidates (including private candidates) 2,529 passed the examination, against 2,379 out of 4,482 in the year before. The results therefore show an advance over those of the previous year. The increased success of schools at the middle vernacular scholarship examination is partly due to the circumstance that 259 middle English schools and 20 amalgamated high schools sent up 921 candidates, of whom 692 passed. The care with which middle English schools prepare pupils for the vernacular scholarship examination is a proof that the vernacular constitution of these schools is now fully understood.

113. Since each class of schools sends candidates to both the middle examinations, the two sets of results may be conveniently combined. The following tables accordingly show the progress of middle schools generally for the last two years:—

1884-85.

Class of Schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed at the— M. E. Examination.	Passed at the— M. V. Examination.	Total passed.
Middle English	3,027	623	736	1,359
" vernacular	4,613	31	2,379	2,410
Total ...	7,640	654	3,115	3,769

1885-86.

Class of Schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed at the— M. E. Examination.	Passed at the— M. V. Examination.	Total passed.
Middle English	2,048	569	582	1,151
" vernacular	4,608	21	2,529	2,550
Total ...	6,656	590	3,111	3,701

As explained elsewhere, the number of candidates was smaller by 884 than in the previous year, when the session consisted of 17 months; but the number of successful candidates was 3,701 against 3,769, or only 68 behind. The result is therefore quite satisfactory.

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114. The statistics of primary schools for native boys are given below :—

Upper Primary Schools.

	1884-85. Schools.	1884-85. Pupils.	1885-86. Schools.	1885-86. Pupils.
Under public management—				
Maintained by the department	22	753	20	712
Ditto by municipal boards	6	201	6	175
Under private management—				
Aided by the department or by municipal boards ...	2,613	96,903	2,976	109,771
Unaided	79	2,858	78	2,678
Total ...	2,720	100,715	3,080	113,336

Lower Primary Schools.

	1884-85. Schools.	1884-85. Pupils.	1885-86. Schools.	1885-86. Pupils.
Under public management—				
Maintained by the department	8	162	9	121
Ditto by municipal boards	20	489	20	472
Under private management—				
Aided by the department or by municipal boards ...	56,885	1,042,239	40,032	869,116
Unaided	5,947	78,985	7,562	116,451
Total ...	62,860	1,121,8[illegible]5	47,623	986,160
GRAND TOTAL ...	65,580	1,222,580	50,703	1,099,496

115. There is a loss of 14,877 schools and 123,084 pupils. The schools have declined from 65,580 to 50,703, or by 22·6 per cent., and their pupils from 1,222,580 to 1,099,496, or by less than 10 per cent. As explained in a foregoing paragraph, this loss in schools and pupils is due to the exclusion from our returns of all patshalas that have less than 10 pupils each, or that have been in existence for less than six months. The fact that the percentage of loss in schools is much greater than that in pupils, shows that weak and small patshalas are no longer allowed to swell the returns and divert the attention of the subordinate inspecting staff from institutions in which improvement may reasonably be hoped for. The loss is greatest in the Patna Division, but is more or less shared by all the other divisions except the Presidency Division and the town of Calcutta, which show a small increase. The matter will be more fully discussed further on; but here it may be noticed that upper primary schools, which mark the highest point as yet reached in primary education, show a gain of 360 schools and of 12,621 pupils. The average number of pupils in a primary school varies from 15 in Orissa and 16 in the Bhagulpore Divisions to over 27 in the Presidency and Chota Nagpore. Calcutta is exceptional, with 54 pupils to each school. It is intended next year to call for a return showing the number of patshalas with (1) 50 and more pupils, (2) 40 and under 50, (3) 30 and under 40, (4) 20 and under 30, (5) 10 and under 20.

116. The following statement shows the proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts as compared with the number of boys of school-going age, taken at 15 per cent. of the male population, as in England :—

District.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of boys at school. Year 1884-85.	Number of boys at school. Year 1885-86.	Percentage of total number of boys at school. Year 1884-85.	Percentage of total number of boys at school. Year 1885-86.
Howrah	316,479	47,472	26,489	27,731	55	58
Hooghly	488,952	73,343	42,515	40,394	57	55
Tipperah	770,893	115,634	61,372	62,838	53	54
Calcutta	288,817	43,323	19,157	22,032	44	50
Noakholly	415,248	62,287	35,544	31,413	57	50
Cuttack	849,254	127,388	63,411	62,907	49	49
Balasore	461,461	69,219	35,644	33,081	51	47
Burdwan	668,295	100,244	48,052	46,202	47	46
Midnapore	1,244,274	186,641	78,794	85,862	42	46
Backergunge	973,479	146,022	73,730	67,850	50	46
24-Pergunnahs	975,430	146,315	62,736	66,221	43	45
Bankoora	507,136	76,070	33,160	31,970	43	42
Pooree	446,609	66,991	24,448	26,418	36	39
Dacca	1,033,863	155,079	62,941	58,645	40	37
Chittagong	531,649	79,747	32,300	29,174	44	36
Furreedpore	805,989	120,898	48,292	40,840	39	33
Beerbhoom	381,563	57,234	19,529	17,885	34	31
Khulna	568,402	85,260	25,660	27,188	30	31
Singbhoom	226,681	34,002	10,540	9,571	30	28
Jessore	779,805	116,971	32,875	31,568	28	26
Mymensing	1,553,397	233,009	78,949	61,488	33	26
Moorshedabad	580,483	87,072	19,619	20,294	22	23
Bogra	372,677	55,902	12,027	11,454	21	20
Pubna	648,311	97,247	21,816	19,626	22	20
Patna	858,783	128,817	31,656	25,714	24	19

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District.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of boys at schools. Year 1884-85.	Number of boys at schools. Year 1885-86.	Percentage of total number of boys at school. Year 1884-85.	Percentage of total number of boys at school. Year 1885-86.
Maldah	346,998	52,050	10,810	9,742	20	18
Rajshahye	660,226	99,034	16,436	16,850	16	17
Nuddea	985,245	147,787	23,213	22,115	15	14
Monghyr	969,124	145,369	29,624	20,892	20	14
Maubhoom	525,328	78,799	11,783	11,513	14	14
Chumparun	870,627	130,594	16,759	17,542	12	13
Sonthal Pergunnahs	785,330	117,799	18,624	16,213	15	13
Rungpore	1,067,701	160,155	22,147	19,508	13	12
Julpaigori	305,555	45,833	5,096	5,554	11	12
Shahabad	950,250	142,538	24,762	17,383	17	12
Bhagulpore	979,119	146,868	21,997	18,311	14	12
Darjeeling	88,948	13,342	1,583	1,648	11	12
Dinagepore	782,292	117,344	16,559	13,267	12 *	11
Gya	1,043,441	156,516	26,517	18,283	16	11
Purneah	937,080	140,562	14,257	16,374	10	11
Lohardugga	796,657	119,499	15,366	13,761	12	11
Sarun	1,083,565	162,535	22,781	18,449	14	11
Durbhunga	1,295,788	194,368	37,061	20,163	11	10
Hazaribagh	544,903	81,735	8,607	8,578	10	10
Mozufferpore	1,265,731	189,850	20,612	11,989	10	6
Chittagong Hill Tracts	56,546	8,483	422	332	4	3

117. In the preceding year Noakholly and Hooghly headed the list with 57 per cent. of their boys at school; Howrah was second with 55 per cent.; Tipperah third with 53 per cent ; Balasore fourth with 51 per cent.; and Backergunge fifth with 50 per cent. The districts of Cuttack, Burdwan, Calcutta, Chittagong, Bankoora, 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, and Dacca formed the next group with 40 to 49 per cent.; Furredpore, Pooree, Beerbhoom, Mymensingh, Khulna, and Singbhoom had between 30 and 39 per cent.; Jessore, Patna, Moorshedabad, Pubna, Bogra, Monghyr, and Maldah had from 20 to 28 per cent. The lowest place in the series was occupied by Shahabad, Rajshahye, Gya, Nuddea, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Sarun, Bhagulpore, Manbhoom, Rungpore, Dinagepore, Chumparun, Lohardugga, Darjeeling, Julpaigori, Durbhanga, Mozufferpore, Purneah, and Hazaribagh, with between 10 and 17 per cent. Howrah now occupies the first place in the list, and is closely followed by Hooghly, Tipperah, Calcutta and Noakholly with 50 per cent. and more of their boys at school. The districts of the Orissa Division continue to occupy a high place. Those at the bottom of the list are Dinagepore, Gya, Purneah, Lohardugga, Sarun, Durbhunga, Hazaribagh, Mozufferpore, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Reckoned by divisions, Burdwan, Chittagong and Orissa stand on a close equality at the head of the list, with from 46·3 to 46·5 per cent. of possible boy-pupils at school; Dacca follows with 36, and the Presidency Division with 29 per cent.; last come Rajshahye, Chota Nagpore, Bhagulpore, and Patna in that order, with from 15 to 12 per cent.

118 The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in Government and aided primary schools for native boys:—

Attendance and expenditure in schools of primary instruction for native boys during 1885-86.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1886.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. Government.	Expenditure. Local sources.	Expenditure. Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Primary—							
Maintained by the Department ..	20	712	693	453	1,998	396	2,394
Ditto by Municipal Boards	6	175	192	85	......	675	675
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	2,976	109,771	100,965	81,000	1,61,141	1,88,492	3,49,633
Total ...	3,002	110,658	101,850	81,538	1,63,139	1,89,563	3,52,702
Lower Primary—							
Maintained by the Department	9	121	128	96	796	58	854
Ditto by Municipal Boards ..	20	472	425	185	......	1,520	1,520
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	40,032	869,116	771,576	643,593	4,19,807	14,38,723	18,58,530
Total ...	40,061	869,709	772,129	643,874	4,20,603	14,40,301	18,60,904
Grand Total ...	43,063	980,367	873,979	725,412	5,83,742	16,29,864	22,13,606

119. The Government expenditure was Rs. 5,83,742, and the expenditure from local sources Rs. 16,29,864. The average income of an upper primary school (including the Government grant) was Rs. 117 a year, and of a lower primary school Rs. 46. It will be understood that these figures refer only to the fee-income of the teachers, excluding payments made in kind (now more common in lower than in upper primary schools), and also excluding income

from other sources such as land. The share paid by Government amounted to Rs. 54 in an upper and Rs. 10-8 in a lower primary school. It is obvious that with so small a Government subsidy we can neither keep a very strong hold on the schools, nor effect any great improvement in their character. We have them in hand, and that is something. They do not go back; and with the attention paid to them they even slowly rise, as is shown by the increasing number of pupils reading printed books, and of those that pass the lower primary scholarship examination. Still, the position of the teachers must be materially improved if we are to look hereafter for any solid improvement in the quality of the teaching. This, however, is a financial problem of such magnitude that it can only be alluded to in this place. The District and Local Boards now about to come into existence will have to devote their attention to it at some early day.

120. A further analysis of the district returns of primary grant expenditure shows that 3,550 schools with 106,050 pupils were aided by stipends only, amounting to Rs. 1,27,970 for the year, the average Government expenditure upon each school being about Rs. 36; that 3,602 schools with 118,454 pupils were paid Rs. 1,24,585 in stipends and Rs. 44,098 in rewards and other payments, or a total of Rs. 1,68,683, being at the rate of Rs. 47 a school; and that 33,012 schools with 691,462 pupils received in rewards and other payments Rs. 2,73,077 in all, or at the rate of Rs. 8 a school. There were also 3,863 schools, with 68,326 pupils, which received Rs. 8,503 in sundry little payments, without sending pupils to any departmental or local examination. The average payment to each of these schools was a little more than Rs. 2 a year, chiefly for keeping registers of attendance and submitting annual returns. A sum of Rs. 511 was spent on indigenous schools. Miscellaneous payments rose from Rs. 87,647 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,17,482. They consist of payments to chief gurus and inspecting pundits, including two sub-Inspectors in Dinagepore (Rs. 55,131); charges for abolished schools (Rs. 18,111); contributions to circle and other schools (Rs. 6,402); charges for conducting examinations (Rs. 11,351); contingencies and miscellaneous (Rs. 13,492); building and furnishing grants (Rs. 6,993); scholarships (Rs. 3,631); commission on money orders (Rs. 1,423); rewards (Rs. 948). The following summary gives the principal heads of charge:—

	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	2,96,653
Non-stipendiary schools	2,81,580
Indigenous "	511
Prizes	33,424
Subordinate inspecting agency	55,131
Other payments	62,351
Total ...	7,29,650

As the total primary grant was Rs. 7,45,000, there was a saving of about Rs. 15,000. The difference between the figures now given and those given in a preceding paragraph is explained by the fact that expenditure on girls' schools and middle schools aided from the primary grant is included in one statement and not in the other.

It may be stated in this place that 228 primary schools for boys with 7,812 pupils, chiefly under missionary management, receive grants from the grant-in-aid allotment, aggregating Rs. 16,092 a year. Again, 152 upper primary and 18 lower primary schools, with 6,070 pupils, received during the year Rs. 14,351 from the grant for circle schools.

121. The following table shows the existing distribution of the primary grant:—

Divisions.	Schools.	Pupils.	Grant for 1885-86.
			Rs.
Presidency	4,039	115,986	86,700
Calcutta	165	7,313	7,700
Burdwan	8,798	211,576	1,24,200
Rajshahye	3,046	70,284	77,400
Dacca	7,488	165,552	96,600
Chittagong	4,401	105,380	66,900
Patna	5,436	106,528	1,11,200
Bhagulpore	4,162	74,161	68,100
Chota Nagpore	1,291	38,161	47,000
Orissa	5,100	87,747	59,200
Do. Tributary Mehals	101	1,604	

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These figures include all schools of different classes, middle, upper, and lower primary, both for boys and girls, that received assistance from the primary grant. The assignments for the divisions of Rajshahye, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore are on a more liberal scale than those for more advanced parts of Bengal. Again, the town of Calcutta receives more in proportion to the number of its pupils, because many of the gurus have to make provision for house-rent—an item which involves no expense in the mofussil.

122. In the following table are shown the financial results of the administration of the primary grant for each district:—

Primary grant for 1885-86.

Divisions.	Districts.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Schools.	Pupils.	Cost per school in rupees.	Cost per pupil in annas.
		Rs.	Rs.				
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	25,600	25,577	1,090	37,819	23·4	10·8
	Jessore	18,300	18,500	871	23,800	21·	12·3
	Moorshedabad	11,900	11,876	545	14,697	21·7	12·9
	Khulna	14,800	14,800	922	23,400	16·	10·1
	Nuddea	16,100	16,082	611	16,270	26·3	15·8
	Total	86,700	86,635	4,039	115,986	21·4	11·9
	Calcutta	7,700	7,700	165	7,313	46·6	16·8
Burdwan	Burdwan	24,100	24,093	1,342	40,665	17·9	9·4
	Bankoora	18,300	18,093	1,167	28,270	15·4	10·2
	Beerbhoom	9,600	9,600	688	16,201	13·9	9·5
	Midnapore	41,400	41,396	3,706	73,470	11·1	9·01
	Hooghly	19,200	19,003	1,179	30,033	16·1	10·1
	Howrah	11,600	11,528	716	22,937	16·1	8·04
	Total	1,24,200	1,23,703	8,798	211,576	14·	9·3
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	14,400	12,327	521	10,536	23·6	18·7
	Rajshahye	15,500	13,738	667	14,171	20·5	15·5
	Rungpore	18,300	16,491	701	15,372	23·5	17·1
	Bogra	8,100	8,100	304	9,192	26·6	14·09
	Pubna	13,600	13,600	638	16,236	21·3	13·4
	Darjeeling	3,000	1,772	13	450	136·3	63·0
	Julpaiguri	4,500	4,500	179	3,957	25·1	18·1
	Darjeeling Terai	600	600	23	370	26·	25·9
	Total	78,000	71,128	3,048	70,284	23·3	16·1
Dacca	Dacca	25,400	24,830	1,000	26,404	24·8	15·04
	Furreedpore	16,300	16,222	1,505	30,081	10·7	8·6
	Backergunge	26,400	26,400	2,463	61,828	10·7	6·8
	Mymensingh	28,500	28,402	2,520	47,289	11·2	9·6
	Total	96,600	95,854	7,488	165,552	12·8	9·2
Chittagong	Chittagong	17,600	15,903	652	20,048	24·3	12·6
	Noakholly	19,600	18,116	1,129	27,729	16	10·4
	Tipperah	29,700	29,677	2,620	57,603	11·3	8·2
	Total	66,900	63,696	4,401	105,380	14·4	9·6
Patna	Patna	20,000	19,872	1,054	19,724	18·8	11·8
	Gya	15,300	15,199	866	16,869	17·5	14·4
	Shahabad	14,700	11,257	840	14,839	13·4	12·1
	Sarun	13,700	12,149	592	14,838	20·5	13·1
	Chumparun	13,500	13,712	827	15,222	16·5	14·4
	Mozufferpore	17,400	12,940	598	10,634	21·6	20·6
	Durbhunga	16,600	16,044	659	15,002	24·3	17·1
	Total	1,11,200	101,173	5,436	106,528	18·6	15·1
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	15,600	14,017	1,079	18,056	12·9	12·4
	Monghyr	19,360	19,533	1,272	20,306	15·3	15·3
	Purneah	10,700	10,563	919	15,426	11·4	10·9
	Maldah	8,100	7,790	267	6,688	29·1	18·6
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	20,800*	17,694	625	13,685	28·3	20·6
	Total	74,500	69,597	4,162	74,161	16·7	15·01
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	12,200	13,185	278	6,826	47·4	30·9
	Lohardugga	14,100	14,115	340	10,268	41·5	21·9
	Singhbhoom	9,100	9,099	211	9,988	43·1	14·5
	Manbhoom	11,600	11,607	462	11,079	25·1	16·7
	Total	47,000	48,006	1,291	38,161	37·1	20·1
Orissa	Cuttack	27,300	28,899	2,031	49,219	9·8	9·5
	Pooree	12,400	12,400	1,097	18,343	11·3	10·8
	Balasore	19,500	19,173	1,072	20,185	17·8	15·1
	Total	59,200	60,472	5,100	87,747	11·8	11·0
	Orissa Tributary Mehals	2,740	1,686	101	1,604	16·6	1·8

* Including Rs. 6,400 for the Damun-i-koh portion of the Santhal Pergunnahs.

123. The average for Bengal being Rs. 13·6 for each school and 9·5 annas for each pupil annually, the cost of a school ranges from Rs. 136·3 in Darjeeling to Rs. 9·8 in Cuttack. The exceptionally high figure for the former

district is due to the small number of schools at work in the hills, chiefly among the children of tea-coolies, and the high salary that has to be paid to the teachers employed in them. Hazaribagh, Calcutta, Singbhoom, and Lohardugga form the next group of costly districts, the smallness of the fee-receipts in Chota Nagpore and the necessity of providing for house-rent in Calcutta rendering necessary increased contributions from Government. Maldah, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Bogra, Nuddea, and the Darjeeling Terai cost between Rs. 26 and Rs. 29 a year. The other districts call for no special notice. The original estimate of the average cost of a primary school was Rs. 50 a year in Sir J. P. Grant's scheme of 1860, and it is certain that, if account be taken of the rise in wages and the increased cost of living, at least an equal sum is necessary in the present day.

124. Upper Primary Schools.—These schools have advanced from 2,720 with 100,715 pupils to 3,080 with 113,336, giving an increase of 360 schools and 12,621 pupils. The increase is most marked in the Dacca, Burdwan, Chittagong, and Presidency Divisions, but all the divisions have shared in it. Calcutta has lost one and the Orissa Tributary Mehals four schools of this class.

Out of 50,703 primary schools for boys, 3,080 are returned as having attained the upper primary standard; in other words, one out of every 16 is an upper primary school. The steady increase in the number of these institutions furnishes ground for the hope expressed two years ago, that at no distant day about 5,000 schools of this class would be entered on our returns. It may be predicted with some confidence that, unless the process of healthy development now going on be from any cause arrested, the limit above assigned will be reached in about five years more. To render the instruction in these schools more practical, the subject of simple mensuration has, with the approval of Government, been added to the upper primary scholarship standard. It must always be borne in mind that these schools form no part of the system of secondary instruction, but simply aim at carrying primary instruction to a point higher than that of an ordinary patshala. As stated in a previous report, these schools teach nearly up to the fifth standard of an elementary school in England, the sixth and seventh English standards being of a decidedly higher character, and coinciding with the lower stages of what in Bengal would be called secondary instruction. The increasing popularity of these schools is noticed by the district as well as by the inspecting officers, and they are gradually occupying in outlying villages the position once held by middle vernacular schools. Occasionally, however, it is stated that "a policy of repression persistently followed" has had a disastrous effect on upper primary schools. As the true character of these institutions is better understood, this "policy" will cease to influence the decisions of those who now are or hereafter may be entrusted with the administration of the primary grant.

125. *Upper Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the examination of 1886 for boys are tabulated below for each division :—

Upper Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, 1886.

Divisions.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees. — Government institutions. — Competing schools.	Government institutions. — Successful schools.	Aided institutions. — Competing schools.	Aided institutions. — Successful schools.	Other institutions. — Competing schools.	Other institutions. — Successful schools.	Total. — Competing schools.	Total. — Successful schools.	Number of Examinees. — Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Presidency	...	......	249	204	......	.....	249	204	.....	633	.....	18	651
Calcutta	...	......	1	1	...	...	1	1	......	4	.....	.....	4
Burdwan	2	2	545	375	21	14	568	391	16	1,588	53	100	1,757
Rajshahye	12	11	249	198	13	13	274	222	35	590	36	4	665
Dacca	15	10	453	347	71	56	539	413	67	1,322	213	39	1,641
Chittagong	8	7	215	171	2	9	235	187	37	813	59	42	951
Patna	1	1	256	86	2	......	259	87	9	678	7	143	836
Bhagulpore ..	...	......	202	83	2	1	204	84	......	465	4	242	711
Chota Nagpore .. .	3	3	48	39	.....	......	51	42	12	133	....	11	156
Orissa	7	7	156	136	......	.....	163	143	22	461	.....	28	511
Do. Tributary Mehals	4	3	.....	......	28	27	32	30	9		69	......	78
Total ...	52	44	2,374	1,640	149	120	2,575	1,804	206	6,087	441	627	7,961

Divisions.	Number passed. — Government institutions. — First division.	Government institutions. — Second division.	Government institutions. — Third division.	Aided institutions. — First division.	Aided institutions. — Second division.	Aided institutions. — Third division.	Other institutions. — First division.	Other institutions. — Second division.	Other institutions. — Third division.	Private students. — First division.	Private students. — Second division.	Private students. — Third division.	Total. — First division.	Total. — Second division.	Total. — Third division.	Race or creed of passed scholars. — Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
Presidency	...	...	...	92	158	154	...	...	...	...	.	2	92	158	156	370	36	...
Calcutta	..	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	2	...	...
Burdwan	4	4	6	174	309	286	5	8	16	8	7	26	191	328	334	835	17	1
Rajshahye	1	11	8	29	143	219	1	15	13	...	..	2	31	169	242	298	144	...
Dacca	3	17	27	72	316	363	11	41	67	...	1	16	86	377	473	832	108	1
Chittagong	2	16	6	54	214	238	10	19	10	1	6	13	67	255	267	466	108	15
Patna	...	2	1	12	70	49	..	...	...	2	11	20	14	83	70	159	8	...
Bhagulpore ..	...	..	..	20	63	54	..	...	1	5	19	34	25	92	89	160	30	6
Chota Nagpore .. .	3	5	3	13	33	27	..	...	.	..	2	5	16	40	35	64	3	24
Orissa	7	4	..	98	144	77	.	.	...	5	8	6	110	156	83	341	7	1
Do. Tributary Mehals	1	2	5	...	...	...	13	21	19	...	...	...	14	23	24	59	1	1
Total ...	21	61	56	565	1,452	1,448	40	104	126	21	54	124	647	1,671	1,774	3,586	457	49
														4,092			4.092	

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Candidates for the upper primary pass certificate from secondary schools have been excluded from the foregoing statement. Out of 2,575 competing schools 1,804 were successful, against 2,024 and 1,223 respectively in the preceding year. Of 7,961 candidates, 4,092 passed the examination. In the previous year 2,953 out of 6,002 candidates were successful. A large advance has therefore been made during the year under review.

126. LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—These schools have declined from 62,860 to 47,623, and their pupils from 1,121,865 to 986,160. The loss is shared by all the divisions except the Presidency Division and the town of Calcutta, and is distributed as follows:—Patna Division 5,647 schools and 41,721 pupils; Bhagulpore 3,080 schools and 14,941 pupils; Dacca 2,854 schools and 49,288 pupils; Orissa 1,793 schools and 1,317 pupils; Burdwan 650 schools and 542 pupils; Chittagong 534 schools and 12,663 pupils; Rajshahye 211 schools and 8,413 pupils; and Chota Nagpore 122 schools and 3,662 pupils. The Orissa Tributary Mehals lost 420 schools and 2,765 pupils. The loss in pupils is heaviest in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, while Burdwan and Orissa have lost more schools than pupils—in other words, their schools are better attended than in the previous year. The opinions of district officers are practically unanimous in support of the change that has been made in getting rid of the lower fringe of aided primaries. Referring to the loss in schools, the Magistrate of Bankoora agrees with the Deputy Inspector in thinking that it is confined to bogus or ephemeral schools. Mr. H. S. Beadon, Magistrate of Dinagepore (in which, as in other districts of the Rajshahye Division, stipends were largely prevalent) says that "the large reduction in the number of schools and pupils was to be expected, partly on account of the exclusion of all schools having less than 10 boys, and partly from the introduction of the payment-by-result system. Small schools and idle pupils are no longer pleasant objects to a teacher; whereas before, a salary came whether work was done or not. Teachers could readily be found to undertake a small school, and they were callous as to the progress of their pupils." Mr. Wyer, the Magistrate of Dacca, referring to the large decrease in schools and pupils, is of opinion that the rules recently introduced have stopped the growth of mushroom patshalas which used to spring up before the reward examination. The Magistrate of Backergunge is of opinion that the loss of schools is not a matter of regret, as those institutions which are of some importance or use to the community are still under the control of the Department Mr. Marindin, the Magistrate of Mymensingh, attributes the decrease in schools to the increased strictness with which the reward examinations have been conducted; to the simultaneous holding of the examination in every part of the district, which prevented the appearance of the same candidates at different centres; to the exclusion of schools having less than 10 pupils; and lastly, to the discontinuance of the reward allowed to the model or chief guru in proportion to the sums earned by the subordinate gurus in his circle. The Magistrate of Durbhanga attributes the loss of schools to the exclusion of a great number of worthless season schools from the calculations of the year. Mr. Bolton, the Magistrate of Gya, agrees in the propriety of excluding schools with less than 10 pupils from the returns, as most of them are of little or no educational value. These opinions, it will be seen, are liable to modification when the results of the lower primary examination come to be considered.

127. The following statement shows the distribution of lower primary schools for boys in each division during the past two years:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency	4,101	115.270	4,173	114.738
Calcutta	109	5,815	111	5,954
Burdwan	9,432	199,613	8,800	199.384
Rajshahye	3,112	72,219	2,901	63,806
Dacca	11.225	221,187	8,371	171,899
Chittagong	4,949	116,488	4.415	103.825
Patna	11,199	143,986	5,552	102.265
Bhagulpore	7,043	78,727	3,963	63,786
Chota Nagpore	1,467	40,603	1,345	36,941
Orissa	9.137	115.336	7,344	114.019
Do. Tributary Mehals ...	1,086	12,621	666	9,856
Total ...	62.860	1,121,865	47,641	986 473

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128. *Lower Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The following table gives the results for each division:—

Lower Primary Scholarship Examination for Boys, 1886.

Division.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES. Government institutions. Competing schools.	Government institutions. Successful schools.	Aided institutions. Competing schools.	Aided institutions. Successful schools.	Other institutions. Competing schools.	Other institutions. Successful schools.	Total. Competing schools.	Total. Successful schools.	NUMBER OF EXAMINEES. Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Presidency ..	.	... ..	744	491	..	.. ...	714	491	...	2,056	.. .	...	2,056
Calcutta	...	.....	.....	......	....	......	..	......	.	.....	.. ..	... ..	...
Burdwan	...	....	2,048	1,466	. ..	...	2,048	1,466	...	6,463	.. .	214	6,677
Rajshahye	5	4	1,040	664	7	.....	1,052	668	28	2,968	15	2	3,013
Dacca	12	5	1,317	866	8	6	1,337	880	77	4,116	29	1	4,223
Chittagong	5	3	678	309	1	1	684	313	29	2,584	6	17	2,636
Patna	...	..	1,826	1,485	......	.....	1,826	1,485	... ..	9,429	...	4	9,433
Bhagulpore	...	.....	1,083	657	6	.. ...	1,089	657	......	3,670	10	151	3,831
Chota Nagpore	1	1	555	449	......	......	556	450	4	1,530	.. ...	1	1,535
Orissa	...	.... .	1,355	1,004	2	1	1,357	1,095	......	4,720	12	1	4,733
Do. Tributary Mehals	10	4	32	32	59	46	101	82	28	120	158	......	306
Total ...	33	20	10,678	7,513	83	51	10,794	7,587	166	37,656	230	391	38,443

Division.	NUMBER PASSED. Government institutions. First division.	Government institutions. Second division.	Government institutions. Third division.	Aided institutions. First division.	Aided institutions. Second division.	Aided institutions. Third division.	Other institutions. First division.	Other institutions. Second division.	Other institutions. Third division.	Private students. First division.	Private students. Second division.	Private students. Third division.	Total. First division.	Total. Second division.	Total. Third division.	RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
Presidency ..	...	..	..	299	255	387	...	...	..	...	...	...	299	255	387	738	200	3
Calcutta	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...
Burdwan	...	.	...	1,476	1,026	1,235	...	....	...	31	94	53	1,507	1,120	1,290	3,693	220	4
Rajshahye	14	1	...	578	790	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	594	791	...	606	779	...
Dacca	5	14	11	466	1,140	346	3	9	4	1	...	...	475	1,163	361	1,551	448	...
Chittagong	3	7	...	349	312	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	353	322	...	425	244	6
Patna	...	..	..	790	1,835	2,638	...	...	...	...	...	4	790	1,835	2,642	4,761	506	...
Bhagulpore	...	...	..	348	405	684	...	..	...	27	14	20	375	419	704	1,001	435	62
Chota Nagpore	2	1	..	351	414	233	...	...	...	1	...	...	354	415	233	802	54	146
Orissa	...	...	...	2,198	942	...	3	6	...	...	1	..	2,201	949	...	3,093	57	...
Do. Tributary Mehals	...	4	5	22	58	...	12	39	44	...	...	...	34	101	49	171	...	13
Total ...	24	27	16	6,877	7,177	5,523	18	56	48	63	110	79	6,982	7,370	5,666	16,841	2,943	229
													20,018			20,018		

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129. In the previous year 43,410 pupils competed from 11,406 schools, and 21,500 from 8,129 schools were successful. There is, therefore, a decrease of 612 competing and 542 successful schools, and of 4,967 candidates and 1,482 successful students. The percentage is better than in the previous year; but still it must be admitted that the small schools excluded under the new system contained many pupils who were qualified to pass the lower primary examination, and who have now lost the advantage of that incentive to progress which the examination supplied. This is a fact the importance of which must not be overlooked; and the unfavourable results of the last examination cannot, in my opinion, be explained (as some have endeavoured to explain it) by changes in the system of examination tending to increased strictness. We must accept the fact that primary education during the past year has received a check, from which we may nevertheless hope that it will again recover. The advantage of concentrating effort and limiting the area of operations is undoubted with our present limited agency; but there is no use in disguising from ourselves the fact that in a large part of Bengal we have been compelled to part with control over good and promising educational material. The decline is not, however, universal. There has been no loss in the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, which, in fact, show some increase in the number of successful candidates. In the Dacca Division there was a decrease of 1,959 examinees and of 914 successful candidates. In the Chittagong Division only 673 candidates passed, against 1,336 in the preceding year. In these divisions for the first time the same question papers were set for all districts alike (except Noakholly) by examiners appointed by the Inspector. The result was a large decrease in the number and proportion of successful candidates in nearly every district, the failures lying chiefly in the subjects of *subhankari* and mental arithmetic. In the Patna Division the candidates declined from 13,616 to 9,429, and the number of successful scholars from 6,867 to 5,263. In the Bhagulpore Division 3,680 candidates appeared against 4,388, and 1,437 were successful against 1,921 in the preceding year. No explanation is given of this loss, but the Inspector expresses a strong opinion in favour of a uniform examination for all districts in a division or circle. In Orissa there was a loss of 138 successful candidates, confined to the districts of Pooree and Balasore, the latter of which is declared to be exceptionally backward in primary education. Calcutta has no primary scholarships, either for boys or for girls,—an omission which steps will be taken to remedy.

130. The following statenfent compares the results of the lower primary scholarship examination for the last nine years:—

Years.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates.	Number passed.
1877-78	4,474	......	12,985	5,647
1878-79	6,053	......	16,910	7,965
1879-80	7,620	......	24,163	11,354
1880-81	7,887	......	26,293	13,951
1881-82	8,283	......	29,368	16,131
1882-83	10,387	......	39,798	16,852
1883-84	10,979	......	40,706	20,011
1884-85	11,406	8,129	43,410	21,500
1885-86	10,794	7,589	38,443	20,018

131. The following statement is useful as comparing the distribution of upper and lower primary schools in each division with the number of successful candidates at the corresponding examinations:—

	Upper primary schools.	Passes at upper primary examination.	Lower primary schools.	Passes at lower primary examination.
Presidency	455	406	4,173	911
Burdwan	649	853	8,782	3,917
Rajshahye	288	442	2,901	1,385
Dacca	477	936	8,371	1,999
Chittagong	206	589	4,415	673
Patna	323	167	5,552	5,267
Bhagulpore	347	196	3,963	1,198
Chota Nagpore	73	91	1,345	1,002
Orissa	227	349	7,344	3,150
Orissa Tributary Mehals	33	61	666	184
Total ...	3 078	4,090	47,512	20,018

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The striking variations which these results show are due in varying and indeterminate degrees to differencesin the quality of the schools and differences in the standard of examination. Thus, it is probable that the upper primary schools of the Chittagong Division are more advanced than those of Patna; while the remarkable divergence in the results of the lower primary examination for the same two divisions may more reasonably be explained by a higher or lower standard of examination. It has already been noticed that a uniform examination has been introduced into the districts of Eastern Bengal, and that the Inspector urges the introduction of the same system into Behar. Uniformity of examination generally means increased strictness and a higher standard.

132. There is still some difference of opinion among inspecting officers on the question whether the subjects of subhankari and zemindari and mahajani accounts are neglected in patshalas of organised instruction. Babu Brahma Mohan Mallick, Inspector of the Western Circle, believes that boys do not remain long enough in primary schools to master these subjects thoroughly. The Officiating Inspector of the Eastern Circle remarks that at the last primary scholarship examination held in his circle by means of uniform papers, the failures were chiefly in subhankari and mental arithmetic. He is of opinion that a majority of the new gurus, being ex-pupils of middle schools, cannot teach these subjects properly. The Assistant Inspector of Chota Nagpore admits that the charge is partially true, inasmuch as the Sub-Inspectors, who have been brought up in secondary schools and colleges, regard the modern as of more value than the old systems of calculation. The Joint-Inspector of Orissa believes that the tendency to neglect the traditional subjects has now in a great measure been overcome, but that bazar arithmetic is still little cared for.

133. The following table shows the classification of lower primary schools for each division according to the standards attained by them :—

Statement showing the classification of Lower Primary Schools, 1885-86.

Divisions.	Number of lower primary schools that send pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination.		Those that are below the lower primary scholarship standard, but read printed books.		Those in which no printed books are read.		Total.		Number of lower primary schools examined for rewards.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of successful schools.	Number of pupils passed by the			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.				First or lower standard.	Second standard.	Any higher standard.	Total.
Presidency ...	1,300	43,290	2,865	71,277	8	171	4,173	114,738	3,315	41,050	3,308	21,672	7,787	427	29,886
Burdwan ...	2,592	68,223	6,181	130,669	27	492	8,800	199,384	7,700	68,376	7,324	28,662	9,124	....	37,786
Rajshahye ...	1,030	26,837	1,823	36,098	48	871	2,901	63,806	4,494	57,944	4,461	26,540	10,846	768	38,154
Dacca	1,450	42,662	6,677	125,006	244	4,231	8,371	171,899	3,896	43,925	3,803	24,136	11,362	278	35,776
Chittagong ...	1,612	44,452	2,632	56,526	171	2,847	4,415	103,825	3,634	46,648	3,613	16,332	9,757	... ...	26,089
Patna ...	2,139	45,152	2,339	42,365	1,074	14,748	5,552	102,265	5,861	59,591	5,305	22,829	11,129	......	33,958
Bhagulpore ...	1,621	28,391	1,790	25,556	552	6,839	3,963	63,786	1,620	13,984	1,473	3,931	1,916	......	5,847
Chota Nagpore	550	18,597	738	17,359	57	985	1,345	36,941	371	4,661	267	2,085	1,164	......	3,249
Orissa	1,788	33,676	5,408	78,165	148	2,178	7,344	114,019	5,053	43,559	4,965	16,432	5,492	......	21,924
Do. Tributary Mehals	133	2,502	380	5,558	153	1,796	666	9,856	401	4,534	393	2,010	489	......	2,499

N. B.—In this statement only boys' lower primary schools and the pupils attending them are shown.

The first and second standards are the same for all districts alike, and are the only two standards recognised for purposes of reward below that of the lower primary scholarship. They are as follows :—

A, or Higher.

1. Reading 50 pages of Bodhoday, or an equivalent book.
2. Dictation, handwriting, reading of manuscript documents (such as kabuliyats, pottahs, receipts, and forms of contract); repetition of prose and poetry.
3. The first four rules of arithmetic, European method.
4. Weights, measures, wages, &c., *i.e.*, subhankari and bazar accounts after the native method.
5. Mental arithmetic, European and native method.

B, or Lower.

1. Reading a printed primer, such as Sishusiksha, Part III, or an equivalent book.
2. Dictation, handwriting, repetition of prose and poetry.
3. Tables of rupees, annas, and pice, maunds and seers, &c., with the proper signs after the native method.
4. Mental arithmetic, after the native method.

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134. The following statement shows in fuller detail the progress made in establishing primary schools of different classes. I have introduced a system of merit marks to determine roughly the educational position of each district, assigning five marks for each upper primary school, three marks for each lower primary school that has attained the lower primary scholarship standard, and one mark for each lower primary school that uses printed books. These correspond pretty closely with the number of years taken by each school to reach its own standard. A school using no printed books receives no mark.

Statement showing the extent of primary education in Bengal, 1885-86.

Districts.	Upper primary schools.		Schools which send pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination.		Schools which are below that standard, but read printed books.		Schools in which no printed books are read.		Total		Merit marks.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Midnapore	197	6,755	721	15,470	3,304	60,034	......	......	4,222	82,259	6,452
Cuttack	98	2,875	1,043	19,864	2,656	36,725	135	1,907	3,932	61,371	6,275
Tipperah	89	2,879	1,316	34,519	1,271	22,171	73	1,084	2,749	60,653	5,664
Mymensingh	144	5,583	355	8,981	2,439	40,470	......	......	2,938	55,034	4,224
Backergunge	85	3,214	663	20,512	1,704	38,549	214	3,877	2,666	66,152	4,118
Burdwan	123	4,977	583	19,523	616	15,355	......	......	1,322	39,855	2,980
Pooree	78	1,785	426	6,923	1,213	17,126	......	......	1,717	25,834	2,881
24-Pergunnahs	167	7,802	286	11,911	1,137	32,790	......	......	1,590	52,503	2,830
Balasore	51	1,391	319	6,889	1,539	24,314	13	271	1,922	32,865	2,751
Furreedpore	128	4,232	133	4,110	1,604	26,724	......	......	1,865	35,066	2,643
Hooghly	102	3,949	451	9,469	725	17,972	......	......	1,278	31,390	2,588
Dacca	120	4,347	299	9,059	930	19,263	30	354	1,379	33,023	2,427
Bankoorah	113	2,747	359	9,385	762	16,998	......	......	1,234	29,130	2,404
Monghyr	104	3,420	501	6,791	359	6,199	267	3,151	1,231	19,561	2,382
Bhagulpore	97	3,768	365	6,075	580	7,302	......	......	1,042	17,145	2,160
Patna	60	2,103	420	8,385	401	6,737	352	5,092	1,233	22,317	1,961
Jessore	100	3,994	301	9,125	546	13,215	......	......	947	26,334	1,949
Gya	79	3,239	337	6,229	352	6,200	91	1,047	859	16,715	1,758
Khoolna	83	3,028	202	7,185	664	13,681	6	133	955	24,027	1,685
Noakholly	79	2,933	147	4,762	799	19,011	98	1,763	1,123	28,409	1,635
Purneah	45	1,734	338	5,835	362	5,562	238	3,039	983	16,170	1,601
Shahabad	37	1,202	375	7,135	288	4,463	122	1,636	822	14,436	1,598
Sarun	50	2,196	366	9,041	199	4,929	24	286	639	16,452	1,547
Beerbhoom	64	2,217	294	7,743	337	6,365	......	......	695	16,325	1,539
Rungpore	83	2,539	220	4,783	375	7,783	13	218	691	15,323	1,450
Nuddea	64	2,458	245	7,035	237	5,647	2	38	548	15,178	1,292
Durbhunga	39	1,637	194	4,473	513	11,452	128	1,664	874	19,226	1,290
Moorshedabad	41	1,711	266	8,034	281	5,944	......	......	588	15,689	1,284
Southal Pergunnahs ...	50	1,734	206	4,985	398	8,184	40	575	694	15,478	1,266
Pubna	71	2,738	182	5,731	360	7,532	......	......	613	16,001	1,261
Howrah	50	2,537	184	6,440	437	13,312	27	492	698	22,781	1,239
Rajshahye	49	1,567	175	4,138	468	8,995	......	......	692	14,700	1,238
Chumparun	30	1,238	241	5,975	344	5,161	205	2,781	820	15,155	1,217
Chittagong	38	1,750	148	5,160	550	15,205	......	......	736	22,115	1,184
Dinagepore	21	615	182	4,136	385	6,993	12	209	600	11,953	1,036
Mozufferpore	28	1,031	206	3,914	242	3,423	152	2,242	628	10,610	1,000
Maldah	51	1,892	211	4,705	91	1,309	7	74	360	7,980	979
Orissa Tributary Mehals.	33	1,172	133	2,592	380	5,558	153	1,736	699	11,028	944
Bogra	38	1,588	186	5,990	97	1,892	......	......	321	9,470	845
Manbhoom	16	567	142	5,148	296	5,200	......	......	454	10,915	802
Lohardugga	19	1,070	151	4,902	253	5,963	7	134	430	12,069	801
Hazaribagh	25	882	167	3,980	89	2,094	48	825	329	7,781	715
Singbhoom	13	958	90	4,567	100	4,102	2	26	205	9,653	435
Julpigori	15	457	77	1,861	108	2,168	......	......	200	4,486	414
Darjeeling	11	614	8	122	30	725	......	......	49	1,461	109
Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	1	11	12	139	......	......	13	150	15

Note.—In this statement boys' schools only have been shown.

135. It will be seen that both the quantity and the quality of instruction have been considered in fixing the position of a district in the foregoing list. Midnapore with its numerous primary schools heads the list, and is closely approached by Cuttack and Tipperah. Mymensingh and Backergunge come next in order, being followed by the next group of 10 advanced districts with merit marks ranging between 2,000 and 3,000. The table is an interesting one, as it furnishes a ready means of comparing the progress of one district with that of another, except that it takes no account of their relative size and population. The statement deals with schools for boys only.

136. The tabular statements given in the foregoing paragraphs show in a clear form the progress made by each district and division in respect of primary education. It has therefore been deemed unnecessary to furnish separately the statistical summaries for the different districts. I proceed now to notice some of the important questions discussed in the reports of the Inspectors as well as of the Magistrates. The forms prepared at the conference of Inspectors, held at Darjeeling in June 1884, for the use of primary schools, were formally approved by Government during the year under report and prescribed for general adoption. The multiplicity of forms

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previously in use in each district rendered the work of comparison between different districts a matter of no small difficulty; and it was also of the utmost importance to equalise as far as possible for the whole province the various standards of examination for rewards, and to place on a satisfactory footing the system of accounts of primary school expenditure. One effecof the reforms carried out is the exclusion of small ephemeral schools from the returns: the other is the more definite character of the examinations held during the last cold weather. As the control of primary education passes more or less gradually to the District and Local Boards now in course of formation, the forms recently introduced will serve to keep up some degree of uniformity in he system of administration, or at any rate to enable departmental officers to compare one district with another with greater facility. Mr. Bellett deplores the frequent changes in the working of the system of payment by results that have taken place within the last few years. He writes:—

"Each change of district officer, if the incomer take any interest at all, brings with it a change of system, and in primary education things never abide in one stay. It would be of the very greatest advantage to primary education if some more general system could be authoritatively introduced, and if in this respect the land could have rest for even ten years."

This foregoing remark is entirely in harmony with the experience of other observant officers.

137. Some of the divisional reports discuss the question, to which reference has already been made, of holding the lower primary scholarship examination for all the districts of a division by means of the same printed papers. It is quite feasible to carry out this proposal wherever the division has only one vernacular, such as the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, or Orissa. For Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore special arrangements would, however, be necessary. Mr. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, is of opinion that, for purposes of comparison, the examination returns of the different districts are of no value. He says:—

"The system of examination, marks, results, &c., are arranged each for his own district by the district officer. I am strongly of opinion that this examination would be of much more value if it were conducted for the whole division in a manner similar to that in which the examinations for middle English, middle vernacular, and upper primary scholarships are carried out. This unsatisfactory element has been impressed on others besides myself; and Mr. Beadon, the Magistrate of Dinagepore, has put forward a scheme for examining successful candidates at the primary examination of all districts for one valuable scholarship to be provided for by subscriptions from the primary grant of each district."

The Assistant Inspector of the Bhagulpore Division finds it difficult to judge from the figures supplied—

"of the merit of a district or compare it with that of another, owing to the diversity that prevails in the questions set for the examination; for instance Purneah, which in other examinations generally stands at the bottom of the list, takes the foremost place in this. It is desirable, therefore, that there should be a greater approach to uniformity in the different districts in the questions to be set for this examination."

The Joint-Inspector of Orissa writes as follows on the same subject:—

"Making the fullest possible allowance on the score of the variation of standards, it is impossible to account for the very palpable diminution of competing institutions in Balasore on the above theory. The district, I am afraid, has drifted to a very low position in respect of the progress of primary education. In Cuttack, where the system of excluding weak and ephemeral pathsalas from the reward examination has been longest in operation, there was no reason to apprehend a decline in the number of competing schools, and none in fact has taken place. The Deputy Inspector, however, regards the percentage of success as too favourable, which he attributes to the unduly lenient valuation of answer-papers by some of the examiners."

The Assistant Inspector of Chota Nagpore says that—

"the lower primary scholarship examination was held in each district at several centres, and was conducted by means of printed papers set by a board of examiners, consisting of teachers of secondary schools generally, who, in the case of Manbhoom, Hazaribagh, and Singbhoom, examined the answer-papers. In Lohardugga, however, the answers were examined and marks awarded on the spot, as in the previous year, by the centre officers who were either sub-inspectors or teachers of secondary schools. This singular procedure is likely to affect the strictness of the examination as well as the uniformity of standard in awarding marks, and is not necessary in a district like Lohardugga, in which the number of candidates is not very large. In mental arithmetic and reading, marks were awarded in Singbhoom and Hazaribagh also by the superintendents of the examination centres."

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I have already stated that the scholarship examination of all the districts in the Eastern Circle except Noakhally, in which the Magistrate did not agree to the proposal, was conducted by means of printed papers which had been prepared by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Inspector, though the answer-papers were valued by examiners locally appointed. With the more complete organisation that is now being introduced into the system of primary education, the rough and ready methods of earlier years are no longer in harmony. The progress of a district should now be estimated by an independent test, such as that supplied by a uniform examination in which the district officials are not alone concerned. There are no doubt difficulties in the way, arising from the number of candidates to be examined; but I am clearly of opinion that the change, if it is feasible, would be beneficial.

138. The working of night schools for the benefit of the labouring classes has been discussed in some of the divisional reports. The Assistant Inspector of the Patna Division has no doubt that the greater number of them are mere pretences. He says :—

"In Gya they have been reduced from 68 to 10; in Durbhunga they are supposed to number 13, but the Deputy Inspector says that not one of them does the work it should; while Babu Sajiwan Lal from Chumparun says they help to gain rewards under false pretences. He visited 10 of these schools unexpectedly and found them not at work, and his two Sub-Inspectors similarly visited 38 of them with the same result. I am inclined to think that the people of this province have not yet got a sufficient taste for learning to make them attend a night school after a hard day's work in the fields. As an experiment I opened a night school in my compound, and gave it a fair trial of nearly a year. At first a large number of pupils joined, but the novelty soon wore off, and it degenerated into an ordinary pathsala held in the evening. In spite of every facility afforded them, my own servants could not be induced to continue in it long."

A different view of these schools is taken by the Joint-Inspector of Orissa, who notices that in the Cuttack district they rose from 72 with 1,262 pupils to 119 with 1,908 pupils. He is, however, quite aware of the danger that real day scholars, or pupils already passed out of day schools, may fraudulently be registered as pupils of night schools in order to earn rewards for the abadhans at enhanced rates. In Chota Nagpore the schools have declined from 84 to 57, and their pupils from 1,778 to 1,130. Referring to this loss, the Assistant Inspector writes :—

"This is probably owing to the greater strictness with which these schools were treated by our inspecting officers during the year, as a consequence of the caution given in the last year's report. It must not be understood, however, that the usefulness of these institutions admits of any question. On the contrary, the larger the number of such schools opened in these districts, the better it is for the people, who are, for the most part, agriculturists and labourers."

The demand for night schools for adult male labourers arises chiefly in large centres of population, where the advantages of elementary education are more strongly felt. The number of these schools for the whole province is probably above 1,000.

139. The system of examination of lower primary schools *in situ* is in force in all the districts of the Presidency Division except Jessore, where it is likely to be adopted during the current year. The examination of all the patshalas of a district on the same day at selected centres is in force in many parts of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. The Officiating Inspector says that his general impression regarding these simultaneous examinations is unfavourable, there not being a sufficient supply of properly qualified persons to supervise the examination centres. With a view to ensuring some degree of uniformity in the results of these examinations, it is in fact desirable to have them conducted not only by men with departmental or professional training, but by persons responsible to their departmental superiors for the quality of the work done. While it is not possible in many districts, owing to the smallness of the inspecting staff, to have each patshala examined *in situ* for rewards, there can be no doubt that all our efforts should be directed towards this end. Sub-Inspectors are, under such a system, required personally to vouch for the existence and progress of the patshalas they inspect, while under a system of central examinations they have to take upon trust the statement of the chief guru or inspecting pundit as to the genuine character of the schools assembled for examination.

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140. The contributions from municipalities in aid of primary schools rose from Rs. 16,771 to Rs. 18,617. These contributions will, in the course of the present year, be brought under some definite system of control in the spirit of the rules about to be issued by the Government of Bengal. While provision is made in the Bengal Municipal Act for the expenditure of municipal revenues upon education, the Calcutta Municipality with its large income is precluded, in the absence of a similar provision in the law, from making any payment to schools. As the Bill for amending the Calcutta Municipal Act is now before the Legislature, it is desirable to consider whether a clause should be inserted in the Bill empowering the Commissioners to sanction expenditure on educational objects. Such an enabling clause, however, will go but a little way towards the endowment of education. It will probably be necessary at no distant day to declare that a definite proportion of the municipal revenues shall be appropriated to educational purposes,—a point on which great stress was laid by the Education Commission.

141. The system of transmitting rewards and stipends to the teachers of primary fund schools by means of postal money-orders is in general operation, though in Burdwan, Moorshedabad, and a few other districts, the old system of payment through Sub-Inspectors is still in force. The Postmaster-General of Bengal, on the recommendation of Mr. Clay, the Magistrate of Khulna, has authorised the following procedure in respect of these money-orders. The Postmaster of Khulna is allowed to accept, as an equivalent for money-orders required by the Education Department, payment orders on the district treasury, authorising the transfer of the required sum from the funds at the disposal of the Magistrate to the credit of the Postal Department. In this way the post-office consents to take countersigned bills payable at the treasury in lieu of cash. Under this arrangement no money passes into the hands of the educational officers. I have lately received a communication from the Postmaster-General proposing the extension of the system to the whole province.

142. Malpractices in connection with the central examination for rewards an still occasionally detected, as the following extract from the report of the Assistant Inspector of Chittagong will show:—

"Some instances of fraud came to light in this district in connexion with the reward examination. In one instance a guru induced a pupil of a neighbouring pathsala to personate at the examination centre a pupil of his, who had gone on the examination day to a distant place; in another the guru presented at the examination his younger brother, who was a pupil of the neighbouring stipendiary school. In the third instance, the guru presented his pathsala under a false name. In the fourth instance, the guru, who had two pathsalas—one in the district of Tipperah and the other in Noakholly—presented all his pupils in both the districts, in which the examinations were held on different dates."

There is, however, good ground for believing that these practices are much less prevalent than in former days. The most effectual preventive would be an increase in the number of Sub-Inspectors.

143. The question of gradually increasing the number of certificated teachers in primary schools has received some attention. The Joint-Inspector of Orissa points out that out of 7,281 gurus employed in his division, only 1,960 hold certificates of having passed any departmental or special examination. In the district of Cuttack an examination equivalent to that of guru-training schools was held for the third time, at which 152 candidates out of 268 were successful. In some districts gurus are encouraged to appear at the upper primary and middle scholarship examinations by the offer of rewards ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20. The subject should be fully noticed in the district and divisional reports. The Government of Bengal sanctioned before the close of the year the opening of small guru classes in connection with middle schools at a cost of Rs. 6,000 per annum. This measure, if successfully carried out by the inspecting officers, will have the effect of giving some sort of training to at least 500 *bonâ fide* gurus in the course of a year.

144. Under section 62, Act III of 1885, rules have been framed by the Local Government transferring the control of primary education to the District Boards constituted under the Act. These rules will come into operation at once into the 16 scheduled districts, namely, all the districts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, and in Dacca, Furreedpore, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Patna. Areas comprised within the limits of cantonments and municipalities are exempted from the jurisdiction of the District Boards, and will be dealt with under separate rules.

VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

145. Under this head are included (*a*) training schools for teachers, (*b*) all other institutions of professional, technical and industrial education. The following table compares the figures for the past two years:— PECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Class of institutions.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters	22	1,083	22	1,142
Ditto for mistresses ..	3	102	3	116
School of Art	1	157	1	163
Law schools	8	649	10	882
Medical schools	7	804	7	752
Engineering and surveying schools ...	5	320	5	367
Industrial schools	5	172	8	446
Madrassas	11	1,388	10	1,316
Other schools	5	168	6*	236
Total ...	67	4,843	72	5,420

* Excluding 18 maktabs with 313 pupils in Bankoora, wrongly shown under this head in General Table III.

146. The number of training schools, Government and aided, was 25 as in the previous year. The law schools advanced from eight to ten, owing to the affiliation of the law classes attached to the Ripon and Jagannath Colleges. The number of pupils in the Government School of Art again shows a small increase. There is a decline in the number of medical students, arising chiefly from a large reduction in the attendance at the Patna Medical School. Schools of engineering and surveying show an increase in the number of their pupils, which is shared by all the institutions under this head. Industrial schools rose from five to eight; five new schools having been opened at Lalbagh, Berhampore, Bankoora, Bissenpore, and Midnapore, the Gobindpore school having been closed, and the Dehree school (which is under the management of the Irrigation Department) not being returned. There is a loss of one madrassa. Other schools (Sanskrit, music, &c.) rose from 5 to 6, by the opening of a new Sanskrit school in the district of Chupra. Sanskrit schools, however advanced, come more appropriately under the head of "Private Institutions teaching Sanskrit" than under Schools of Special Instruction; and will in future reports be transferred to the section of "Indigenous Education." That would appear to be the proper place also for giving an account of the Sanskrit Title Examination, hitherto treated under this section.

A.—Training Schools.

147. The following statement gives the statistics regarding these important institutions:—

Class of institutions.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.		
			From public revenues.	From private sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government training schools—					
For masters	16	683	65,960	679	66,639
Aided training schools—					
For masters	6	459	5,758	10,731	16,489
„ mistresses	3	116	4,720	9,715	14,435
Total ...	25	1,258	76,438	21,125	97,563

Last year there were 25 schools with 1,185 pupils, and the expenditure on them was Rs. 1,00,650, of which Government contributed Rs. 77,159.

148. Government Training Schools.—No change has taken place in the number or locality of these institutions. Schools of the first grade prepare

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students through a three-years' course. those of the second grade through a two-years' course, and third grade schools are intended for the training of gurus during a course lasting ordinarily six months or a year. The first grade schools are those of Calcutta, Hooghly, Rungpore, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Ranchi and Cuttack; there is a second grade school at Jalpaigori; and the third grade training schools or classes are at Saidabad, Motihari, Palamow, Haldipukur, Pooree, Balasore, and Ungool. Guru training classes are also attached to the Rungpore, Jalpaigori and Cuttack schools.

149. The following tables show the results of the vernacular mastership examination for 1885 and 1886. Certificates of the first, second, or third grade are given to students of three, two and one year's standing respectively. A certificate of any grade is classed as high, medium, or low, according to the marks obtained:—

Vernacular Mastership Examination, 1885.

Name of School.	First Grade Certificates.					Second Grade Certificates.					Third Grade Certificates.					Total.	
	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates.	Passed.
Calcutta	16	0	10	4	14	20	0	1	16	17	38	1	19	11	31	69	62
Hooghly	21	1	9	10	20	53	1	18	31	50	36	3	24	6	33	110	103
Dacca	15	1	7	7	15	40	2	12	19	33	21	2	10	9	21	76	69
Chittagong	11	0	2	7	9	21	0	3	15	18	22	0	7	14	21	54	48
Rungpore	13	0	4	6	10	8	0	3	2	5	15	1	10	3	14	36	29
Private students ...	19	0	0	7	7	4	0		2	2	18	0	0	9	9	41	18
Total ...	95	2	32	41	75	146	3	37	85	125	145	7	70	52	129	386	329*

* *N. B.*—This is exclusive of ten candidates who passed from the 2nd grade Training School at Jalpaigori.

Vernacular Mastership Examination, 1886.

Name of School.	First Grade Certificates.					Second Grade Certificates.					Third Grade Certificates.					Total.	
	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates.	Passed.
Calcutta	19	...	1	12	13	31	...	11	16	27	23	...	2	11	13	73	53
Hooghly	46	4	9	20	33	30	2	10	12	24	38	2	10	19	31	112	88
Dacca	32	2	11	18	31	24	2	5	14	21	46	2	17	24	43	102	95
Chittagong	18	1	1	8	10	21	..	5	13	18	21	1	2	11	14	60	42
Rungpore	8	...	2	4	6	16	...	7	9	16	15	1	6	8	15	39	37
Jalpaigori	...	...	...	.	..	6	..	3	2	5	5		1	3	4	11	9
Private students ...	13	...	1	4	5	6	.	...	1	1	22	...	1	1	2	41	8
Total ...	136	7	25	66	98	134	4	41	67	112	168	6	39	77	122	438	332

150. In 1885, out of 386 candidates, 329 were successful. The Calcutta school passed 62 out of 69, the Hooghly school 103 out of 110, the Dacca school 69 out of 76, the Chittagong school 48 out of 54, and the Rungpore school 29 out of 36. Of 41 private candidates only 18 were successful. The Hooghly and the Dacca school each passed five students by the high standard, and Calcutta and Rungpore passed one each by that standard.

151. In 1886, out of 438 candidates, 332 were successful. The Calcutta school passed 53 out of 73 candidates, the Hooghly school 88 out of 112, the Dacca school 95 out of 102, Chittagong 42 out of 60, and Rungpore 37 out of 39. The second grade school at Jalpaigori passed 9 out of its 11 candidates. Of private students only 8 passed out of 41. Seventeen students passed by the high standard, eight of whom belonged to Hooghly, six to Dacca, two to Chittagong, and one to Rungpore. The Hooghly and Dacca schools have done creditably, Dacca having passed a larger proportion of its pupils than Hooghly. The Calcutta training school has gone back to some extent; but measures have now been taken by the Officiating Inspector to improve the discipline of the institution. The Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack schools, in which the vernacular is other than Bengali, do not send candidates to the general examination for vernacular mastership certificates. A local committee is appointed at each of these places to conduct the examination of the students, and certificates are granted in accordance with its recommendations.

152. The following table shows the number of pupils who were granted certificates during 1885-86:— SPECIAL INSTRUCTION

Name of school.		Number of pupils who obtained certificates during the year. First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Total.
Pundit Department—					
1. Calcutta Normal School	... ...	14	17	31	62
2. Hooghly " "	... ...	20	50	33	103
3. Dacca " "	... ...	15	33	21	69
4. Chittagong " "	... ...	9	18	21	48
5. Rungpore " "	... ...	10	5	14	29
6. Patna " "	... ...	15	22	14	51
7. Cuttack " "	... ...	7	10	11	28
8. Ranchi " "	... ...	4	9	11	24
9. Jalpaigori " "	... ...	0	3	7	10
Total	...	94	167	163	424
Guru Department—					
1. Saidabad training class	... ...	6	6	2	14
2. Rungpore Normal School	... ...	0	0	9	9
3. Jalpaigori " "	... ...	0	0	12	12
4. Motihari " "	... ...	0	2	3	5
5. Cuttack " "	... ...	9	8	0	17
6. Balasore " "	... ...	9	43	0	52
7. Pooree " "	... ...	20	9	0	29
8. Palamow " "	... ...	0	0	14	14
9. Haldipukur training class	... ...	2	7	0	9
10. Ungool ...	... ...	1	19	0	20
Total	...	47	94	40	181

The supply of certificated teachers to middle schools continues to be unequal to the demand, and applications for increasing the supply are continually made by the Inspectors of the Presidency, Western and Eastern Circles. The necessity for raising the stipend grant at the Calcutta, Hooghly, and Dacca schools has constantly been pressed upon my attention.

153. *The Calcutta Training School.*—This is the only training school for masters in the Presidency Division maintained by Government. The number of pupils on the rolls was 74 against 69. Of these, 17 were from the 24-Pergunnahs, 2 from Nuddea, 4 from Jessore, 10 from Khoolna, and 36 from districts outside the Presidency Division. The expenditure on the school was Rs. 10,267, of which Rs. 149 only were paid from fees and Rs. 10,118 from provincial revenues. Of the 74 pupils, 68 were stipendiary pupils and 6 pay-students. The house in which the school has been located for more than a quarter of a century was found inadequate to the increasing requirements of the boarders. In January 1886 the school was therefore removed, with its attached model schools, from Upper Chitpore Road to Nimtala Ghât Street. The new house is well ventilated and spacious, and accommodates the normal school, the attached model schools, and the boarders. The Superintendent's quarters have not yet been provided. The existing arrangements for boarding the students having been found defective, steps were taken to improve them at the beginning of the session. The Deputy Inspector of Calcutta was instructed to carry out the necessary reforms. Heretofore there was no resident Superintendent to look after the boarders out of school hours. Babu Ram Chandra Ganguli, B. A., the Head-master of the Model School, English Department, and one of the senior teachers of the Vernacular Department, were entrusted with the work of supervision. The number of boarders on the 31st March last was 42, against 23 of the preceding year. At the vernacular mastership examination of 1885, 14 students passed in the first, 17 in the second, and 31 in the 3rd grade. Only one third-grade student passed by the high standard—a result not creditable to the teaching staff. In 1886, 13 students passed in the first, 27 in the second, and 13 in the third grade. Not one student passed by the high standard.

154. *Hooghly Training School.*—This school had on its rolls 111 pupils on the 31st March last, against 110 on the same date of the previous year. Of the 111 pupils, 35 are from Burdwan, 21 from Bankoora, 16 from Midnapore, 8 from each of the districts of Hooghly and Moorshedabad, 7 from each of the districts of Nuddea and Beerbhoom, 6 from Howrah, 2 from Khoolna, and 1

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from Jessore. Of the 111 pupils, 46 were in the third-year class, 29 in the second-year, and 36 in the first-year class. The income of the school from Government was Rs. 11,292, and from fees Rs. 100. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,486. The expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 300 a month paid in stipends to 97 students, of whom 2 pupil-teachers received Rs. 5 each, 5 third-year students Rs. 4 each, 41 of the same year Rs. 3 each, 27 second-year students Rs. 3 each, and 22 first-year students Rs. 3 each. At the vernacular mastership examination of 1885, 20 students passed in the first, 50 in the second, and 33 in the third grade, five of them having passed by the high standard. In 1886, 33 passed in the first, 24 in the second, and 31 in the third grade, eight having passed by the high standard. The result reflects credit on the school staff. The 20 students who passed the final examination in 1885 were all provided with appointments as pundits during the year. The Inspector reports that at least 800 certificated vernacular teachers are required for the Burdwan Division; and as the annual outturn of the school is only 20, there are still many uncertificated teachers in his middle schools. He therefore recommends either the establishment of another first-grade training school, or the enlargement of the Hooghly school by an increase of its stipend allowance. The school is located in the Chinsurah Barracks, and has an excellent boarding establishment.

155. *Rungpore Training School.*—There was a slight increase in the number of pupils of both classes—in the pundit class 39 against 36, and in the guru class 13 against 11 of the preceding year. Of the 39 pupils in the pundit department, 8 were in the third, 16 in the second, and 15 in the first-year class. All the pupils in the pundit classes, except two, had passed the vernacular scholarship examination before admission, and the guru pupils have all passed the lower primary scholarship examination. There were 25 Hindus and 14 Mahomedans in the pundit department; while in the guru class there were 5 Hindus and 8 Mahomedans. All the guru pupils but two came from Rungpore; while of the pundit pupils 13 came from Rungpore, 5 from Bogra, 7 from Rajshahye, 3 from Pubna, 1 from Jalpaigori, and 10 from outside the division. As usual, I regret to say, no pupils came from the district of Dinagepore. The attached practising school, in which there are 73 pupils, is taught by the students in both departments, aided by a guru paid from the fees. The number of candidates who competed at the vernacular mastership examination held in April 1885, was 13 from the third-year class, of whom 10 passed; of the second-year students, five passed out of eight; and all but one passed from the first-year class. Nine out of 13 guru-candidates obtained pass certificates. In the examination of 1886, six passed in the first grade, 16 in the second grade, and 15 in the third grade. The total cost of the school was Rs. 5,088, against Rs. 5,202 in the previous year. The school has been provided with a house by Babu Gobinda Lal Ray of Tajhat, at a cost of Rs. 6,050. The building which has been purchased is hardly suited for the purpose, both rooms and premises being very much confined.

156. *Dacca Training School.*—The roll number has increased from 76 to 102. Of the latter, two only are Mahomedans. Notwithstanding this increase, the supply of pundits is not equal to the demand. It appears that a considerable number of the trained pundits are not content with the prospects offered them as teachers in aided schools, and betake themselves to the law in preference. This is an evil against which no precautions have been found to be effectual. No doubt the larger the number of students trained, the greater will be the proportion available for school purposes, and the Inspector accordingly recommends that the grant for stipends should be raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300. The students come chiefly from Dacca, Backergunge and Tipperah. The number of pay students has increased to 28; and the amount raised from fees and fines has risen from Rs. 56 to Rs. 137. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,045. At the vernacular mastership examination of 1885, 15 passed in the first, 33 in the second, and 21 in the third grade. At the examination of 1886, 31 passed in the first, 21 in the second, and 43 in the third grade; two students in each class having passed by the high standard.

157. *Chittagong Training School.*—The number of pupils borne on the rolls of this school was 59, against 54 of the previous year. Of these, 55 were Hindus and 3 Mahomedans. Of the total number, 44 are natives of Chittagong,

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10 of Noakholly, 1 of Mymensing, and 2 from each of the districts of Dacca and Tipperah. The total expenditure of the school amounted to Rs. 4,429, against Rs. 3,380 of the previous year. The increase of expenditure is chiefly due to house-rent. The school-house was burnt down in August last, and the school is now held in a building temporarily rented for its accommodation. At the vernacular mastership examination for 1885, 9 passed in the first, 18 in the second, and 21 in the third grade. At the examination of 1886, 10 passed in the first, 18 in the second, and 14 in the third grade; one final and one third grade student having passed by the high standard.

158. *Patna Training School.*—There were 84 pupils on therolls, against 80 in the preceding year; of whom 13 were Brahmans, 11 Kayasths, 12 Babhans, 15 Mahomedans, and 17 belonged to other castes. The pupils came from the following districts:—Patna 31, Gya 16, Sarun 13, Mozufferpore 8, Monghyr 5, Ghazipore 4, Shahabad 4, Bhagulpore 2, and Chumparun 1. The English department has been abolished, as its cost was judged to be out of proportion to its utility. The vernacular department has been re-organised, and the Inspector is confident that a better class of vernacular teachers will now be turned out year by year. The school has been thoroughly overhauled. A very lax system of discipline was found to prevail among both pupils and teachers. For some time past the school has had a bad name and produced inferior results. There has been a marked change for the better this year, and great credit is due to the officiating head-master, Babu Govinda Chandra Sinha, who has maintained firm discipline and very carefully supervised both the school and the boarding establishment. The annual examination was conducted by officers unconnected with the school. The result was as follows: 15 students received final certificates, 22 passed the second year's examination, and 14 that of the first year.

159. *Ranchi Training School.*—There were 21 students, against 25 in the preceding year. Of these, 11 were from Lohardugga, five from Gya, two from Hazaribagh, and one from each of the districts of Manbhoom, Ghazipore, and Shahabad. As yet, domiciled natives of Behar form the majority of the students. The sanctioned grant was Rs. 3,750, and the expenditure Rs. 2,669. Four students passed the final examination; nine that of the second year, and 11 that of the first year. The Assistant Inspector of Chota Nagpore presses for the opening of a Bengali class for the benefit of Manbhoom, Dhalbhoom, and other Bengali-speaking tracts of the division. The officiating Inspector, who visited the school during the past year, is of opinion that its staff requires strengthening.

160. *Cuttack Training School.*—There were in the pundit department 38 students, against 35 in the preceding year. Of these, 23 came from Cuttack, 7 from Pooree, 3 from Balasore, and 5 from the Tributary Mehals. As many as 26 are Brahmans. The Joint-Inspector of Orissa recommends an increase to the stipend grant in order to meet the increased requirements of the province. The guru department had 11 pupils against 12, all belonging to the Cuttack district. Of the 525 gurus trained in this department up to date, 145 are in charge of lower primary schools in Cuttack. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,485. Of the students, 7 passed the final, 10 the second-year, and 11 the first-year examination. The guru department trained 17 candidates in the year.

161. *Jalpaigori Training School.*—The number has fallen from 30 to 25. The officiating head-master attributes this decline to stringent rules regarding absentees, whose names are not now allowed to remain on the books after a month. Of 11 pupils in the two pundit classes, four were in the second and seven in the first-year class. Nine of these belonged to the district, and two came from elsewhere. All the guru pupils were from Jalpaigori except two, one of whom came from the Darjeeling Terai, and the other from the Bhootan Dooars. At the vernacular mastership examination held in April 1885, 4 pupils appeared from the second and 7 from the first-year class, and of the latter all passed. At the examination of 1886, five passed in the second and four in the third grade. The guru class passed 12, one of whom is a Mech from the Bhootan Dooars. The total cost of the school was Rs. 2,012, against Rs. 2,294 in the previous year.

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162. *Saidabad Training Class.*—A training class was attached to the Saidabad Model school in July 1884. It was attended by 11 pupils on the 31st March 1886. The provision of Rs. 30, for 10 stipends at Rs. 3 each, is met from the Government grant of Rs. 20, withdrawn from the Kandi model school, supplemented by Rs. 10 from the primary allotment of the district. The scholarships are tenable for six months, at the end of which term an examination is held in the art of teaching and other subjects, and certificates are granted to successful candidates. Fourteen gurus obtained certificates during the year under report, against eight in the preceding year. The total cost for the training class was Rs. 250, including Rs. 40 paid to the head and second pundits of the model school as a bonus for teaching the class in addition to their regular duties. The Inspector, who visited the school, reports that it is doing useful work.

163. *Motihari Training School.*—The course for gurus has been extended to a year and six months in each class.

164. *Palamow Training School.*—The Deputy Inspector of Lohardugga considers that this school has done all that was expected of it in the way of training the primary schoolmasters of the Palamow sub-division, and that the grant can now be transferred with advantage to some other backward part of the district. He accordingly suggests the removal of the school to Lohardugga, which is the centre of a large number of primary schools in charge of untrained teachers, and in this view the Inspector agrees. The number of pupils on the roll of this school, on the 31st of March last, was 15 against 17 at the close of the preceding year. The grant for the year was Rs. 864, which was all spent. At the two half-yearly examinations held during the year, 24 candidates competed, of whom 14 passed. Besides this, four pupils passed the middle vernacular scholarship examination, out of five sent up.

165. *Haldipukur Training School.*—This school is kept up with the object of training gurus for the Bengali primary schools of Dhalbhoom. It enjoys an annual grant of Rs. 540, out of which the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 505, inclusive of the charge of Rs. 60 sanctioned for the erection of a hut for the lodging of pupils. There were at the close of the year nine pupil-teachers on the rolls, all of whom received stipends. Of these pupils, seven were actual teachers of primary schools and two were candidates for teacherships. Fifteen candidates appeared at the two half-yearly examinations, of whom nine were successful. The Deputy Inspector thinks that the school is doing very useful work. He suggests the opening of a similar Hindi class at a moderate cost in connection with the Chitimiti model school, for training primary teachers in the *Kolhan*.

166. *Balasore Training School.*—This guru-training school had 25 students, against 30 at the end of the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 2,117, inclusive of Rs. 562 paid as stipends out of the district primary allotment. The school has been working for about 12 years, and has sent out up to date 449 certificated abadhans, 161 of whom are in charge of primary schools in the district.

167. *Pooree Training School.*—The roll number was 15, as in the year before. The total number of abadhans turned out of the institution since the date of its establishment is 265, of whom 165 are in charge of primary schools in the district. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,226.

168. *Ungool Training School.*—Roll number 15. It sent 29 candidates to the final guru examination, of whom 20 passed. In point of efficiency the Ungool training school is second to none, being at the same time the cheapest institution in the whole division. The total number of gurus passed up to date from this school is 63. Of these, about 55 have accepted employment as village teachers in the state, in addition to 14, who are ex-students of either the Cuttack or the Pooree Normal school. In selecting gurus for admission into this institution, care is taken to see that preference is given to village teachers who are natives of the state.

169. In order to multiply facilities for the training of gurus, the Government of Bengal sanctioned, shortly before the close of the year, a scheme for educating 500 gurus in middle schools, at an annual cost of Rs. 6,000. The scheme was originally prepared by Mr. C. B. Clarke, Inspector of the Presidency Circle, and is now being extended to all parts of Bengal.

170. Aided Training Schools for Masters.—*Barrackp.re Wesleyan Training School.*—This is a boarding school, the object of which is to prepare teachers for the primary and other vernacular schools supported by the Mission. The school had 28 pupils on its rolls on the 31st March last, of whom 27 were Christians and one was a Hindu. In the preceding year the school was attended by 22 pupils, of whom 18 were Christians and 4 Hindus. All the pupils read English and Bengali. The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 2,380, against Rs. 4,500 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 1,200 were paid from the Government grant, Rs. 381 collected from fees, and the remainder met from the Mission funds. The Inspector visited the school, and was of opinion that it had made a fair start. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION

171. *Krishnagar Church Mission Training School.*—This school is attended by 21 pupils, all Native Christians, against 24 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,343, of which Rs. 1,300 were contributed by Government and Rs. 2,043 from the Mission fund. In former years the pupils went through a course of study corresponding to the middle vernacular scholarship examination. An effort is being made to raise the status of the school to that of first grade normal schools, and in consideration of this the Government grant has been increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 per mensem. The Inspector visited the school, and was satisfied that everything was being done by the Reverend J. Santer, the Superintendent of the institution, to increase its usefulness.

172. *Bhimpore Sonthal Traning School.*—This school is under the American Baptist Mission, and has an attendance of 115 pupils, of whom 81 are males and 34 females, against 108, including 34 girls, in the year before. The course of studies in the male department is the same as that fixed for the middle vernacular scholarship examination. The female department has adopted the revised standard of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha. Four Sonthal boys appeared at the last vernacular scholarship examination, of whom two passed for the first time from this district. Six girls competed at the Hitakari junior scholarship examination, and two were successful. The expenditure was Rs. 2,700, of which half was borne by Government and half by the Mission. The pupils are not only exempted from the payment of fees, but those that come from a long distance (and they are the majority) receive a diet allowance of one to four pice daily.

173. *Ghola Training School (Bishenpore).*—This school was established in the year 1884 by the Wesleyan Mission. It is attended by 20 Sonthal pupils, against 12 in the previous year. The course of studies followed is that prescribed for upper primary schools. One boy competed, but without success, at the last upper primary scholarship examination. In this school also no tuition fee is charged. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,032, of which Rs. 300 were paid by Government.

174. *Darjeeling Mission Training School.*—This school, entirely under the control of the Scotch Mission, had an average attendance of nine during the year. "The stipends of the students have been raised to Re. 1 a month all round, and this, coupled with the prospect of the Rs. 20 rewards provided by Government, has been sensibly efficacious in promoting sustained regular attendance, so that it has not been necessary to retain such a large number on the roll as previously." So the Superintendent reports. The Inspector thinks it will be necessary, when preparing the report for the current year, to call for returns of the number of pupils from this school who are now actually engaged in teaching.

175. *Berlin Mission School, Ranchi.*—This is an aided school, and consists of a large boys' department, a seminary, and a training class. The boys' school is perhaps the best portion of the whole institution, and resembles in many respects our middle English schools. It is in no way inferior to the middle English school under the Anglican Mission at Ranchi. The school receives its grant-in-aid as a training school, and is accordingly returned under this head. But the training class is the least important section of the school, the number of primary schools for which it is expected to provide teachers not exceeding 15 to 20. The Officiating Inspector visited the school and was satisfied with its management. The number on the rolls on the 31st of March last was 266, with an average daily attendance of 257, against 255

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and 252 respectively of the previous year. All the pupils were Native Christians. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 6,089 (inclusive of the boarding charges of a large number of pupils), of which Rs. 1,200 were paid from provincial revenues and Rs. 4,889 from private sources, including Rs. 381 from fees. No outturn of pupil teachers has been received by the Deputy Inspector.

176. AIDED TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.—The two aided schools for mistresses are the Church of England Zenana Mission school and the Free Church Mission school. The pupils in the former are for the most part Eurasians, and in the latter Native Christians. Both schools train teachers for the girls' schools and zenanas under those two Missions. Neither of them ordinarily sends pupils to any departmental examination, but the Free Church Normal school passed one pupil at the First Arts Examination of 1886. She appeared at the examination of 1885 from the Bethune school, but failed on that occasion. The numerical strength of the Church of England school was 8 against 11, and that of the Free Church Normal school 36 against 27. The expenditure on the former was Rs. 7,728, of which Rs. 1,920 were provided from provincial revenues, Rs. 1,577 from fees, and Rs. 4,231 from other sources; while that on the latter was Rs. 4,110, Government contributing Rs. 2,000. The rate of fees charged in the former is Rs. 15, including boarding expenses, and in the latter Rs. 2. No information has been received as to the outturn of the schools.

177. The Roman Catholic girls' school at Krishnagar has also a boarding establishment attached to it. It had 72 pupils on its rolls on the 31st March last, all Native Christians, against 64 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 2,597, of which Rs. 720 were contributed by Government and Rs. 1,877 from the Mission fund. The school has not yet gone beyond the upper primary standard; but the girls are taught many things besides, with the special object of qualifying them to become mistresses in the girls' schools, and to teach needle-work, wool-work and embroidery.

B.—OTHER SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

178. Under this head are included institutions or departments teaching law, medicine, and engineering, whether affiliated to the University or not, together with the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other less important schools of a special character. The usual statistics of the leading institutions are given in the following table:—

Statement of Attendance and Expenditure in Schools of Special Instruction in 1885-86.

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE.			AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				From public revenues.	From other sources.	Total.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
I.—LAW.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Schools.								
Hooghly College	1	23	41	.....	1,929	1,929	......	47 0 9
Krishnagar „	1	11	16	.....	810	810	......	50 10 0
Dacca „	1	31	40	.....	(a) 2,265	2,265	......	56 10 0
Patna „	1	27	52	.....	(b) 2,400	2,400	......	46 2 5
Rajshahye „	1	8	26	......	1,587	1,587	......	61 0 7
Ravenshaw „ Cuttack ...	1	10	8	......	530	530	......	66 4 0
Total ...	6	110	183	.....	9,521	9,521	......	52 0 5
Unaided Law Schools.								
Metropolitan Institution	1	426	437		(Money returns not furnished.)			
City College	1	169	162		(Ditto ditto .)			
Ripon „	1	170	158	......	6,194	6,194	......	39 3 2
Jagannath „ Dacca	1	7	7	......	23	23	......	3 4 6
Tot ...	4	772	764	.....	6,217	6,217	.....	37 10 10
TOTAL LAW SCHOOLS ...	10	882	947	......	15,738	15,738	......	45 3 7
II.—MEDICINE.								
Medical College, Calcutta	1	152	169	1,38,696	9,534	1,48,140	820 2 5½	876 9 1
Government Medical Schools.								
Sealdah	1	162	169	38,868	4,633	43,501	229 15 9	257 6 5
Patna	1	92	109	17,048	2,843	19,891	156 6 5	182 7 9
Dacca	1	150	157	14,167	5,092	19,259	90 3 9	122 10
Cuttack	1	89	76	5,181	18	5,199	68 2 9	68 6 6
Total ...	4	443	511	75,264	12,586	87,850	147 4 7	171 14

(a) Surplus fees Rs. 1,582 } Rs. 3,900.
(b) Ditto „ 2,318 }

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	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure.			Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	
				From public revenue.	From other sources.	Total.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
Unaided Medical Schools.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca Homœopathic schools ...	2	157	158	......	2,310	2,310	......	14 9 11
TOTAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS ..	7	752	838	2,13,870	24,430	2,38,300	255 3 5	284 5 10
III.—ENGINEERING.								
Government Engineering College, Howrah	1	159	154	63,425	5,561	68,986	411 13 7	447 15 4
Government Surveying Schools.								
Dacca	1	77	1	2,542	810	3,352	35 12 10	47 3 4
Patna	1	65	57	1,752	712	2,464	30 11 9	43 8 7
Cuttack	1	59	57	2,146	498	2,644	37 10 4	46 6 1
Total ...	3	201	185	6,440	2,020	8,460	34 13 0	45 11 8
Municipal Survey School.								
Ranchi survey class	1	7	8	......	346	346	......	43 4 0
TOTAL ENGINEERING SCHOOLS ...	5	367	347	69,865	7,927	77,792	201 5 5	224 2 11
IV.—ART AND INDUSTRY.								
Government School of Art	1	163	160	18,818	3,116	21,934	117 9 9	137 1 4
Government Industrial School.								
Ranchi industrial school	1	24	23	1,200	400	1,600	52 2 9	69 9 0
Aided Industrial Schools.								
Lalbagh	1	63 }	148	.... {	634	634	......	.....
Berhampore	1	93 }		{	(c)120	120	......	......
Bankoora	2	60	62	} 362	810	1,172	.....	.....
Midnapore	1	131	108					
Total ...	5	347	318	362	1,564	1,926	1 2 2	6 0 10
Unaided Industrial Schools.								
Mahisadal	1	41	52	....	1,427	1,427	......	27 7 1
Nawadi	1	34	32	......	120	120	.....	3 12 0
Total ...	2	75	84	......	1,547	1,547	...	18 6 8
TOTAL ART SCHOOLS ...	9	609	585	20,380	6,627	27,007	34 13 4	46 2 7

(c) Maharani Surnomoye of Kossim Bazar also gave a donation of Rs. 500 for the purchase of tools and implements.

179. LAW.—The number of law students in Government colleges on the 31st March has decreased from 125 to 110, but the average monthly roll number has increased from 163 to 183. The decrease in the number on the last day of the year is due to the fact that the college session now begins in June. There is no longer a law class attached to the Presidency College. In the Metropolitan Institution the average monthly roll number has risen from 385 to 437, and in the City College it has declined from 217 to 162. The Ripon College shows an average roll number of 158, and the Jagannath College of 7. The total average roll number for all schools is 947, against 765 in the preceding year.

180. The following table shows the results of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law, the number passed being 119 out of 208 candidates, or 57 per cent. In the previous year 77 passed out of 140.

Statement showing the Results of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the First division.	Passed in the Second division.
Presidency College	3	...	2
Hooghly "	10	...	4
Krishnagar "	2	...	1
Dacca "	9	...	4
Patna "	17	...	9
Rajshahye "	5	...	1
Metropolitan Institution	117	3	67
City College	41	...	25
Ripon "	4	...	3
Total ...	208	3	116

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The law classes are entirely self-supporting, the professors being paid from the fees realised from the students. There is a pleadership class attached to the second grade college at Chittagong, which is not affiliated to the University. A similar class is nominally attached to the Midnapore College, but it had no students at the close of the year.

181. MEDICINE.—The total number of students of medicine has declined from 804 to 752. While there has been a large increase in the Calcutta Medical College and the Sealdah school, the number in the Patna school has fallen from 151 to 92.

182. *Medical College.*—The College has now completed its fifty-first session, reckoning from 1st April 1815 to 31st March 1886. The fifty-second session commenced on the 23rd June 1886. During the year under report the following changes occurred in the professional staff:—Dr. Chandra went on sick leave for one year, and Dr. J. F. P. McConnell was appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine. Dr. R. Harvey returned from furlough and relieved Dr. C. H. Joubert. Dr. K. McLeod returned from furlough and relieved Dr. O'C. Raye as Professor of Surgery. Dr. O'C. Raye, on being relieved, resumed charge of his duties as Professor of Anatomy, relieving Dr. J. O'Brien. Dr. C. J. H. Warden returned from furlough and relieved Dr. L. A. Waddell of the duty of Professor of Chemistry. Dr. Waddell having been appointed to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Chair of Pathology was made over to Dr. J. B. Gibbons as a temporary arrangement.

183. When the session opened, 132 students continued their studies, 26 rejoined, and 60 new students attended, making a total of 218, against 217, 197, and 228 of the three preceding years.

Of the 86 new and re-admissions, the 10 who had obtained the highest number of marks in the University B.A and F.A. examinations received free presentations, 39 enrolled themselves as paying or matriculated students (of whom one was from Burmah), 8 entered as casual or non-matriculated students, and 29 joined the Hospital apprentice class.

At the close of the session four senior scholars and 24 paying students passed their final M. B. and L. M. S. examinations, one senior and three junior scholars, 30 paying and five free students ceased to attend, and two resigned; so that, at the close of the session, the strength of the class was 152, against 132, 117, and 126 of the three previous years.

184. Of the 34 candidates for 1st M. B. and L. M. S. examinations, 14, or 38 per cent. passed, against 44 per cent. in the previous year; of these, four were placed in the first division. Of the 41 candidates who presented themselves for the final examinations, 28 passed, or 68 per cent., against 56 per cent. of the preceding year; 12 of these were placed in the first division.

Three native *dhais* passed in midwifery and received certificates of qualification Five pupil-nurses passed out as midwives.

185. On the presentation by Her Highness the Maharani Sarnamayi of Rs. 1,50,000 for the purpose of building a hostel for female students of medicine, the Government of Bengal ruled that girls passing the University Entrance examination should be admitted to the college, and that after a three-years' course of classes and practical instruction, and on passing the final test and honour examinations, they should receive a certificate qualifying them to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery. The hostel has been built, and is now ready for occupation. It is reserved exclusively for the use and benefit of ladies studying medicine and midwifery. The Government of Bengal has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,000 for furnishing the hostel.

Sir Walter deSouza contributed Rs. 2,400 to the Countess of Dufferin's fund, chiefly in order to provide scholarships for girls passing the Madras preliminary examination. These have now been made eligible for admission to the college, and also for certificates obtainable after the course and examination described above. Eleven of the girls will receive Rs. 15 a month; the others will be taught free. All will be entitled to free residence in the Sarnamayi hostel.

A new chemical theatre has been erected in the laboratory at a cost of Rs. 1,200. A new dissecting room has been sanctioned, but is not yet built.

186. *Campbell Medical School, Sealdah.*—Surgeon-Major S. Coull Mackenzie was in charge of the institution throughout the year. The number of students who attended the school during the year was 192, against 207 in 1884 85 and

190 in 1883-84. Of 58 first-year students, 47 were promoted to the second-year class, and 11 were removed from the school. Of 51 second-year students who went up for the first license examination, 45, or 88 per cent., passed, against 92 per cent. in the previous year. Of 53 final students who appeared at the second license examination, 46, or 87 per cent., passed, against 98 per cent. in the preceding year. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The usual half-yearly examinations for compounders were held in April and October. In April, 29 candidates out of 32, and in October 29 out of 33, passed the examination. Of the 64 native candidates, 52 came from the mofussil of Bengal. Seven licentiates of the school entered the Government service as Hospital Assistants. The number in 1883-84 was 22, and in 1884-85, 15. The Lieutenant-Governor visited the school on the 1st April 1886; and on learning that, while there was a gold medal for third-year and a silver medal for second-year students, there was none for students of the first year, His Honor promised to give a bronze medal to the best student of that year. The medal was accordingly struck, and awarded to Debendra Nath Roy.

187. *Dacca Medical School.*—Surgeon-Major A. Crombie was in charge of the school till the 24th February, when Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows assumed charge. At the close of the session there were 8 fourth-year, 32 third-year, 54 second-year, and 56 first-year students, making a total of 150 on the rolls, against 149 the year before. Of these, 16 were vernacular scholarship-holders, 10 held medical scholarships, and 10 were free students.

Of 40 third and fourth-year students who appeared at the final examination, 37 qualified as Civil Hospital Assistants. At the junior diploma examination, 48 out of 54 students were successful.

The instruction continues to be of a practical character. At the Mitford Hospital the students do most of the dressing, compounding and administration of drugs; they keep records of cases, and are constantly put to practical examination at the bedside.

188. *Temple Medical School, Bankipore.*—The session opened with 144 students, but at the close of the year there remained only 92, of whom 32 were stipend-holders in the second and third year. Owing to the backwardness of midde education in Behar, great difficulty is found in keeping up a supply of students who have passed the middle scholarship examination. It will probably be necessary either to relax the initial test, or to induce qualified students to attend by the offer of scholarships in the first year. There are no free students in the school.

Of the 32 third-year students, 25 passed the final examination and obtained diplomas. Of the 40 second-year students, 33 passed the junior examination.

189. *Cuttack Medical School.*—Surgeon-Major W. D. Stewart was in charge of the school throughout the year.

The number of students was 39 against 35 in the preceding year. Of these, 16 were in the first-year, 13 in the second-year, and 10 in the third-year class.

Eight students who appeared at the final examination all passed, and have accordingly been granted licenses qualifying them for the post of Hospital Assistant. Of 11 junior students, 10 were found qualified for promotion to the third year. Efforts are being made to establish a class for training women.

190. The two Homœopathic Medical schools at Dacca had 157 pupils, against 168 of last year, and cost Rs. 2,310, collected from fees. The students come from Dacca, Furreedpur, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Tipperah, Noakholly and Rajshahye.

191. ENGINEERING.—The institutions for teaching engineering and surveying are the Engineering College at Seebpore, the three Government survey schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, and the Ranchi Survey class for the training of *amins*. The number of students in these institutions was 339, against 320 in the preceding year.

192. *Engineering College, Seebpore.*—The number of students in the Engineer department affiliated to the University was 52, against 42 in the preceding year; of these, 17 were in the first, 20 in the second, 10 in the third, and five in the fourth-year class. The Apprentice Department consisted of 104 students, against 107, distributed as follows:—24 in the first, 34 in the second, 27 in the third, and 13 in the fourth-year class. There were also six senior students.

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The University examinations in Engineering were held in June 1885. There were five candidates for the License in Civil Engineering, of whom two passed in the second division; and one candidate for the License in Engineering (under the new regulations), who also passed in the second division. Owing to changes in the date of examination, only one student, who rejoined the college after a previous failure, was qualified to appear at the first examination in Engineering. He again failed to pass. At the annual examinations, 15 second-year students appeared; of these, 8 were promoted to the third-year class. Of 19 first-year students, 16 were found qualified for promotion. During the year 27 students were admitted into the first-year class, of whom 10 subsequently left.

193. In the Apprentice Department, the six senior students left with certificates after the completion of their practical course. At the final examination of the fourth-year class, 13 students appeared, of whom three belonged to the old "Civil Overseer" class. These latter were successful. One has taken an appointment in Assam, and the other two are now engaged upon works in progress, so as to complete their course. Of the ten mechanical apprentices, nine passed the examination. One of these has since resigned, and the remaining eight are now going through their 18 months' training in the workshops.

The annual examinations were held in January. Twenty-four third-year students were examined, three having previously left the college with sub-overseer's certificates. Of those examined, nineteen were promoted to the fourth-year class, one of whom has since resigned. Thirty-four second-year students presented themselves for examination and 22 passed. Of 27 first-year students who appeared at the annual examination, 22 were promoted to the second-year class. Of 43 candidates who came up for admission, 25 passed the test examination, and 21 joined the college. Two boys, who had passed by standard VII of the Code for European schools, were also admitted to the first-year class.

In accordance with the rules, one overseer's and three sub-overseer's certificates were granted to students on leaving the college.

At the departmental examination for fourth grade accountants in the Public Works Department, 37 candidates appeared. Of these, 18 passed and received certificates.

194. One wing of the new buildings was taken over from the Public Works Department in June 1885. Sixty-four native students now reside in it. The building is satisfactory, with the exception of the floors, which should be laid down with cement or asphalt. Shelves and pegs are also required for students' books, clothes, &c. The native dining hall and cook-room are still lying unused, as drains have not been constructed round them. This is a serious inconvenience, the old dining bungalow and kitchens being in a very dilapidated condition.

195. The second and third-year engineer classes proceeded to Muddapore for survey work; the Principal, assisted by Babu Dwarka Nath Dutt, being in charge. Work began on the 23rd November and continued up to the end of January. The work of the senior students consisted in traversing a line of country about five miles long with a view to the construction of a railway. Having selected a line, its position was laid down by the theodolite; it was then levelled over, cross sections were taken, and the details of the country were filled in by plane-table. The second-year students were engaged upon a trigonometrical and traverse survey, the details of which were filled in by plane-table; also some time was spent in levelling, contouring, laying out curves and side-widths and erecting profiles for embankments. The first-year class under the direction of Mr. Slater made a chain and compass survey of the Botanical Gardens, and also did some levelling. The first, second and third-year apprentice classes were exercised in surveying and levelling in the neighbourhood of the college by Babu Surendra Kumar Bose. The fourth-year Engineer class, accompanied by Mr. Slater, visited during the cold season the following works:—

Burn and Company's Works, Howrah.

Hastings Lift Bridge.

Chitpore Lock.

Barrackpore Water-works and laying of the new 48-inch main.

The new Hooghly Bridge. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Jamalpore East Indian Railway Workshops.

196. The health of the students has been fair during the past year; there were no deaths, and the daily average of sick on the medical officer's books was (exclusive of cases of sprains, wounds, and other accidents) 5·85. As the average number attending class was 140, this gives a percentage of 4·18 on the daily sick-list, against 5·2 in 1884-85. The number of persons residing on the College premises on the 31st March 1886 was 286.

The athletic club is still maintained; but with the exception of football (of which all, even Hindus, appear to be very fond) and lawn tennis, the students do not enter into outdoor games.

At the close of the year, the strength of the Seebpore College Volunteer Rifle Corps was 51 of all ranks; of these, 39 were students. Mr. J. T. Simpson, Executive Engineer, Calcutta Workshops Division, was gazetted Captain of the Corps on 3rd April 1885, and has since been in command.

197. All students, with the exception of the senior Engineer class, attend the workshops as follows:—

Engineer Department.—Daily, except Saturdays, from 1-30 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Apprentice Department.—Daily, from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M., except on Saturdays, when they attend from 8 A.M. to 10 A.M.

There were on the workshop-register 113 students, of whom 32 were Europeans and 81 natives. A set of new rules for the annual examination of students in practical work having been approved, the first examination under the rules was held during the year. Of 85 students who were examined, all but five were successful. The European students acquitted themselves creditably, and the Executive Engineer was also satisfied with the progress made by the native students. The influence of the examination is reported to be entirely satisfactory. The Executive Engineer is of opinion that, with a few exceptions, all the apprentices are likely to turn out useful and efficient men, quite competent for employment as foremen in workshops and as subordinates in the Public Works Department.

198. I have come to the conclusion that the present constitution of the Engineering College, and the course of studies pursued in it, require to be thoroughly overhauled. There is no doubt that the college is, for some reason or other, not attractive to students, and does not do for the Province such an amount of useful work as the large expenditure upon it would seem to require. Many causes have been assigned for this. On the one hand, it is alleged that the necessarily strict discipline maintained at Seebpore, where the students are housed and boarded as well as taught, is excessively irksome to them. Then they complain of the fatiguing work of the shops; and on this point I may state that many engineering authorities whom I have consulted attach but little importance to this characteristic feature of the Seebpore course,—at any rate as regards the Engineer students. Next, professors and pupils alike complain of what they stigmatise as the capricious character of the University examinations, and the arbitrary and uncertain nature of their results. It is alleged that a class will year after year, with a series of different examiners, pass well and creditably in a certain subject; and then suddenly, a new examiner being appointed, the same class of pupils, having received the same preliminary training, and having been taught for the same time by the same professors, will all, or nearly all, be plucked in that subject. Lastly, there is the standing complaint that Government offers but little encouragement to the graduates of the college. This point, however, should not be laboured, for the Public Works Department can of course offer students no more appointments than there are vacancies; and students must look more and more fully for employment to those great works of public utility which are being carried out by private agency. On the other hand, it has been alleged by those who have become acquainted with the work of the college as examiners or in other ways, that the course of instruction is in some respects antiquated and not in line with modern requirements, and in some respects unpractical. These defects, if it is true that they exist, may perhaps be attributed in some degree to the crystallising effect of a test applied by rigid University regulations; but their importance cannot be overrated if students are to look, as they will have to look more and more, to private fields of

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employment in which the modern, practical, and adaptable worker alone is valued. The University is of necessity a slow-moving body, and on that and other grounds both the authorities of the college and its critics would probably be glad to see it dissociated from University control; the certificates being awarded to successful students by the Principal after a college examination, as I understand is the practice at Madras. There is no doubt that in this way the course of study could be modified from time to time with perfect ease, as circumstances might require; the course would become more elastic; and further, there would cease to be any ground for the complaint of arbitrary and fluctuating tests being applied to the students. Still, its connexion with the University gives a recognised position to the college and the students trained in it, and at any rate it secures the course of study from violent or unnecessary changes. The question of maintaining University control over the college may well be considered, but it is clear that the arguments are not all on one side.

199. *Dacca Survey School.*—There were 52 students in the first-year and 25 in the second-year class, against 24 and 23 respectively in the previous year. In the beginning of the session, the number in the first-year class was as high as 79, but several students had to leave the school for want of means. The fees amounted to Rs. 809 against Rs. 555 in the year before. The gross expenditure was Rs. 3,352 against Rs. 3,395.

Of the 23 students who were in the first-year class at the beginning of the year, 19 appeared at the annual examination. Of these 15 were promoted to the second-year class. Out of 24 second-year students, 22 went up for the final examination, and 14 passed and obtained certificates.

200. *Patna Survey School.*—There were 65 students on the rolls, against 54 in the preceding year. The Hindus numbered 41 and the Mahomedans 23 There was one Eurasian. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 712, against Rs. 570 in the previous year The total expenditure was Rs 2,464 against Rs. 2,541.

Of the 26 first-year students who app ared at the annual examination, 19 passed and were promoted to the second-year class. At the final examination 25 second-year students presented themselves, of whom 24 passed, 8 in the first, 13 in the second, and 3 in the third division.

201. *Cuttack Survey School.*—There were 59 students, against 55 in the preceding year. There were 37 Hindus, one Mahomedan and one Christian. The fees amounted to Rs. 498 against Rs. 493, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,644 against 2,749 in the preceding year. At the final examination 25 students presented themselves and 23 were successful.

202. *Ranchi Survey Class.*—This class is attended solely by native Christians, who have received their preliminary education in the local mission schools. It was started in 1882-83 under the auspices of Mr. Power, then Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga, with the object of training *amins* for employment in the Settlement Department as well as in the road cess and other local works. The course of studies consists of practical geometry, mensuration, drawing, and surveying with the chain and compass. The work of teaching is conducted by the third master of the zilla school in his leisure hours, for which he is allowed an additional remuneration of Rs. 10 a month. Ever since its foundation, the class has enjoyed a grant of Rs. 25 from the funds of the Ranchi Municipality. The Corporation has since given notice that this grant is to cease from the beginning of the present financial year; and the class has accordingly been closed. On the 31st of March last there were 7 pupils on the rolls, against 15 at the close of the previous year.

203. ART AND INDUSTRY.—The Government School of Art in Calcutta is the most important institution under this head. It continues to maintain its high character, and has during the year received some accession of pupils. The death during the year of Mr. H. Locke, the late Principal, who for many years laboured to raise the institution to a high point of excellence, is largely regretted by all friends of the school. He was succeeded by Mr. Schaumburg, whose services promised to be of the utmost value to the school, especially in the development of Industrial Art, but who also unhappily died very shortly after his appointment. The institution was then placed in temporary charge of M. Ghilardi, the Assistant Principal.

The industrial schools at Mahisadal, Midnapore, and Bankoora are also deserving of notice. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

204. *School of Art.*—The number of students on the roll was 163, against 157 in the year before. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 3,116, against Rs. 3,406 in the preceding year, and the expenditure was Rs. 18,818 against Rs. 22,642. The cast and bust drawing class left something to be desired in the treatment of reflections and half tints as well as in projections, though the detail was correct. Some progress has, however, been already made in this class. In the wood carving and metal chasing classes a change has been made in the character of the work, which has hitherto consisted chiefly in chiselling small copper plates or carving strips of wood. For the future these classes will produce useful articles, having already taken in hand two artistic coffers of pure Hindu style, with figures, ornaments, and emblems, after a model designed by M. Ghilardi, and executed by the head-master, Babu Annada Prasad Bagchi. The lithographic and wood engraving classes are progressing satisfactorily, and are able to undertake orders from private persons. The architectural and mechanical class also contains very good material; and it has been arranged that, at the re-opening of the class, examples on a large scale in the different orders of architecture shall be taken in hand. The modelling class, though the attendance is small, promises well. Some good copies of small sculpture have been made. The elementary drawing classes, attended by 50 students, is likely to contribute new and strong elements to the superior classes.

205. The only innovation introduced into the course has been a class of fresco painting under M. Ghilardi's superintendence, and conducted entirely on the principles of ancient Indian decorative art. The character of this decoration has, it is alleged, been so much neglected, and at the present day has become so tinged by the admixture of European elements, that we seldom find in the productions of native artists any genuine impress of the local character. The same may be said to a certain extent of architecture; to a greater degree of the manufacture of cloth and carpets, wood carving and metal chasing (repoussé work); and most of all, of mosaic and fresco decorations.

M. Ghilardi adds:—"The late M. Schaumburg pointed out to me the necessity of reinstating *Indian Decorative Art* in its original brilliancy; but both he and myself were fully aware that we should have been undertaking a task beyond our powers, for the reason that we should have found in the native students themselves the chief and the strongest opposition to our efforts. It is for this reason that our newly-established fresco painting class numbers only eight students. If our 163 students were asked which branch of the profession they would rather cultivate, the majority of them would answer portrait painting. A decorative painter is not held in great esteem among Indians, and is considered little better than a common mechanic. The Musulmans on this point show better judgment. I should fail in my duty if I omitted to bring to notice the great advantage that the school derives from the merits and special services of the head-master, Babu Annada Prasad Bagchi, whose manner of fulfilling his duties is beyond praise. I hope that the Government may be induced to reward the merits of this talented teacher, who does credit to the school. He has the soul of an artist, is above all ignorant prejudices, and I do not hesitate to place him first among Indian artists."

206. *Art Gallery, Calcutta.*—The sanctioned grant was Rs. 10,000, and the actual expenditure Rs. 5,034. The gallery was open to the public for 102 days. The total number of visitors to the gallery was 2,901:—Europeans and East Indians 237, Hindus 2,517, Mahomedans 147. The gallery was closed to the public for repairs from the 25th August to the 31st December 1885. Five European and East Indian gentlemen copied pictures from the gallery, and the advanced students of the School of Art have made free use of this privilege.

The pictures now in the possession of the gallery are the following:—oil-colour paintings 69; water colour paintings 64; engravings 78; chromo-lithographs 51; chalk and pencil drawings 5; photographs and other works of art 41. Total number 308.

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207. The following works of art were procured for the Gallery during the year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Oil paintings:—Woodbury Common, Devon, by J. Birkmyre. Purchased from Mr. Birkmyre for	20	0	0
A Portrait, School of Janet. Purchased by Lord Northbrook	50	0	0
A View of Haarlem Berkheyden " "	181	18	0
Landscape, Wynants " "	110	5	0
Studies of Cows' heads, Paul Potter " "	29	15	6
Portrait of Philip le Roy, Vandyck " "	85	0	0
View of the Pyramids, Frank Dillon " "	80	0	0
A Calm, Koekkoek " "	31	1	6
Picture of Sheep, Morland " "	35	0	0
Portrait of himself, Rubens " "	19	17	0
Water colours:—Negro Girl, Hunt " "	93	14	0
Winchester Cathedral, Mackenzie " "	5	10	6
One picture, F. Underhill " "	5	0	0
Four pictures, ditto. Presented by Lord Northbrook.			
Ten engravings of Greek decorations from the Villa Negroni at Rome. Purchased by Lord Northbrook for	40	0	0
Key plate to the battle of Trafalgar, sent by Lord Northbrook.			

208. *Ranchi Government Industrial School.*—This school enjoyed a gross grant of Rs. 100 a month throughout the year. The number of pupils on its rolls on the 31st of March last was 24, all of whom received stipends. Instruction was imparted to these pupils in carpentry, and in elementary reading, writing and arithmetic. The District Committee is not satisfied with the working of the school, and the question of re-organising or closing it is at present under consideration. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 1,600, of which Rs 1,200 were paid by the State, and Rs. 400 met from the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured by the teachers and pupils. The furniture turned out is of the bazar type. The head mechanic master, Mr. Raynbird, has resigned, but he is still connected with the school as its Honorary Superintendent.

209. *The Lalbagh Technical School.*—This school has now worked for a full year, and has 63 students. The Moorshedabad Municipality contributed Rs. 469 towards its support, and Rs. 165 were raised from subscriptions. It is managed by a Committee, who have appointed an Honorary Superintendent and two teachers. An examination was held at the close of the year, and prizes were distributed to the successful students. The school began with imparting instruction (gratis) in clock-repairing, carpentry, and electro-plating. Latterly, drawing and soap-making have been introduced. Ivory, bidri and embroidery works will shortly be taken in hand.

210. *The Berhampore Technical School.*—It was opened in February 1886, and on the 31st March last had 93 students on the rolls, consisting of young pupils as well as of pleaders, ministerial officers, &c. The Berhampore Municipality contributed Rs. 120 towards the expenses of the school. Maharani Sarnamayi of Kossimbazar gave a donation of Rs. 500 for the purchase of tools and implements. Drawing, carpentry and clock-repairing are the subjects of instruction.

211. The Assistant Inspector of the Presidency Division adds:—"Besides the two regular technical schools mentioned above, a technical class was opened in connection with the middle vernacular schools at Kandi and Jemua, and the high English school at Jangipore, all in the district of Moorshedabad. These three technical classes should have been shown in the district return as separate institutions. Carpentry, drawing, and sewing are the subjects taught. The Kandi Municipality bears the cost of the technical class at Kandi, attended by 17 pupils. The zemindar of Jemua pays the salaries of the teachers of the technical class at that place, which is attended by 55 pupils. The technical class at Jangipore, attended by 50 pupils, is maintained by private subscriptions."

212. *Bankoora Technical Schools.*—Of the two schools in Bankoora, one is situated in the sudder station of the district, and the other is at Bissenpore. They have together 60 pupils on their rolls. The school at Bankoora receives a grant of Rs. 25 a month from Government. Instruction is given in carpentry, tinsmith's work and wicker-work. Beyond those who would under any circumstances have learnt these branches of labour, only a few pupils of other castes are to be found in the school.

The Bissenpore school was opened in February last. It is supported by the local Municipality, and also received a Government grant of Rs. 110 in one sum during the year. Carpentry and tinsmith's work are taught in the school. The District Deputy Inspector does not speak well of the school, but it is too early to form any correct opinion about its prospects. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

213. *Midnapore Industrial School.*—The Industrial school at Midnapore is under the American Baptist Mission. It has 131 pupils, all belonging to the lower orders of the people, and learning the simple industrial arts, such as rope-making and needle-work. The upper primary standard with a little English is also taught. It has a monthly grant of Rs. 15 from Government. None of its pupils competed at the last upper primary scholarship examination.

214. *Maisadal Raja's Technical School.*—This is an unaided school. It has received its name in recognition of the endowment of Rs. 5,000 founded by the Maisadal estate for the permanent support of the school, and of other donations from the same source for the supply of materials and other appliances, as noticed in the last report. The number of pupils has fallen during the year from 68 to 41. Most of the pupils are students of the high and middle schools in the town, and attend the industrial school after their other work is over for the day. Twenty of the 41 pupils learn carpentry, and 13 tinsmith's work.

215. *Nawadi Industrial School.*—This school is kept up at the Nawadi railway station by the East Indian Railway Company, at a cost of Rs. 120 a year, for the elementary training of the people in its employ. There were 34 students, against 38 in the preceding year.

216. *Bengal Music School.*—The numerical strength came down from 37 to 32. The school sits thrice a week in the evening in the premises of the Calcutta Training school, and works for two hours at a time. Indian music is taught, both theoretically and practically. The practical portion comprises the teaching of vocal as well as of instrumental music. The instruments used are *bahulina* (violin), *setar*, *mridanga*, and *tabla*. The expenditure on the school was Rs. 1,200, of which Rs. 198 were from fees and Rs. 300 from provincial revenues. Raja Sir Surendra Mohan Tagore, the founder of the school, contributed the sum of Rs. 702.

The Bankura Music School—Had 22 pupils. It has made some progress in vocal and instrumental music.

217. *Madhubani Sanskrit School.*—This school has a grant of Rs. 25. The financial condition of the school is unsatisfactory owing to the difficulty of realising the subscriptions. The number on the roll is 38 against 45 last year. The teaching in the school has improved through the exertions of the head pandit, Ambika Datta Vyasa. The Benares College course has been introduced, nine boys have passed the "Pratham Pariksha," and one is reading for the "Madhyam Pariksha."

Godna Sanskrit School.—This school is called "Sir Rivers Thompson's Gautama Pathsala," the foundation stone of the school building having been laid by His Honor. It has an annual grant of Rs. 443 from the Revilgunge Municipality, and the subscriptions amount to Rs. 1,027. The special subject taught is logic. No fees are taken. The number on the roll was 67.

Pooree Sanskrit School.—This school was founded and endowed by the late Maharaja Sir Digbijay Singh, of Balrampore in Oudh. The number of students was 46, against 35 of the previous year. Two candidates appeared at the Sanskrit Title examination, of whom one passed. It has been proposed to amalgamate this institution with the Pooree zillah school; and the question is under consideration.

218. The Sanskrit Title examination was held in April 1885. There were 106 candidates against 80 in the preceding year. Of these, 99 actually presented themselves for examination, and 36 passed against 43. Of the candidates, 96 were Bengalis, 4 Uriyas and 6 Hindustanis; 103 were Brahmins, 2 were Baidyas, and 1 was a Kayasth. There were 44 candidates for examination in Sanskrit Literature, 36 in Hindu Law, and 26 in Hindu Philosophy. Of the successful candidates, 15 passed in literature, 18 in law, and only 3 in philosophy. The total cost of the examination was Rs. 462, of which Rs. 250 were contributed by Government, and the remainder from the fees of candidates. A second examination was held in February 1886, at

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which 36 candidates were successful, viz., 28 in literature, 5 in law, and 3 in philosophy. The usual rewards and prizes were paid on both occasions to the most successful candidates. They are provided partly from the Government grant of Rs. 1,500, and partly from the munificent private endowments that have been founded with this object.

219. *Bhootea Boarding School.*—The number of pupils on 31st March was 31, the same as last year, divided into seven classes. They learn both English and Tibetan, but are not subjected to any public examination. The first class has not yet reached the standard of the Entrance examination. The total expenditure during the year was Rs 4,058, being Rs. 58 in excess of the net grant Rs. 4,000. Of the total cost, Rs. 2,166 was spent on establishment, Rs. 402 on stipends, Rs. 792 on boarding charges, and Rs. 696 on contingencies of all kinds. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 133 against Rs. 134 of the previous year. Two of the three pupils in the first class are employed as English teachers, and have charge of the last four classes. They draw Rs. 25 a month each. The Inspector of the Rajshahye Circle expresses the opinion that too little use is made of the boys brought up in this school, who are specially qualified for employment in the Political and other departments of Government on the hills. Nevertheless, a list of those pupils trained in the school who are now employed as interpreters, explorers, and surveyors, is sufficient to testify to its utility.

220. *Agricultural Scholarships.*—During the year under report Mr. N. N. Banerjea, B.A., was elected agricultural scholar. The other scholarship was not awarded.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

221. The following table compares the statistics of schools for native girls for the past two years :—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
GIRLS' SCHOOLS—				
Maintained by the Department ...	2	186	2	201
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	4	160	4	159
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	2,168	37,662	2,048	39,215
Unaided	135	2,789	242	3,746
Total ...	2,309	40,797	2,296	43,321
Girls in boys' schools	......	35,749	......	34,716
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,309	76,546	2,296	78,037

222. The number of girls' schools has decreased from 2,309 to 2,296, but their pupils have risen from 40,797 to 43,321. The number of girls in boys' schools has declined from 35,749 to 34,716. There were three high English and four middle English schools for girls, as in the previous year, but the number of middle vernacular schools fell from 19 to 15. There was a decrease of two schools in the Burdwan Division, and of one school in each of the Divisions of Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong and in the town of Calcutta. Upper primary girls' schools rose from 266 to 274, and their pupils from 8,383 to 9,294. Lower primaries numbered 2,000 with 32,912 pupils, against 2,017 with 31,053. The following statement shows their distribution during the last two years :—

Lower primary schools for girls.

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency	313	5,869	308	6,604
Calcutta	43	1,112	56	1,441
Burdwan	137	2,800	127	2,656
Rajshahye	160	2 281	115	1,820
Dacca	931	11,204	747	9,326
Chittagong	138	1,508	279	3,099
Patna	60	1,110	98	1,511
Bhagulpore	115	2,025	124	2,904
Chota Nagpore	70	2,218	83	2,233
Orissa	46	854	62	1,236
,, Tributary Mehals	4	72	2	82
Total ...	2,017	31,053	2,000	32,912

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Most of these schools are aided from the primary grant, and the fluctuations in their numbers in the different Divisions are due mainly to changes in the system of administering that grant. The old departmental rule of paying the guru one rupee for five girls actually under instruction is in force in some districts, and is capable of considerable extension.

223. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in schools for girls :—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1886.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.		
					Government.	Local sources.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintained by the Department ...	2	201	188	146	17,205	5,100	22,305
Ditto by Municipal Boards	4	159	163	98	...	932	932
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards.	2,048	39,215	35,948	27,062	90,011	1,68,694	2,58,705
Unaided	242	3,746	3,277	2,594	......	13,900	13,900
Total ..	2,296	43,321	39,576	29,900	1,07,216	1,88,626	2,95,42

224. The two departmental schools are the Bethune School and the Eden Female School at Dacca. Their aggregate cost was Rs. 22,305, of which the State contribution was Rs. 17,205. In the 2,048 aided schools the Government expenditure was Rs. 90,011, or Rs. 44 for each school, while the total expenditure was Rs. 2,58,705, or at the rate of Rs. 126 a school. These averages, however, include schools of all degrees of cost. From a further analysis of the returns it appears that the number of native girls' schools aided from the grant-in-aid allotment is 356, with 11,344 pupils; from circle and municipal grants, 35 schools with 1,319 pupils; and from the primary grant, 1,660 schools with 26,664 pupils. A grant-in-aid girls' school costs Rs. 162 a year, while a primary grant school costs only Rs. 18. These figures clearly indicate the direction in which we must look for the further development of this important branch of public instruction. The guru of a boys' school can and does take charge of an infant girls' class in addition to his other duties at a trifling remuneration; and although the instruction he can give is of a very elementary character, the people readily send their children to his care, and in many cases the pupils gain a sound and sufficient knowledge of the elements of learning before they are compelled to quit the school.

225. The school department of the Bethune School had 142 pupils on its rolls, against 124 in the preceding year. The college department had five students, namely, two in the first and three in the fourth year class. No candidate had passed the Entrance examination of 1884, and therefore there were no second-year students. The two candidates who appeared at the First Arts examination of 1885 both failed, and withdrew their names; consequently there were no third-year students. There were no candidates from this school at any other University examination held in 1885. Three pupils appeared at the Entrance examination of April 1886, and one of them, Sarala Ghosal, passed in the second division. There were no candidates from this school at the First Examination in Arts of 1886. Two young ladies, however, passed this examination from other schools, one in the first division from the Doveton, and one in the second from the Free Church Normal School. Of the three candidates from the Bethune School for the B.A. degree, Kamini Sen passed with honours in Sanskrit, and Priyatama Dutt took the ordinary degree.

The cost of the college classes was Rs. 3,323, of which Government contributed Rs. 3,100. The school department cost Rs. 16,778, of which Rs. 4,358 were raised from fees and Rs. 12,420 paid by Government.

226. The Eden Female School had 59 pupils on its rolls, against 62 in the previous year; the fees rose from Rs. 96 to Rs. 112, while the subscriptions fell off from Rs. 652 to Rs. 360. At the same time the cost of the school to Government declined from Rs. 5,010 to Rs. 4,785. Two girls appeared at the Entrance examination, of whom one, Bimala Gupta, passed in the third division. Three appeared at the lower primary examination, of whom one passed.

227. The hostel for female medical students, for which the Maharani Sarnamayi contributed the sum of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, is now complete. The Government of Bengal has ruled that girls who pass the

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Entrance examination may, after a three years' course of instruction, be admitted to the final test and honour examinations of the Medical College, and receive on passing certificates qualifying them to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery. Female students on Sir Walter de Souza's foundation in connexion with Lady Dufferin's Fund are also admitted to the same privileges. There are 11 scholarships of Rs. 15 a month on this foundation, besides free studentships. The year has therefore been marked by an important advance in the provision for the higher education of women in medicine.

228. The following table shows the principal institutions in Calcutta for the promotion of female education among natives, that receive Government aid. The schools are all attended by native girls, except the Church of England Normal School, in which European and Eurasian girls are trained to be teachers in native schools and zenanas. The total monthly Government grant is Rs. 2,469, against Rs. 2,420 in the preceding year:—

I.—Zenana Agencies.

	Monthly grant. Rs.	A.	P.
American Zenana Mission Agency	752	0	0
Church of England Zenana Mission Agency	300	0	0
Church of Scotland ditto ditto	100	0	0
Free Church ditto ditto	90	0	0
Total ...	1,242	0	0

II.—Normal Schools.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Free Church Normal School	166	10	8
Church of England Zenana Mission Normal School .. .	160	0	0
Total ...	326	10	8

III.—Orphanages.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Church of Scotland Orphanage	40	0	0
American Mission Orphanage (Foundling Asylum)	100	0	0
Free Church Orphanage	75	0	0
Total ...	215	0	0

IV.—Schools for Native Girls.

(A)—Grant-in-aid allotment.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Church of Scotland—			
Sobhabazar (Nandaram Sen's Lane)	25	0	0
Dhopapara	20	0	0
Kidderpore	20	0	0
Sonai	20	0	0
Badurbagan	20	0	0
Free Church—			
Dr. Duff's	80	0	0
Church of England—			
Christ Church (High English)	160	0	0
Central (Middle Vernacular)	50	0	0
Mirzapore	22	0	0
Shyambazar (Darjipara)	25	0	0
Kansaripara	20	0	0
Sobhabazar (Rajbati)	25	0	0
Methodist Episcopal—			
Dr. Thoburn's Native Girls', Dhurrumtollah	25	0	0
Wesleyan Mission—			
Toltollah	20	0	0
American Unitarian Association—			
Mr. Dall's, Dhurrumtollah	40	0	0
Native management—			
Darjipara Hindu	25	0	0
Total ...	597	0	0

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(B)—Primary allotment.

	Monthly grant. Rs.	A.	P.
Shyambazar (Wesleyan Mission)	10	0	0
Chorebagan Hindu	10	0	0
Madan Mitter's Lane	8	8	0
Rambagan, 1	8	8	0
Goabagan Lane	8	8	0
Sinduriaputi	7	8	0
Machooabazar 2nd Street (Church of England)	7	0	0
Camac Street (Wesleyan Mission)	6	0	0
Manicktollah Street	6	0	0
Kansaripara	6	0	0
Amherst Street	5	8	0
Sukea's Street	5	8	0
Total ...	89	0	0
Grand Total ...	2,469	10	8

229. *High Schools in Calcutta.*—The Christ Church Girls' School is the only aided high school. It is under the management of Miss Neele, and is highly spoken of by the Officiating Inspector of the Presidency Circle. The number of pupils on its rolls rose from 40 to 43. Of these, 36 were Native Christians, 4 Hindus, and 3 Mahomedans. The school is chiefly intended for the benefit of the middle class native converts residing outside the town. It is interesting to note that Mahomedans, who are generally backward in giving English education to their children, are sending their girls to this school. Many of the pupils are boarders. The school has not yet attained the standard fixed for the Entrance examination. There is provision for teaching needle-work, drawing and music in addition to the ordinary subjects. The expenditure was Rs. 5,796, Rs. 1,476 being paid by Government, and an equal sum being realised from fees.

230. *Middle Vernacular Schools in Calcutta.*—The four so-called middle vernacular schools are the Church of Scotland Orphanage, the Free Church Orphanage, the Foundling Asylum, and the Central School. The Free Church Orphanage was returned last year as an upper primary school. With the exception of the last, each of these schools has a training class attached to it for the purpose of preparing mistresses for girls' schools and zenanas. A little English is taught in all of them, in addition to the vernacular subjects. There is also provision for teaching needle-work. None of them actually read the middle vernacular standard. The text books they use are low, except in language. As they do not follow the course fixed either for the middle vernacular or for the upper primary scholarship, it is difficult to reduce them to any departmental classification. The number of pupils in these schools was 379, and the expenditure on them was Rs. 20,322, of which Rs. 2,867 were contributed from provincial revenues and Rs. 17,455 from local sources.

231. *Upper Primary Schools in Calcutta.*—The aided upper primary schools rose from 120 to 130, and their pupils from 2,787 to 3,119. Of these 130 schools, 116 with 1,791 pupils were zenana schools, and 14 with 1,328 pupils were of the ordinary kind. Two of these schools received new grants during the year, namely, Sobhabazar II and Badurbagan, both under the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission. The expenditure on the 116 zenana schools was Rs. 57,390, and that on the 14 girls' schools was Rs. 21,314, Government contributing for the former Rs. 15,004 and for the latter Rs. 4,350. There were also three unaided upper primaries, with 206 pupils. The expenditure on them was Rs. 7,133, Rs. 253 being raised from fees.

232. The return of 116 zenana schools given above is not strictly accurate. It is explained in the following way. The work of instruction in the zenanas is in the hands of four missionary bodies called zenana agencies, who employ among them 116 teachers; and for return purposes it has been the practice to count each teacher as a school. The number of teachers employed under each agency, and the number of pupils receiving instruction under each, are given below for the last two years:—

Name of Agency.		Teachers.	Pupils.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1. American Mission Zenana Agency	...	61	1,296	66	1,294
2. Church of England ditto ...	...	10	228	10	70
3. Church of Scotland ditto ...	...	27	47	27	188
4. Free Church ditto ...	...	9	191	13	239
Total	...	107	1,762	116	1,791

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There has been an increase of 9 teachers and of 29 pupils. The operations of the agencies, it should be explained, are not confined to the town. They also send teachers to villages outside Calcutta. The duties of the teachers consist chiefly in visiting a certain number of houses once, twice or thrice in the week, and teaching young women or girls needle-work, in addition to reading, writing, and arithmetic in Bengali or English. In many houses it is not uncommon to find that advanced pupils learn only needle-work from the zenana teachers, and read Bengali or English with some of their male relatives.

233. The following table compares the number of pupils in the remaining 14 upper primary schools for girls for the last two years :—

	Name of school.		1884-85. Pupils.	1885-86. Pupils.
1.	American Unitarian Association Girls'	...	80	81
2.	Mirzapore Church of England Zenana Mission Girls'	...	75	84
3.	Darjipara ditto ditto ditto ...	...	72	124
4.	Darjipara Hindu Girls'	...	110	60
5.	Dhopapara Church of Scotland Zenana Mission Girls'	...	80	95
6.	Kidderpore ditto ditto ditto	...	100	113
7.	Sonai ditto ditto ditto ...	...	43	61
8.	Dr. Duff's Girls' (Free Church)	...	112	109
9.	Dr. Thoburn's Native Girls' (Methodist Episcopal)...	...	95	172
10.	Toltollah Girls' (Wesleyan)	...	60	59
11.	Kansaripara C. E. Z. M.	...	62	66
12.	Sobhabazar C. E. Z. M.	...	82	86
13.	Sobhabazar II C. S. Z. M.	...	......	162
14.	Badurbagan C. S Z. M.	...	......	57
	*Free Church Orphanage**	...	54	......
	Total	...	1,025	1,333

* Classified this year as a middle vernacular school.

There was an increase of one aided school and of 303 pupils. With the exception of the Darjipara Hindu Girls', all these schools are under missionary management. The standards taught in them do not strictly conform to those prescribed either for the upper or for the lower primary scholarship examination. There being no upper primary scholarships for Calcutta, these schools have no special inducement to read the corresponding standard. The creation of a certain number of primary scholarships for girls has long been under consideration.

234. The three unaided schools noticed above are Bow Bazar under the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission, Dhurrumtollah under the Church of England Zenana Mission, and Chorebagan under native management. The Dhurrumtollah school was opened during the year. Besides these, there were several girls' schools under the American and Baptist Zenana Missions, which declined to furnish returns.

235. *Lower Primary Schools in Calcutta.*—These schools are separately classified, with regard rather to the system under which they are worked than to any difference of standard. They are aided by capitation grants, under the system which was introduced in August 1884 for starting either girls' schools independently or girls' classes in connection with existing pathsalas. The number of these schools rose from 43 to 54, and their pupils from 1,112 to 1,359. This is a fairly successful result for 21 months' work. The maximum grant which a teacher may earn under this system is Rs. 10. Of the 54 schools, 6 are under female teachers and 48 are conducted by gurus having separate pathsalas. The boys' pathsalas in Calcutta are generally held in the morning and afternoon, and remain closed from 10 A.M. to 3½ P.M. The girls' schools under gurus are in consequence held between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. The 6 girls' schools under female teachers sit between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. The standards taught in these schools are very low, and attempts should be made to raise them.

The expenditure on them was Rs. 2,647, against Rs. 1,233 in the previous year, Government contributing Rs. 2,328 against Rs. 1,183. There were two unaided schools of this class with 82 pupils. They were started during the year and have not yet been subsidised. Both are conducted by female teachers.

Besides the above, there were 29 girls' classes, with 239 pupils. attached to lower primary schools for boys in Calcutta, against 34 classes with 285 pupils in 1884-85. In these classes the girls, most of whom are beginners, are taught along with the boys.

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236. Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, has furnished the examination returns of 4,086 pupils reading in zenanas and in schools for infants in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. The standards under which they were examined are the following. The primary stage, lower section, is that of a pupil who can read little words, can distinguish the different letters composing the words, can write the alphabet neatly, can numerate up to 50, and who has not gone beyond that standard. In the higher section of the primary stage, a pupil should at least be able to read short stories, to spell words with compound letters, to write easy sentences from dictation, and to write and count the numbers up to 1,000. If she can answer questions about the stories she has been reading, can write portions of such stories from dictation, can read, spell, and explain compound words, can numerate up to five figures with ciphers, and do a simple addition sum, she is in the upper limits of the primary, and close to the middle stage. In the middle stage she should be able to read Bodhoday, write and spell well, and do addition and subtraction. If she further knows a little grammar and the definitions of geography, can write and spell without mistakes, can turn a piece of poetry into prose, and do a multiplication sum, she is approaching the confines of the upper stage. These standards are applicable mainly to schools under zenana agencies in Calcutta. The ordinary schools for girls read for the standards of the different scholarship examinations prescribed by Government, or for those fixed by the Hitakari Sabha of Uttarpara and other local associations for their own scholarships or reward examinations.

Applying the foregoing standards to the 4,086 pupils examined, Mrs. Wheeler reports that 1,573 passed by her standards, 1,803 were mere infants, and 710 were rejected. This is a large advance over the results achieved in the preceding year, when out of 3,702 pupils examined only 680 passed by the prescribed standards. Out of 836 pupils of the American Zenana Mission who were examined, 421 passed. The Church of England Zenana Mission presented 1,091 pupils for examination, of whom 462 passed. The Church of Scotland Zenana Mission had 752 pupils examined, and 317 passed. The Free Church Zenana Mission sent up 448 pupils, of whom 145 passed. Of the pupils of the Zenana Mission established in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 680 were examined and 189 passed. Schools unconnected with Zenana Missions presented 279 pupils, of whom 39 passed. These last are generally taught by male teachers, and are regularly inspected by the local inspecting staff of the Department. The following table shows in fuller detail the results of the examination:—

Name of Mission.	No. of pupils examined.	Number passed by the different standards.							Total.	No. rejected.	Infants.
		(a).	(b).	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.			
American Zenana Mission	836	139	98	103	5	..	4	......	421	83	332
Church of England ditto	1,091	151	112	88	6	29	6	......	462	206	423
Do. of Scotland ditto	752	95	84	60	62	12	3	1	317	66	369
Free Church	448	50	25	37	19	12	2	......	145	133	170
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	680	93	38	30	17	5	6	.....	189	74	417

Mrs. Wheeler's work lies chiefly among the zenanas in and near Calcutta, which are not open to the inspection of the ordinary staff of the Department. This work is steadily assuming proportions which render it necessary that the undivided attention of the Inspectress should be devoted to them. It will probably be necessary to relieve Mrs. Wheeler entirely from the inspection of infant schools taught by male teachers, which are inspected and controlled by the local officers.

237. In the Presidency Division the number of girls' schools for general education declined from 366 to 351, but the number of girls attending them increased from 8,120 to 8,489. There were also 3,516 girls in boys' schools, against 3,469 of the previous year; so that the total number of girls receiving school instruction was 12,005, against 11,589 in the preceding year. The

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Government expenditure on account of female education rose from Rs. 16,828 to Rs. 16,840, and the expenditure from local sources from Rs. 32,254 to Rs. 36,487. Eight girls out of nine passed the upper primary and 41 passed the lower primary scholarship examination.

238. The gurus of primary schools have been the chief agency through which more girls have been brought under instruction; and the general staff of Sub-Inspectors have also been very useful in supervising the work of the gurus in this respect and in rewarding them according to departmental rules. The Jessore-Khulna Union, the Central Bengal Union, the Takia-Hitakari Sabha, and the Sripur Hitasadhini Sabha in this division did good work during the year in promoting female education. The District Committees of Public Instruction at Jessore and Khulna pay Rs. 100 each towards the expenditure of the Jessore-Khulna Union on this account.

239. In the Burdwan Division the schools declined from 188 to 175, and their pupils from 4,660 to 4,409; but the girls in boys' schools were 8,180, against 7,487 in the preceding year. The Inspector urges that the schools ought to be more liberally assisted from public funds. In Burdwan and Midnapore a capitation allowance of two annas is given for each girl who has made fair progress, the effect being that the gurus received very little. Both schools and pupils show an increase in Bankoora and Midnapore. Of the 76 grant-in-aid schools, 41 are under the management of various missionary bodies, inclusive of 30 schools under zenana agencies. These agencies are (1) the Chinsurah Agency, under Miss Raikes, with a grant of Rs. 80 a month; (2) the American Baptist Mission Agency at Midnapore, under Miss Combe, with a grant of Rs. 50 a month; and (3 the agency under Miss Mulvany at Burdwan, with a grant of Rs. 20 a month.

240. The Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha scholarship examinations were held in March last. These examinations are based upon three distinct standards, corresponding to what are departmentally known as the 4th, 5th, and 6th standards, respectively, for girls' schools. The examinations are accordingly of a threefold character, and are classed as junior, senior, and final. The standards as they now exist were revised in October 1885, so as to bring them on a level with the departmental standards, in order that a greater number of schools might be brought within the range of the Sabha's examinations. The object with which the standards were revised has been largely fulfilled. The girls' schools in Midnapore, which in previous years kept themselves aloof, have adopted the revised standards, and have for the first time sent up candidates to the examination held by the Sabha. Beerbhoom also has added to the list of affiliated girls' schools.

241. The results of the junior, senior, and final examinations held by the Hitakari Sabha in March last are given below:—

District.	Number of Examinees at—				Number passed.				Scholarships obtained.			
	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.
Howrah	34	15	4	53	30	10	3	43	8	6	1	15
Hooghly	16	3	3	22	13	3	2	18	6	2	2	10
Burdwan	35	13	2	50	28	11	2	41	9	1	......	10
Beerbhoom	20	11	1	32	16	1	1	18	7	1	1	9
Bankoora	55	8	1	64	48	6	1	55	8	2	1	11
Midnapore	58	9	2	69	35	5	....	40	9	3	......	12
Total ...	218	59	13	290	170	36	9	215	47	15	5	67

242. It appears from the above table that 67 scholarships were awarded on the results of these examinations; five final scholarships are of the value of Rs. 3 a month each, 15 senior of Rs. 2 a month, and 47 junior of Re. 1 a month. Howrah has taken up the largest number of scholarships, and Beerbhoom the smallest number. It is to be remembered, however, that these scholarships are competitive as between Howrah and Hooghly only; in the other districts of the division the number of scholarships is antecedently fixed for each. The 12 scholarships awarded in Midnapore are the result of splitting up one middle English scholarship into three senior scholarships of Rs. 2 each and

nine junior scholarships of Re. 1 each, all tenable for one year. In Beerbhoom one additional senior scholarship of Rs. 2 and three junior scholarships of Re. 1 each were created during the year, so that the total number of scholarships for this district rose to eight, viz., one final, two senior, and five junior. One of the senior scholarships not being taken up, it was divided into two junior scholarships; hence nine scholarships were awarded this year. In Hooghly, two out of the sixteen lower primary scholarships assigned to the district have, as a special measure, been set apart for those that do not compete at the Hitakari examinations. In connection with the Hitakari examinations, it is worthy of note that a Mahomedan girl succeeded in winning a junior scholarship in the district of Beerbhoom.

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243. At the departmental upper primary scholarship examination for this division no girls competed. At the lower primary examination, however, eleven came forward—four from Burdwan, four from Midnapore, one from Howrah, and two from Hooghly. Of these, seven were successful, viz., three from Burdwan, two from Hooghly, and one from each of the districts of Midnapore and Howrah. The successful pupil from Midnapore was a Sonthal girl, to whom, in lieu of a scholarship, a prize in the shape of an ornament of the value of Rs. 15 was given.

244. In the Rajshahye Division girls' schools declined from 169 to 124, and their pupils from 2,492 to 2,074. Girls in boys' schools fell from 1,817 to 1,464. This decrease is shared by all the districts except Rajshahye. Both upper and lower primary boys' schools are attended by girls, but not as yet to any great extent. The Government expenditure was Rs. 3,617, to meet Rs. 3,701 locally contributed.

245. In the Dacca Division the schools decreased from 953 to 770, and their pupils from 19,877 to 16,882. The Officiating Inspector attributes this decline chiefly to the levy of fees, but partly to the "injudicious multiplying" of girls' schools in the Dacca district in the previous year. The Government expenditure has fallen from Rs. 17,101 to Rs. 14,449. One girl passed the Entrance examination in the third division, nine passed the upper, and 174 the lower primary scholarship examination. The Inspector, Mr. Hill, doubts whether native appreciation of female education will ever shew itself in steady pecuniary support. "Even when native gentlemen wish their daughters to be educated, they are naturally averse to sending them away from their homes. Hence the transfer of a few Government officers will often reduce a school from the middle to the lower primary stage in a single day. If female education is to be a real thing it will be through the efforts of such bodies as the Hitaishini Sabha, which establishes good schools in suitable places and by its subsidies prevents the teachers being dependent on the fluctuations of their roll-number. It is absolutely impossible to work female education in the same way as the education of boys, and the acknowledgment of this fact will be the first step in advance."

246. In the Chittagong Division the schools are reported to have increased from 142 to 285, and the number of girls (including those attending boys' schools) from 5,905 to 7,858. Three girls passed the upper and 20 the lower primary scholarship examination. In Tipperah, where the largest increase has taken place, the girls' schools have increased by 171, and the girls attending them by 2,121. This is due to the increase in the sanctioned allowance from 8 annas to one rupee for every five girls making progress. The loss of one middle class girls' school is due to a change of classification. The Tipperah Zenana Education Society, the Deputy Inspector remarks, "held their annual examination of the zenanas in May 1885, in which 197 candidates were examined in eight different standards and 180 passed, against 98 out of 146 candidates of the previous year. How many of these are really zenana ladies and how many girls reading in the departmental schools, I am unable to find out from the information received from the Society." The Assistant Inspector thinks that the Society should be called upon to restrict its examination to actual zenana ladies, and not admit to it girls reading in schools; for in that case only can a proper estimate be formed of the actual work done by the Society in promoting zenana education. In Chittagong the schools for girls have declined from 7 to 6, and the number of girls in schools has fallen from 1,339 to 931. The loss of schools, the Deputy Inspector reports, "is due to the Inspector's

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circular on the levying of fees in girls' schools, which was approved by the Magistrate. Girls' education is yet in its infancy, and the more so in Chittagong, which is very backward even in respect of boys' education. The falling off of girls in boys' schools is due to a general loss in lower primary schools during the year under report." In Noakholly, the number of girls' schools of all classes has fallen from 96 to 71, but the number of girls in schools has advanced from 2,096 to 2,239. The Noakholly middle vernacular girls' school sent no candidates either to the middle or to the upper primary examination.

247. In the Patna Division the schools rose from 61 to 99, and their pupils fell from 4,672 to 4,292. This Division is still backward in female education, the only tolerably good schools being those attended by Bengali girls.

248. In the Bhagulpore Division there were 128 schools with 4,809 pupils, against 118 with 4,140 in the preceding year. There were 1,911 girls reading in boys' schools. The number of schools in Monghyr has risen from 13 to 37, and the number of pupils from 239 to 805. The Commissioner and the Magistrate examined some of these schools and gave rewards to the girls; 11 girls passed the lower primary scholarship examination. In the Bhagulpore district the number of schools has increased from 25 to 39, and their pupils from 466 to 1,005. Three girls appeared at the upper primary scholarship examination and one passed in the third division. A *boná fide* Sonthal girls' school with 21 pupils has been started in the Sudder sub-division of the district. Purneah shows an increase of 12 girls' schools and 349 pupils. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the number of girls' schools is 11; 1,028 girls attended school against 885 of the previous year. Two schools for the special education of Sonthal girls, taught by female teachers and supported from the primary grant, have been opened—one in the Godda and the other in the Rajmehal sub-division; 5 girls and one female-teacher passed the lower primary scholarship examination. In the Bhagulpore Division, Maldah seems to be the least advanced in female education. It has only seven schools as in the previous year; but the number of pupils has increased from 134 to 154. There are also 133 girls attending boys' schools. Two girls appeared at the last lower primary scholarship examination, of whom one passed in the first and the other in the second division.

249. In Chota Nagpore there were 92 girls with 2,666 pupils, against 80 with 2,638 in the preceding year. Girls in boys' schools numbered 1,973 against 2,023. Eleven schools in Singbhoom are reported to have been closed for want of funds—a statement which appears to imply that the primary grant was not efficiently administered in this respect. The girls of aboriginal races numbered 938 against 1,121 in the year before. This decrease is due to the closing of schools in Singbhoom. At the lower primary scholarship examination 61 candidates out of 83 were successful. The mistress of a girls' school also passed this examination.

250. In Orissa the number of girls' schools has increased from 59 to 75, and their pupils from 1,421 to 1,780. This increase of 16 schools and 359 pupils, which is almost wholly confined to the Cuttack district, is due to the encouragement given to the establishment of girls' schools by the offer of stipends out of the district primary assignment. The number of girls in boys' schools shows a satisfactory advance in the Cuttack district and a slight increase in Pooree; while in Balasore it exhibits a considerable decrease, attributed by the district Deputy Inspector to the exclusion of inferior pathsalas from the annual returns. At the middle vernacular scholarship two girls from the Cuttack Hindu girls' school were successful, and 18 girls passed the upper primary scholarship examination. At the lower primary scholarship examination 80 girls were successful—a number which probably exceeds the total number of girls who have passed that examination since the introduction of the primary system into Orissa. Cuttack has passed the largest number of girls, next comes Balasore, and then Pooree. This satisfactory result points to the wholesome character of the extension of female education which has been effected in Cuttack under the operation of the primary system in the course of the last two years.

251. In the Orissa Tributary Mehals there were six girls' schools. The number of girls under instruction was 313. Five girls passed the lower primary scholarship examination.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

252. In accordance with the practice of former years, I have thought it desirable to lay Mr. Nash's report in full before Government, with slight modifications. The most important event in connection with European education in Bengal during the year under report was the definite substitution of the Code system of payment by results for the system of fixed grants previously in force. The scale of grants given in the draft Code submitted to the Government of India in 1882 was based upon data which were known to be inaccurate. The Committee, therefore, in their report recommended that this scale should not be introduced for two years, and that during that period all the schools should be regularly inspected and examined under the Code with a view to the determination of a suitable scale of grants. This recommendation was accepted by the Government of India, and during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85 all the aided schools in Bengal were examined, and the amounts that they would have earned at the Code rates were recorded. At the close of the examination season of 1884-85, Mr. Nash proposed a new scale of grants for both attendance and instruction, and showed the probable result of the application of this scale to every aided school in the Province. In determining the new rate of grants, the main object which he kept in view was to disturb the existing grant to each school as little as possible, and especially to avoid any sudden and large reduction in the monthly grant to a deserving school. This necessitated an increase in the total expenditure on monthly grants, which Mr. Nash estimated at Rs. 85,000. It was, however, modified at the Conference of Inspectors of European Schools held at Naini Tal in April and May 1885. The grants for attendance were slightly lowered, but the instruction grants were raised, and in consequence the total expenditure for the year amounted to about Rs. 86,000. The scale of instruction grants originally proposed by Mr. Nash was accepted by the members of the conference recently held at Mussoorie, and has recently been sanctioned by the Government of India, though its introduction has been postponed until next year. The effect upon individual schools of the introduction of the new system will be shown in a later paragraph. On the whole, it may be stated that good schools have generally obtained an increase of grant, and that in every case where a school has lost a considerable portion of the grant, this is the result of bad teaching or of bad management. EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

253. The following table shows the number of Government, aided, and unaided schools on the 31st March 1886, as compared with the corresponding number on 31st March 1885:—

Class.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Number of scholars in them on the 31st March	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Government	1	1	92	94
Aided	53	51	5,033	4,951
Unaided	15	10	1,261	1,053
Total ...	69	62	6,389	6,098

There is an apparent decrease of two in the number of aided schools, but this does not indicate any real loss. Two of the schools included in last year's returns have ceased to be recognised as schools, being transferred to the list of charitable institutions. Three schools have been closed during the year—all of them small primary schools—and three have been added to the list of aided schools, one being an entirely new school.

The decrease of five in the number of unaided schools is due to the fact that several schools have declined to submit returns. Of the ten schools shown in the table, two will receive grants under the Code during the present year, and a third has applied for a grant. The Doveton Institution for Young Ladies has also applied for a grant, but has not submitted any returns.

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254. The classification of schools as primary, middle, and Entrance schools is given in the following table. This classification is in accordance with Article 16 of the Code as far as aided primary and middle schools are concerned, but not as regards Entrance schools. Mr. Nash is of opinion that none of the schools can be classed as high schools under Article 16, since none of them have yet sent up candidates for examination by the final standard of Schedule I. Five schools have received aid under Article 30, and are therefore entitled to be recognised as "High Schools, B." Of the remaining six, two are aided and four are unaided. The aided schools ought strictly to be classed as middle schools under the Code, since the high departments are not recognised. The unaided schools have not adopted the Code standards, and it is doubtful whether they can be classed under any one of the three heads—primary, middle, or high. In consequence of this doubt, Mr. Nash has called all schools that prepare candidates for the University examination Entrance schools instead of high schools:—

Class.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Number of scholars in them on the 31st March					
			1885.			1886.		
	1885.	1886.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrance	15	11	1,522	555	2,077	1,252	293	1,545
Middle	35	37	1,660	1,927	3,587	1,799	2,042	3,841
Primary	18	14	262	483	725	296	416	712
Total ...	68	62	3,444	2,965	6,389	3,347	2,751	6,098

This table requires no special comment. The decrease in the number of schools has already been explained, and the changes of class are few and unimportant.

255. The following table shows the cost to Government of European education in Bengal for the last two years:—

		1884-85.	1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.
Government Schools		13,268	12,201
Aided Schools	Monthly grants	79,829	86,114
	Building and furniture grants ...	94,933	35,000
	Pupil-teachers' grants ...	1,552	2,350
Inspection		19,666	24,217
Scholarships		558	1,464
Total ...		2,09,806	1,61,346

The cost of the Government Boarding School at Kurseong is less than the estimate by about Rs. 2,000.

The total expenditure on monthly grants was originally estimated at Rs. 86,826, but the sanctioned expenditure was Rs. 83,000. The actual expenditure was less than the budget estimate by about Rs. 700, but exceeded the sanctioned expenditure by Rs. 3,000. It has been already stated that the change in the scale of grants for class and special subjects increased the expenditure under this head by nearly Rs. 2,000.

The expenditure on building grants is much less than the estimate, because several of the grants that had been sanctioned for payment in 1885-86 were afterwards transferred to 1886-87.

The expenditure on pupil-teachers' grants was considerably higher than in 1884-85, but fell short of the estimate by Rs. 450.

The cost of scholarships was nearly three times as great as in the previous year, but the estimated expenditure was nearly twice the actual cost. At the examination held in 1884, only 14 scholarships were awarded out of 32 allowed by the rules; in 1885, 23 scholarships were awarded. The annual cost of scholarships will gradually increase up to a limit of about Rs. 5 000.

The annual cost to Government of each scholar in a high school is Rs. 17-2-3, in a middle school Rs. 18-5-9, and in a primary school Rs. 23-6-11. In schools of all classes the average annual cost is Rs. 18-9-8. These amounts

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include the special grants for orphans. If these last are excluded, the cost to Government for tuition alone is in high schools Rs. 16-13, in middle schools Rs. 14-10-3, and in primary schools Rs. 22-12-1, and in all classes of schools, Rs. 15-13-8. The figures are calculated upon the average monthly roll number of the schools, and all building and furniture grants are excluded.

256. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure of high or Entrance schools :—

	Name of School.	Management.	Number of pupils on 31st March				Monthly Government grant, 1885-86.	Actual receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
			1885.		1886.						
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Aided Schools.										
1	St. Xavier's College	Roman Catholic	367	...	377	...	199 1 4	2,233	2,317	71,490	67,829
2	" Branch	Ditto ...	60	...	38	..	69 12 9	830	905	9,526	3,912
3	Doveton College	Protestant ...	254	2	219	...	143 3 1	2,400	2,059	53,450	34,977
4	St. James' High	Ditto ...	64	...	88	...	199 10 3	(a)3,490	2,398	20,243	19,938
5	St. Paul's, Darjeeling	Ditto ...	137	...	118	...	280 2 0	5,200	4,321	43,968	53,871
6	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling	Roman Catholic	43	...	60	..	102 9 3	1,443	2,136	10,890	26,292
7	Protestant European, Cuttack ...	Protestant ..	54	40	52	42	194 12 11	1,788	1,050	6,917	7,309
	Total ...		979	42	952	42	1,249 3 7	17,294	15,786	2,16,484	2,14,123
	Unaided Schools.										
1	Mr. Vallis' Preparatory	Roman Catholic	82	27	91	28	......	......	......	......	......
2	La Martinière, Boys'	Protestant ...	188	...	194	...	......	......	......	......	......
3	" Girls'	Ditto ...	...	90	..	92	......	......	......	..	......
4	Loretto House	Roman Catholic	13	129	15	131	......	......	......	......	...
	Total ...		283	246	300	251	......	......	......	...	......

(a).—Inclusive of a building grant of Rs. 1,000.

All the schools in this table were formerly classed as high schools, but they do not satisfy the definition given in Article 16, and have therefore been styled Entrance schools. Five out of the seven aided schools might be classed as "High Schools, B," since they receive fixed monthly grants for the Entrance classes under Article 30, the two exceptions being St. Xavier's Branch School and the Protestant European School, Cuttack.

There is a small decrease in the number of scholars in aided Entrance schools, and a slight increase in the unaided schools that have submitted returns.

257. The results of the University Entrance examination for two years are shown in the following table:—

University Entrance Examination.

Name of School.	Number of candidates.		First division.		Second division.		Third division.		Total.		Scholarships gained.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
1. St. Xavier's College ...	16	18	7	9	9	5	.....	1	16	15	(a)1	(e)4
2. Doveton College	25	26	1	3	4	3	......	......	5	6	(a)1	(c)1
3. La Martinière for Boys ...	12	8	......	3	2	3	1	.....	3	6	......	.....
4. St. James' High ...	6	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.....	......
5. Free School	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6. Dhurrumtollah Loretto ...	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	(b)1	......
7. St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling	6	2	......	1	1	......	1	......	2	1	(c)1	(a)1
8. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	12	9	......	1	2	3	2	......	4	4	(a)1	......
9. Protestant European, Cuttack	2	5	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	.....	..	
10. Doveton Institution ...	14	9	......	3	2	4	3	......	5	7	(d)2	(f)2
11. La Martinière for Girls ...	3	1	......	......	......	1	1	......	1	1	......	...
12. Loretto House	1	1	......	......	......	......	.....	.....	......	.....	......	......
Total ...	102	80	8	20	22	19	8	1	38	40	7	8

(a).—One second grade.
(b).—One first grade. (Special scholarship for girls.)
(c).—One third grade.
(d).—One second grade and one third grade. (Special scholarships for girls.)
(e).—Two first grade and two third grade.
(f).—One first grade and one second grade. (Special scholarships for girls.)

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During 1885-86 all the five "High Schools, B" that receive special grants under Article 30 for the Entrance classes, sent up candidates for the examination, but with the exception of St. Xavier's all did badly. Of the 16 candidates from St. Xavier's, 7 passed in the first division and 9 in the second. The Protestant European School, Cuttack, sent up two candidates, of whom one passed. No candidate was sent up from St. Xavier's Branch School. Two schools recognised as middle schools sent up candidates. The Free School sent up four, all of whom failed. A pupil-teacher of the third year went up from the Loretto Day School, Dhurrumtollah, and passed in the second division, obtaining a first grade scholarship. In 1886-87, St. Xavier's College took a very brilliant position, winning two first grade and two third grade scholarships. The Doveton College and La Martinière for boys passed six pupils each, the latter getting a third grade scholarship. The Doveton Institution for girls passed seven pupils—three in the 1st and four in the 2nd division. From this institution, one girl got a first grade and another a second grade special scholarship assigned to girls.

258. *Final Examination of High Schools. Schedule I.*—No candidates have yet appeared at this examination, but it is probable that a few will present themselves this year in order to obtain third grade certificates under Article 65; and it is also possible that one or two high schools may prepare scholars for this examination in addition to that of the University.

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259. The following table shows the attendance and cost of middle schools :—

	Name of School.	Management.	Number of pupils on the 31st March				Monthly Government grant, 1885-86.	Actual receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
			1885.		1886.						
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Government.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Boarding School, Kurseong	Protestant ...	56	36	54	40	......	13,268	12,201	26,691	26,174
	Aided schools.										
1	Calcutta Girls'	Protestant ...	......	141	......	157	187 4 6	2,400	2,298	19,980	22,106
2	" Boys'	Ditto ...	129	......	91	......	78 12 3	1,720	1,170	11,385	17,000
3	Catholic Male Orphanage	Roman Catholic	257	......	225	......	348 11 0	(a)17,400	3,441	15,431	15,211
4	St. Joseph's Boarding	Ditto ...	336	......	315	......	342 9 2	3,360	3,798	7,160	10,453
5	Bow Bazar Lorotto	Ditto ...	30	290	31	294	231 5 4	(b)3,000	2,557	6,025	4,608
6	Dhurrumtollah Loretto	Ditto ...	27	143	21	210	251 4 0	(c)2,426	(j)3,385	9,992	9,090
7	St. Mary's	Ditto ...	38	68	24	37	74 8 3	(d) 1,096	(k)1,347	7,280	7,527
8	St. Paul's	Protestant ...	84	73	37	75	101 9 7	(e) 10,800	(l)1,717	3,008	3,287
9	Entally Orphanage	Roman Catholic	4	225	4	212	310 12 7	3,000	3,486	26,397	23,840
10	" Boarding and Day	Ditto ...	14	57	13	48	128 15 0	(f) 9,298	1,428	15,400	12,500
11	Welland Memorial	Protestant ...	73	56	63	53	148 15 0	(g) 21,300	1,592	3,343	4,585
12	Wesleyan Preparatory	Ditto ...	11	15	14	17	40 4 11	559	(m)10,063	1,384	1,788
13	Pratt Memorial	Ditto ...	......	83	......	96	137 8 0	1,589	1,510	1,238	19,621
14	Misses Stark's	Ditto ...	13	25	18	27	40 14 3	420	458	1,602	1,869
15	Miss O'Brien's	Ditto ...	23	35	19	34	74 8 8	427	1,018	1,719	3,578
16	Calcutta Free	Ditto ...	246	105	257	83	1,308 5 1	(h) 42,192	(n)40,940	56,688	54,772
17	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	Roman Catholic	31	25	26	21	41 4 9	458	498	2,037	2,385
18	St. Agnes' "	Ditto ...	23	49	25	42	81 9 3	(i) 997	811	6,502	11,631
19	St. Thomas' "	Protestant ...	50	22	46	28	104 7 10	1,020	1,167	3,328	4,031
20	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur ...	Ditto ...	100	42	68	48	105 7 11	2,915	2,572	13,435	11,211
21	Night School, ditto ...	Ditto ...	......	......	38	......	35 0 6	......	(o)105	......	......
22	East Indian Railway, Assensole ...	Ditto ...	34	20	46	21	64 9 5	792	788	3,807	4,022
23	Ditto, Buxar ...	Ditto ...	21	20	14	26	55 10 4	1,068	901	2,767	2,636
24	Ditto, Khagaul ...	Ditto ...	38	21	24	24	95 4 10	823	736	3,609	3,928
25	St. Michael's, Coorjee	Roman Catholic	97	......	99	......	172 3 9	1,410	(p)1,821	9,421	9,413
26	Convent, Assensole	Ditto ...	15	29	15	27	59 13 0	437	578	4,846	4,059
27	Ditto, Cuttack	Ditto ...	8	53	3	49	97 3 1	1,008	(q)1,424	4,663	4,032
28	Darjeeling Girls'	Protestant ...	1	73	2	76	200 0 0	2,400	2,400	35,385	44,103
29	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore	Roman Catholic	......	38	......	45	125 9 9	720	1,048	4,580	4,976
0	Ditto Boarding ditto ..	Ditto ...	......	35	1	39	69 8 6	......	(r)330	......	6,644
31	European and Eurasian, Dacca ...	Protestant ...	32	11	23	14	77 0 9	905	956	2,202	2,064
32	St. Placid's, Chittagong	Roman Catholic	83	......	82	......	69 1 4	1,002	908	2,400	2,300
	Total ...	......	1,768	1,754	1,644	1,803	5,320 2 7	1,37,842	97,251	2,87,014	3,29,870
	Unaided.										
1	Jewish Boys' and Girls'	Jewish	71	104	55	132	......	......	......	......	......
2	Campbell Cottage	Protestant ...	7	7	4	11	......	......	......	......	......
3	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	Roman Catholic	......	......	16	42	......	......	......	......	......
4	Mr. Ardwise's Academy	Protestant ...	......	......	26	14	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	......	78	111	101	199	......	......	... ..	......	... ..

		Rs.
(a) Inclusive of a building grant of	... ...	15,000
(b) Ditto	special grant for furniture of	600
(c) Ditto	pupil-teachers' grant of ...	386
(d) Ditto	ditto ditto	436
(e) Ditto	building grant of	10,000
(f) Ditto	ditto ditto	8,000
(g) Ditto	ditto ditto	20,000
(h) Ditto	ditto ditto	30,000, and a pupil-teachers' grant of Rs. 730.
(i) Ditto	ditto ditto	300
(j) Ditto	pupil-teachers' grant of ...	606
(k) Ditto	ditto ditto ...	175
(l) Ditto	ditto ditto ...	207
(m) Ditto	building grant of ...	9,500
(n) Ditto	ditto of ...	25,000, and a pupil-teachers' grant of Rs. 1,302.

(o) Placed under the Code from the 1st December 1885.
(p) Exclusive of the Military grant.
(q) Inclusive of a grant of Rs. 500 for furniture and repairs.
(r) Received aid from 1st April 1885.

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St. Joseph's Boarding and Day School, Bankipore, was returned last year as an unaided school. St. Teresa's, Kidderpore, is a branch of St. Mary's, Hastings. It is really an aided school, having been placed under the Code from the 1st August 1885; but as no grant can be drawn until after the next examination, it is included among unaided schools. The Apprentices' Night School at Jamalpur was examined under the Code in December 1885, and therefore has been added to the list of aided schools: it is the only night school for Europeans in Lower Bengal. Mr. Nash observes that the classification of some of the schools in this table and the following one is doubtful. He describes them as primary schools with the addition of a fifth standard, and it is not yet settled whether they are to be reckoned as primary or as middle schools.

260. The figures for primary schools are given below:—

	Name of School.	Management.	Number of pupils on the 31st March				Monthly Government grant, 1885-86.	Actual receipts from Government.		Total Expenditure.	
			1885.		1886.			1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
							Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	St. Stephen's	Protestant ...	15	17	18	17	51 11 6	770	634	2,086	2,513
2	European Female Orphan Asylum	Ditto ...	......	57	......	......	200 0 0	2,400	(h) 2,400(c)	15,134	......
3	St. James' Parochial	Ditto ..	40	46	47	43	72 15 6	900	884	2,374	2,372
4	St. John's ,, ...	Ditto ..	29	31	52	60	61 15 3	(d) 828	634	2,418	2,344
5	St. John's Girls'	Roman Catholic	12	38	13	28	40 3 11	(e)1,130	582	1,505	1,823
6	St. Martha's	Ditto ...	10	11	......	......	(a)	216	(i)184	1,200	. . .
7	Old Church Parochial Home ...	Protestant ...	......	20	......	.....	(b)	705	663(c)	......	......
8	Bishop Milman's, Howrah	Ditto ...	14	9	21	14	35 9 6	360	240	1,164	1,379
9	East Indian Railway, Rampore Hât	Ditto ...	4	3	......	......	60 0 0	360	(j)90	908	.....
10	English Church School and Home, Cuttack.	Ditto . .	9	7	......	......	64 0 0	(f)863	(k)640	2,290	.. ..
11	European, Saidpur	Ditto ...	4	9	10	15	19 10 8	300	279	1,161	1,192
12	,, Dinapore	Ditto ...	6	25	7	17	54 10 4	566	655	1,663	1,776
13	Convent, Purneah	Roman Catholic	4	18	8	20	93 4 10	1,182	(i)1,157	4,282	4,211
14	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong ...	Ditto ..	......	60	......	71	70 6 4	(g)9,950	614	2,968	4,393
15	Wesleyan Mission, Barrackpore ...		......	......	10	9	30 6 8	......	(l)122	......	86
16	East Indian Railway, Sahebgunge	Protestant ...	7	18	6	5	25 10 2	360	347	1,008	1,143
17	,, ,, Ranigunge ...	Ditto ...	8	10	9	10	28 8 10	288	302	1,318	1,317
	Total ...	....	162	383	201	309	879 1 6	21,178	10,427	41,479	24,549
	Unaided.										
1	Benevolent Institution	Protestant ...	69	82	89	99	......	......	......	......	......
2	East Indian Railway, Madhupore ...	Ditto ...	......	......	6	8	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...		69	82	95	107	......	......	......	......	......

(a) Capitation grant of Re. 1 per scholar.
(b) Ditto Rs. 3 per boarder.
(c) From the 1st April 1886 these schools are no longer recognised as educational institutions.
(d) Inclusive of a special grant of Rs. 288.
(e) Ditto ditto ditto of ,, 350 for an omnibus.
(f) Ditto ditto ditto of ,, 82 for furniture.
(g) Ditto building grant of ,, 9,373.
(h) Exclusive of the Military grant.
(i) Closed on 1st January 1886.
(j) Ditto 1st June 1885.
(k) Ditto 1st January 1886.
(l) Aided from 1st November 1885.

The European Female Orphan Asylum and the Old Church Parochial Home are no longer treated as schools, but from the 1st April 1886 receive grants as charitable institutions. St. Martha's, at Kidderpore, was another institution of the same class, but it is now closed. The East Indian Railway School at Rampore Hât was closed in June 1885 owing to the death of the mistress. The English Church School at Cuttack, after struggling for some years with its more successful rival, the Protestant European School, was finally closed at the end of 1885. The Wesleyan Mission School at Barrackpore is a new school opened on the 1st February 1884, and placed under the Code on the 1st November 1885. The East Indian Railway School at Madhupore was opened in May 1884, and has been brought under the Code from the beginning of the current year. EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

261. *Scholarship Examinations.*—The third examination for scholarships and certificates under the Code was held in November and December 1885. At the first examination in 1883 there were 14 competing schools and 93 candidates: in 1884 these numbers had increased to 31 schools and 320 candidates. In last year's report Mr. Nash expressed the opinion that in 1885 there would be an increase in the number of competing schools, while the number of candidates would be about the same as in 1884. This forecast has been proved to be incorrect: the number of competing schools has increased from 31 to 38, or about 23 per cent., and the number of candidates has risen from 320 to 492, or by 54 per cent. The number of candidates for middle scholarships was the same as in the preceding year, 24; but the number of candidates for primary scholarships shows a slight decrease from 103 to 101. Among the candidates for middle certificates there was an increase of six boys, 37 to 43, and of 17 girls, 12 to 29. The number of boys competing for primary certificates rose from 87 to 130, and the number of girls from 57 to 165. This large increase in the number of candidates for certificates corroborates the statement made in last year's report that the popularity of the examination depends less upon the pecuniary rewards given by Government than upon the publicity given to the results of the examination by their announcement in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

262. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the last examination was the large increase in the number of candidates from unaided and uninspected schools. In 1884 there were 7 candidates from two aided schools that are not inspected under the Code, and 7 candidates from one school that was inspected but not aided. In 1885 the latter school sent up 21 candidates, and one of the two former sent up 2 candidates. Besides these there were 43 candidates from three schools in Calcutta that are neither aided nor inspected. This shows that the Code is beginning to exercise an indirect influence over schools that are not under the control of the Department.

263. The following table shows the general results of the middle and primary scholarship examinations of 1884 and 1885:—

	Number of competing schools.		Number of candidates.		Number of absentees.		Number of successful candidates. First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.		Number of scholarships obtained.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885	1884.	1885.
Middle scholarship, boys ...	10	7	23	22	4	1	...	...	1	3	8	5	9	8	1	3
,, girls ...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...		1	1	1	1	2	...	1
,, certificate, boys ...	9	12	37	43	7	.	1	1	3	3	10	13	14	17	...	..
,, ,, girls ...	5	10	12	29	...	5	...	...	...	2	6	9	6	11	...	..
Total ...	14	23	73	96	11	11	1	1	4	9	25	28	30	38	1	4
Primary scholarship, boys ...	18	15	62	66	6	4	5	3	18	13	16	20	39	36	8	10
,, ,, girls ...	13	17	41	35	1	1	5	3	5	10	8	10	18	23	5	9
,, certificate, boys ...	12	14	87	130	12	11	8	7	25	32	15	35	48	74	...	...
,, girls ...	11	23	57	165	3	14	15	24	12	64	16	44	43	132	...	..
Total ...	28	35	247	396	22	30	33	37	60	119	55	109	148	265	13	19
GRAND TOTAL ...	31	38	320	492	33	41	34	38	64	128	80	137	178	303	14	3

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The percentage of passes in the middle examination was 44·7, against 48·4 in 1884. On the other hand, 4 candidates under 15 obtained sufficient marks to qualify for scholarships, against 1 in 1884. In the primary examination the percentage of passes was 65·8 in 1884 and 72·4 in 1885; in both years the number of candidates qualified for scholarships was in excess of the number of scholarships to be awarded. In both examinations the percentage of passes was greater for girls than for boys. In the middle examination the percentages were, for girls 50·2, for boys 42·4. In the primary examination the percentages were, for girls 83·7, for boys 60·8. The superiority of the girls in the latter examination is also shown by the fact that two-thirds of those who passed were placed in the first or second division, while only one-half of the boys were so placed.

264. The two tables below give the result of the scholarship examinations for each school separately :—

Middle Scholarship Examination, 1885-86.

Name of School.	Number of candidates for		Number absent.	Number passed in the			Total.	Number of scholarships gained.	Remarks.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
St. Xavier's College	6	13	1	......	3	5	8	2	
Doveton "	7	9	4	1	1	2	4	1	
St. Xavier's Branch	2	3	.. ..	......	1	3	4	......	
Darjeeling Girls'	1	8	2	......	1	2	3	......	
Loretto House	......	5	......	......	......	3	3	......	Unaided.
Female Normal School	. . ..	2	......	......	......	2	2	......	Aided, but not under the Code.
St. Michael's, Coorjee	......	2	......	......	......	2	2	......	
Loretto, Bow Bazar	1	......	......	......	1	.... .	1	1	
" Dhurrumtollah	......	2	1	......	......	1	1	......	
Free School, Boys' Department	2	2	......	......	......	1	1	......	
St. Thomas', Howrah	1	1	......	......	1	......		......	
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	3	6	......	......	......	1	1	......	
Entally Boarding and Day School	......	4	......	......	1	......	1	......	
St. Joseph's, Calcutta	1	2	......	... ..	......	.....	......	......	
St James' High, Calcu	......	2	1	......	... ..	1	1	.....	
La Martinière for Girls	......	2	2	... ..	......	......	......	......	Unaided.
St. Paul's Mission	......	2	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	
Catholic Male Orphanage	. .	1	......	......	......	1	1	......	
Wesleyan Preparatory	......	1	.. ...	......	......	......	......	......	
Government Boarding, Kurseong	......	1	......	......	......	1	1	......	
East Indian Railway, Jamalpore	......	1	......	......	......	1	1	......	
Campbell College	......	1	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	Unaided.
Cuttack Convent	.....	1	......	......	......	1	1	......	
Private Study	......	1	......	.. ...	......	1	1	......	
Total ...	24	72	11	1	9	28	38	4	

Primary Scholarship Examination, 1885-86.

Name of school.	Number of candidates for		Number absent.	Number passed in the			Total.	Number of scholarships gained.	Remarks.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
La Martinière for Girls	......	24	3	5	9	5	19	......	Unaided.
E. I. R., Jamalpur	6	16	1	6	8	4	18	2	
Doveton College	11	35	7	......	7	11	18	.....	
Jewish Boys' and Girls'	......	21	1	2	7	7	16	......	Unaided.
St. Xavier's College	7	12	2	......	7	8	15	1	
Calcutta Girls'	1	16	1	2	7	6	15	..	
Darjeeling Girls'	5	11	2	6	6	2	14	2	
Pratt Memorial	2	14	1	1	9	4	14	2	
Protestant European, Cuttack	6	12	2	3	3	7	13	1	
St. Joseph's, Calcutta	7	18	1	....	5	7	12	1	
St. James' High	4	15	....	....	2	10	12	..	
Loretto House	......	1	2	2	6	1	9	....	Unaided.
St. Thomas', Howrah	4	4	.....	2	5	1	8	2	
Loretto, Dhurrumtollah	9	7	.....	1	4	3	8	....	
Entally Boarding and Day	1	7	....	1	4	3	8	...	
Bankipore Convent Boarding and Day	......	11	1	1	3	4	8	....	
Free School, Girls' Department	1	7	1	1	4	2	7	...	
Miss O'Brien's	1	5	......	1	3	2	6	1	
Loretto, Bow Bazar	5	2	1	1	2	2	5	2	
Entally Orphanage	1	4	....	1	3	1	5	....	
Government Boarding, Kurseong	6	......	......	......	4	1	5	2	
Welland Memorial	4	2	1	......	3	2	5	2	
E. I. R., Assensole	2	6	......	....	2	2	4	....	
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	8	8	......	....	1	3	4	..	
Catholic Male Orphanage	3	3	......	......	1	3	4	...	
Bankipore Convent Orphanage	1	5	......	......	.....	3	3	...	
St. Paul's Mission	2	5	....	...	1	2	3	......	
Free School, Boys' Department	2	....	......	1	...	1	2	1	
Calcutta Boys'	......	2	......	......	1	1	2	..	
St. Michael's, Coorjee	......	2	......	......	1	....	1	.....	
European, Dinapore	1	1	....	......	1	.....	1	...	
E. I. R., Sahebgunge	1	......	......	......	......	1	1	....	
Wesleyan Preparatory	......	1	1	......	...	....	....	......	
Cuttack Convent	......	4	1	......	......	...	.	......	
English Church, Cuttack	......	4	1	......	......	....	....	......	
Total ...	101	295	30	37	119	109	265	19	

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265. The following table shows, for each class of school and for each standard, the by a few

Results of the Examinations

Standard.	Class.	Number of schools examined.		Number of scholars entered on the examination schedule.		Percentage of— Non-Europeans.		Absentees.		Scholars disqualified by insufficiency of attendances.		Scholars eligible for instruction grant.		Elementary subjects— Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.	
		1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
I ...	High schools	5	5	56	43	17·8	11·6	1·8	4·7	28·6	16·3	51·8	67·4	93·1	96·6	93·1	96·6	79·3	89·7
	Middle schools for boys ...	7	8	128	142	1·6	6·3	2·3	5·6	19 5	19·	76·6	69·	93·9	91·8	93·9	95·8	89·8	89·8
	Ditto for girls ...	22	24	277	266	4·3	2·3	4·	3·4	25·3	23·7	66·4	70·7	92·4	88·3	87·	88·8	77·2	80·3
	Primary schools	19	16	133	91	6·	13·2	3·8	3·3	23·3	20·0	66·9	62·6	88·8	87·7	82·	87·7	77·5	77·2
	Total ...	53	53	594	542	5·4	5·9	3·4	4·1	23·9	21·4	67·3	68·6	92·	89·8	88·	91·1	80·5	83·1
II ...	High schools .	6	6	102	88	11·8	12·5	3·9	2·3	29·4	23·9	54·9	61·4	89·3	90·7	94·7	88·9	55·4	77·8
	Middle schools for boys ...	8	8	179	147	1·7	·7	2·8	3·4	21·2	17·	74·3	78·9	88·7	90·5	84·9	89·7	74·4	94·
	Ditto for girls ..	22	25	307	329	2·9	3·3	1·6	3·6	15·	19·1	80·5	73·9	92·3	87 7	88·7	90·9	54·7	78·2
	Primary schools	20	16	146	105	3·4	6·7	1·4	1·9	12·3	13·3	82·9	78·1	91·7	85·4	87·6	89·	57·8	68 3
	Total ...	56	55	734	669	4·	4·5	2·2	3·1	18·	18·4	75·9	74·	91·	88·3	88·2	90·1	60·1	80·2
III ...	High schools . ..	6	6	152	181	10·5	10 7	5·3	5·3	17·8	12·2	66·4	71·8	92·1	86·2	82·2	75·5	67·3	75·5
	Middle schools for boys ...	8	8	200	203	3·5	2·	1·	4·9	19·5	8·9	76·	84·2	85·5	84·8	76 3	84·2	56·6	86·5
	Ditto for girls ...	22	25	175	268	2·2	1·9	2·2	3·	14·5	11·6	81·1	83·6	89·2	86·6	78·9	83·5	54·7	77·2
	Primary schools	17	16	78	100	5·1	6·	6·4	1·	14·1	13·	74·4	80·	87·9	86·3	86·2	82·5	46·6	61·3
	Total ..	53	55	705	702	4·7	4·1	3·	3 7	16·6	11·1	75·7	81·1	88·6	85·9	79·6	82·2	56·7	77·5
IV ..	High schools ...	6	6	157	159	9·6	10·1	3 2	2·5	17·8	15·7	69·4	71·7	82·6	86·8	83·5	78·1	55·9	71·1
	Middle schools for boys ..	8	8	175	176	4·	3·4	2·9	6·8	10·9	11·9	82·3	77·8	95·1	78·8	85·4	80 3	64·6	73·7
	Ditto for girls ...	21	25	208	257	2·0	1·9	2·9	1·6	12·5	10·9	81·7	85·6	92·9	93·6	85·9	88·2	72·4	66·4
	Primary schools	12	13	53	48		4·2	3·8	2·1	5·7	14·6	90·5	79·2	85·4	94·7	75·	92·1	54·2	57·9
	Total . .	47	52	593	640	4·7	4·5	3·	3·3	12·8	12·7	79·5	79·5	90·4	88·2	84·1	84·1	64·3	68·8
V ..	High schools	7	7	162	164	15·4	12·8	3·1	·6	15·4	10·4	66·1	76·2	76·6	85·6	56·1	88·	39·3	42·4
	Middle schools for boys ...	8	8	94	110	1·1	1·7	3·2	5·9	7·4	8·4	88·3	84·	80 7	84·	68 7	79·	60·2	68·
	Ditto for girls ...	21	23	135	183	1·5	1·1	3·	1·1	8·1	6·	87 4	91·8	91·5	94·5	78·	85 1	50·	74·4
	Primary schools	5	5	13	14	...	...	..	...	23 1	28·6	76·5	71·4	70·	90·	80·	100·	50·	50·
	Total ...	41	43	404	480	6·9	5·2	2·9	2·1	11·4	8·8	78·7	84·	83·	88·6	68·2	84·9	49·4	62·3
VI ...	High schools	7	7	101	97	11·9	13·4	1·	1·	18·8	2·1	68·3	83·5	84·1	96·3	69·6	80·2	59·4	67 9
	Middle schools for boys ...	7	7	61	60	1·6	1·7	1·6	1·7	3·3	1 7	93·4	95·	87·7	93	61·4	61·4	42·1	61·4
	Ditto for girls ...	16	19	73	80	...	...	...	..	6·8	5·	93·2	95·	98·5	97·4	80·9	78·9	52·9	57·9
	Total ...	30	33	235	237	5·5	5·9	·9	·8	11·1	3·	82·5	90·3	90·7	95·8	71·1	74·8	52·1	62·6
VII ..	High schools ...	4	5	60	67	16·7	19·4	5·	4·5	15·3	3·	65·	73·1	82·1	75·5	69·2	80·	25·6	65 3
	Middle schools for boys ...	5	6	20	21	...	4·8	...	...	15·	...	85·	95 2	94·1	95·	82·4	65·	41·2	90·
	Ditto for girls ...	10	11	30	39	...	2·6	...	...	3·3	...	96·7	97·4	79·3	97·4	89·7	94 7	41·4	81·6
	Total ..	19	22	110	127	9·1	11·8	2·7	2·4	10·9	1·6	77·3	84·3	83·5	86·9	78·8	82·2	34·7	75·7
Total for all standards.	High schools ...	7	7	790	749	12·6	12·4	3 4	2·7	19·4	12·	64·6	72·9	84·7	87·7	76·3	82·4	54·1	65·9
	Middle schools for boys ...	8	8	857	868	2 5	2·8	2·2	5·	15·5	11·8	79·8	80·5	89·2	86·4	80·4	82·8	65·4	81·1
	Ditto for girls ...	22	25	1,305	1,422	2·7	2·1	2·4	2·5	15·3	14·1	79·6	81·4	91·7	90 5	84·1	87·1	60·5	74·3
	Primary schools	20	16	423	358	4·	7·5	3·3	2·	15·6	15·9	77·1	74·6	88·7	87·6	83·7	87·6	60·7	65·9
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL SCHOOLS	57	56	3,375	3,397	5·1	5·1	2·7	3 1	16·3	13·2	75·8	78·6	89·3	88·6	81·7	85·1	60·6	73·5

percentage of passes in the different subjects specified in Schedule I, omitting those taken up scholars only.

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held in 1884-85 *and in* 1885-86.

Percentage of passes in— The three elementary subjects taken together. 1884-85.	The three elementary subjects taken together. 1885-86.	Class subjects— English. 1884-85.	English. 1885-86.	Needlework. 1884-85.	Needlework. 1885-86.	Geography. 1884-85.	Geography. 1885-86.	History. 1884-85.	History. 1885-86.	Mathematics. 1884-85.	Mathematics. 1885-86.	Special subject. Latin. 1884-85.	Latin. 1885-86.	Percentage of scholars passed in— Three elementary subjects. 1884-85.	Three elementary subjects. 1885-86.	Two elementary subjects. 1884-85.	Two elementary subjects. 1885-86.	One elementary subject. 1884-85.	One elementary subject. 1885-86.	No elementary subject. 1884-85.	No elementary subject. 1885-86.	Percentage of instruction grant earned. 1884-85.	Percentage of instruction grant earned. 1885-86.
88·5	94·3	93·1	93·1	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·9	86·2	17·2	10·3	3·4	3·4	3·4	...	87·2	87·9
92·5	92·5	93·9	91·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·7	85·7	10·2	9·2	5·1	3·	1·	2·	87·9	85·8
85·5	85·8	95·1	92·	92·3	92·	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·9	69·7	22·3	19·7	7·6	9·	2·2	1·6	78·6	78·
82·8	54·2	93·3	91·2	84·6	75·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·9	63·2	27·	28·1	5·6	5·3	4·5	3·5	76·	78·9
86·8	88·	94·3	91·9	90·9	88·7	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	71·3	74·2	20·	17·5	6·3	6·5	2·5	1·9	80·7	80·7
79·8	85·8	82·1	87·	...	50·	55·4	66·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·8	66·7	37·5	24·1	10·7	9·3	...	...	66·8	69·5
82·7	91·4	75·2	87·	...	...	2·1	87·	...	...	.	...	...	...	60·1	79·3	30·9	15·5	6·	5·2	3·	...	65·2	82·
78·6	85·6	84·6	81·1	78·6	81·5	53·5	76·5	...	..	...	...	..	...	48·2	67·9	41·7	22·2	7·7	7·	2·4	2·5	63·8	67·
70·	80·9	72·7	74·4	81·4	78·8	41·2	58·4	...	...	...	...	..	...	52·9	57·3	33·9	26·8	9·9	15·9	3·3	...	64·	62·6
79·8	86·2	81·5	82·	79·6	80·	48·3	75·1	...	. .	...	...	...	...	52·4	68·9	37·	21·6	8·	8·3	2·5	1·2	64·5	69·6
80·5	79·1	71·3	70·2	...	71·4	66 7	75·5	...	..	...	...	...	...	55·4	56·4	34·7	28·7	5·9	10·6	4·	4·3	72·3	67·9
72·8	85·2	80·3	73·7	..	...	86·8	91·8	...	...	..	..	..	...	42·1	67·3	40·8	22·2	11·8	8·8	5·3	1·8	55 1	71·6
74·3	82·4	82·1	82·1	85·3	86·6	78·5	83·9	..	. .	...	...	...	...	48.	63·4	30·9	27·2	9·4	7·6	2·7	1·8	69·	69·9
73·6	76·7	78·9	70·	82·5	78·8	72·2	75·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·1	47 5	41·4	38·8	8·6	10·	6·9	3·8	65·7	59·4
75·	81·9	79·2	75·9	84·6	84·5	78·1	83·8	...	...	...	.	...	...	47·2	61·2	39·3	27·6	9·4	8·8	4·1	2·5	66·6	68·4
74·	78·7	65·1	67·5	...	75·	60·8	68·4	..	.		.	...	...	46·9	54·4	33·9	29·8	14·7	13·2	4·6	2·6	62·2	56·2
81·7	77·6	91·	73·7	.		83·3	82·5	..	. .	.	...	...	...	53·5	54·7	38·9	27·	6·9	14·6	·7	3·6	72·2	58·6
83·7	82·7	79·4	91·8	80·4	82 2	76·3	81·8	...	...	...	...	...	..	62·9	59·1	26·6	31·4	9·4	7·7	1·2	1·8	75·6	71·
71·5	81·6	77·1	86·8	76·7	73·1	60·5	73·7	..	...	...	...	...	...	11·7	52·6	41·7	39·5	4·2	7·9	12·5	...	64·9	63 9
79 6	80·4	79·4	81·1	80·7	80·9	73·9	78·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·1	56·4	33·5	30·5	9·3	10·8	3·1	2·4	70·5	64·3
57·3	72·	39·3	53·6	...	.	23·4	45·6	21·5	51·2	11·3	41·1	25·5	42·1	25·2	36·	36·4	46·4	23·4	15·2	15·	2·4	20·2	31·9
69·9	77·	51·8	67·	..	...	42·2	73·	44·6	45·1	63·9	59 6	...		45·8	50·	26·5	35·	19·3	11·	8·4	4·	74·1	50·2
73·2	84·	52·5	67·9	76·	83·	60·2	68·5	40·4	61·4	31·3	47·2	12·5	100·	38·1	64·9	44·9	25·	15·3	8·3	1·7	1·8	57·9	56·2
70·	80·	20·	46·	83·3	50·	30·	60·	16·7	...	...	...	...	...	60·	50·	10·	40·	10·	10·	20·	.	52 8	47·2
66·9	78·6	46·9	62·5	76·6	82·7	42·1	62·3	33·8	52·3	34·1	48·8	24·5	43·6	36·5	51·9	36·1	34·5	18·9	11·2	8·5	2·5	45·3	46·1
71·	81·5	62·3	56·8	...	...	29·	45·7	21·7	58·	29·	61·2	40·4	47·3	40·6	58·	34·8	29·6	21·7	11·1	2·9	1·2	42·2	46·7
63·7	71·9	43·9	64·9	..	.	42·1	71·9	47·4	57·1	37·4	48·2	33·3	...	21·1	42·1	49·1	33·3	28·1	22·8	1·8	1·8	37·8	39·9
77·4	78·1	75·	64·5	83·3	79·7	69·	73·7	61·	71·6	66·7	42·9	16·7	...	15·6	50·	42·7	35·5	10·3	13·2	1·5	1·3	62·6	53·8
71·3	77·7	61·3	61·7	83·3	80·	46·9	62·6	42·2	62·3	36·9	53·7	37·9	47·3	36·6	50·9	41·7	32·7	19·6	15·	2 1	1·4	48·	47·4
59·	73·6	59·	61·2	...	...	46·2	63·3	38·5	53·1	30·8	51·	77·8	55·1	12·8	46·9	56·4	32·7	25·6	12·2	5·1	8·2	33·7	40·9
72·6	83·	47·1	90·	...	. .	53·	90·	41·2	70·	35·3	80·	33·3	66·6	64·7	60·	23·5	30·	..	10·	11·8	...	52·5	68 5
70·1	91·2	82·8	81·6	68·	88 2	58·6	89·5	69·2	85·3	37·5	26·7	. .	...	31·	76·3	51·7	21·1	13·8	2·6	3·5	..	61·6	67·7
65·7	81·6	64·7	73·8	68·	88·2	51·8	77·6	48·8	64·5	32·8	53·6	73·3	55·8	29·4	59·8	48·2	28·	16 5	8·4	5·9	3·7	47·	54·9
71·7	78·7	63·5	65·9	...	66·7	46·8	60·	24·6	53·7	20 6	49·4	38·2	46·5	42·7	53·3	35·9	32·1	15·5	11·9	5·9	2·7	52·	49·1
78·3	83·4	76·2	77·3	...	..	64·2	72·	45·2	53·1	51·6	58·2	33·3	66·6	53·2	64·7	32·6	23·2	10·7	10·	3·5	2·1	62·1	64·4
78·8	84·	80·8	82·1	82·3	84·4	66·9	78·3	51·1	68·	46·2	41·8	14·3	100·	52·3	64·4	36·1	25·8	9·5	8·	2·1	1·8	78·2	66·6
77·7	80·4	81·8	77·2	81·6	77·	51·9	68·	16·7	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	54·7	33·7	3 ·	7·7	10·5	6·1	1·9	67·	64·1
77·2	82·4	76·2	77·	82·5	82·9	60·2	71·6	38·7	58·7	34·9	51·2	36·4	47·5	50·6	61·2	34·8	27·1	10·8	9·6	3·8	2·1	63·2	61·3

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266. The increase in the total number of scholars presented for examination was less than one per cent. The increase was general in Standards IV to VII, being greatest in Standard V where it was 19 per cent. In the first three standards there was a decrease, which is partly accounted for by the omission of three primary schools that were examined in 1884. The large increase in the higher classes appears to be due to two causes:—(1) the improvement of the teaching brought about by systematic investigation into its results has enabled the scholars to pass more rapidly from the primary into the middle standards; and (2) many of the children remain at school longer than they did before.

The percentage of scholars eligible for instruction grants has increased from 75·8 to 78·6, owing to greater regularity of attendance.

The percentage of passes has increased in every subject, except reading, in which it has fallen ·7 per cent. This increase has taken place in all classes of schools, the only exceptions being English and needlework in primary schools, and mathematics in middle schools for girls. In the latter case the percentage is calculated upon such a small number of candidates that it is worthless for the purpose of comparison. In almost every subject the high schools are still behind schools of other classes, but are rapidly gaining upon them.

The percentage of the instruction grant earned in 1885 cannot fairly be compared with that earned in 1884, owing to the change in the scale of grants.

267. *Financial bearings of the introduction of the system of payment-by-results.*—It has already been stated that in determining the scale of grants the main object kept in view was to avoid any sudden reduction in the grants to deserving schools, and at the same time to keep the total expenditure within reasonable limits. The extent to which this object has been attained is shown by the following tables, which give the fixed or average monthly grants for the school-year 1884-85, the amounts payable under the Code during the year 1885-86, and the percentage of instruction grant earned. This percentage may be taken as indicating approximately the quality of the instruction given. Schools that received grants under the Code in 1884-85, *i.e.*, new schools aided after the 1st January 1883, are excluded from the tables, since in their case the figures would simply show the difference between the old and new scales.

268. The first of these tables relates to high schools:—

High Schools.

School.	Monthly grant, 1884-85.	Monthly grant under Code, 1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
St. Xavier's College	200	199	......	1	53·2
Ditto Branch	70	70	......	......	40·2
Doveton College	200	143	......	57	32·
St. James' High	200	200	......	......	51·8
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	400	430*	30	......	45·5
Protestant European, Cuttack	150	195	45	......	73·2
Total ...	1,220	1,237	75	58	

* Including a grant of Rs. 150 a month to the College Department.

Of the six high schools in this table three are practically unaffected by the change of system. The Protestant European School, which has the highest percentage of grant earned, gains Rs. 45 a month, but Rs 25 of this is given as an orphanage grant under article 37. St. Paul's gains Rs. 30, although the instruction grant earned is less than 50 per cent. The loss of Rs. 57 by the Doveton College requires some explanation. The grant to this institution, like that to St. Xavier's, is made up of a fixed monthly grant of Rs. 100 on account of the Entrance classes, and of one-third of the amount earned under the Code. Mr. Nash

estimated the earnings for 1885-86 at about Rs. 200 or Rs. 220 a month, which would have given a total monthly grant of about Rs. 170 ; the fraction, one-third, was fixed for a period of three years, and as it was natural to expect a considerable improvement in the classes during that time, the average grant to the Doveton College for the three years ought to have been nearly Rs. 200 a month. The result of the last examination, however, shows that the percentage of grant earned (32) was very much lower than Mr. Nash anticipated, while the number of scholars had diminished considerably during the year.

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269. The next table refers to middle schools.

Middle Schools.

School.	Monthly grant, 1884-85.	Monthly grant under Code, 1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Calcutta Girls'	200	187	......	13	54·4
Ditto Boys'	135	79	......	56	25·
Catholic Male Orphanage ...	200	349	149	......	68·9
St. Joseph's Boarding { Pay Department	280	204	63	......	70·3
St. Joseph's Boarding { Free ditto ...		139			57·6
Bow Bazar Loretto	200	231	31	......	56·
Dhurrumtollah Loretto ...	170	251	51	......	75·9
St. Mary's	130	75	......	55	38·4
St. Paul's Mission	100	102	2	......	41·3
Entally Orphanage	250	311	61	......	73·2
Welland Memorial	100	149	49	......	82·7
Calcutta Free	894	1,308	414	.....	65· Boys' Department. 92· Girls' ditto.
St Elizabeth's, Howrah ...	40	41	1	......	34·6
St. Agnes', ditto ...	83	82	......	1	59·2
St. Thomas', ditto ...	85	104	19	......	74·5
East Indian Railway, Jamalpore	185	165	......	20	74·1 Boys' Department. 73·6 Girls' ditto.
Ditto, Assensole	66	65	......	1	44·4
Ditto, Buxar ...	89	56	......	33	53·
St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	120	172	52	......	71·1
Convent, Assensole	36	60	24	......	49·1
Ditto, Cuttack	84	97	13	......	50·7
Darjeeling Girls'	200	159	......	41	57·5
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore	60	126	66	......	89·1
European and Eurasian, Dacca ..	75	77	2	.. ...	62·8
Total ...	3,782	4,589	997	220	

The Calcutta Free School has gained more than any other school by the introduction of the Code. The grant of Rs. 836 a month, which the school has drawn since 1826, has been retained as an orphanage grant; while the school now receives in addition the whole of its earnings under the Code in place of an old grant of 60 Arcot rupees. The Catholic Male Orphanage comes next with a gain of Rs. 149, of which Rs. 50 is a grant for orphans. The fixed grant formerly given amounted to rather less than one rupee a month for every orphan in the school. St. Joseph's, Calcutta, has gained Rs. 63. This is a large school with an average attendance of 240 scholars, of whom nearly one-half are free. The Entally Orphanage, the St. Joseph's Orphanage, the Loretto School, Dhurrumtollah, and the Welland Memorial School have all gained considerably, the results of their examinations having been much better than the average.

The schools that have lost most are the Calcutta Boys' School and St. Mary's, but this is entirely due to bad teaching, the percentage of grant earned (25 and 38) being lower than in any other middle school. The loss of Rs. 41 by the Darjeeling Girls' School has been made up by a special grant under Article 32. The East Indian Railway School, Jamalpore, lost Rs. 20 in the two departments, but this was compensated by the grant to the night school. This, however, does not make up for the loss of the capitation grant of Rs. 2-8 formerly made for every boarder. The East Indian Railway School at Buxar lost sR. 33 out of a grant of Rs. 89. This school has been very badly managed for some years, and the number of scholars has decreased considerably. There has recently been a change in the management, and it is possible that the school may recover.

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270. The figures for primary schools are now given : —

Primary Schools.

SCHOOL.	Monthly grant, 1884-85.	Monthly grant under Code, 1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
St. Stephen's	55	52	......	3	70·2
St. James' Parochial	75	73	... .	2	52·8
St. John's Parochial	50	62	12	......	84·3
St. John's Girls'	65	40	..	25	28·5
European, Saidpur	25	20	... ..	5	88·9
East Indian Railway, Sahebgunge	30	26	.. ..	4	44·8
Ditto, Ranigunge	24	29	5	......	85·7
Total	324	302	17	39	......

St. John's Girls' School lost Rs. 25 out of Rs. 65, the percentage of grant earned being only 28·5, or lower than that of any other school except the Calcutta Boys' School. St. John's Parochial School, Calcutta, which in 1884 earned a lower percentage of grant than any other primary school or department in the province, earned 84·3 per cent. in 1885 owing to a change in the teaching staff, and therefore deserves the increase of Rs. 12 in the monthly grant.

271. Taking all the schools together there is an increase of Rs. 789 in the monthly grants, of which Rs. 414 or more than one-half goes to the Free School. Mr. Nash supposes that this school will earn a much larger grant next year, since the number of scholars in the girls' department will be doubled, or perhaps quadrupled.

272. The next two tables show the percentage of instruction grant earned by the primary and middle departments separately of all the schools examined last year. These percentages show approximately the relative merits of the schools. Judged by them, the Free School, Girls' Department, which stands second in both lists, is again, for the fourth year in succession, at the head of all the European schools in the province. The Government Boarding School at Kurseong stands next in order among the schools containing both primary and middle departments.

Middle Department.

Order of merit.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Class of school.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
1	Government Boarding school, Kurseong	M.	22	86·3
2	Free School, Girls' Department	M	18	84·2
3	Welland Memorial	M.	7	82·7
4	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore	M.	3	81·9
5	E. I. R., Khagaul, Boys' Department	M.	6	81·1
6	St. Placid's, Chittagong...	M.	4	79·5
7	Entally Boarding and Day	M.	15	77·9
8	E. I. R., Jamalpur, Boys' Department	M.	8	76·8
9	Protestant European, Cuttack	M.	18	71·2
10	Entally Orphanage	M.	19	67·3
11	Dhurrumtollah Loretto	M.	26	64·3
12	European and Eurasian, Dacca	M.	1	63·
13	St. Agnes,' Howrah	M.	2	62·5
14	St. Michael's, Coorjee	M.	14	59·5
15	Pratt Memorial	M.	26	58·4
16	St. Thomas', Howrah	M.	15	55·7
17	St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore	M.	7	55·3
18	St. Joseph's Calcutta, Pay Department	M.	22	54·
19	Bow Bazar Loretto	M.	11	53·4
20	Free School, Boys' Department	M.	58	51·8
21	E. I R., Assensole	M.	7	46·4
22	Catholic Male Orphanage...	M.	37	46·2
23	St. Paul's Mission	M.	12	43·8
24	Wesleyan Preparatory	M.	4	43·
25	St. Joseph's, Calcutta, Free Department	M.	13	42·1
26	Darjeeling Girls'	M.	31	41·4
27	St. Xavier's College	M.	81	40·3
28	Ditto Branch	M.	33	40·2
29	St. Paul's, Darjeeling	M.	50	39·4
30	Calcutta Girls'...	M.	26	38·9
30	E. I. R., Jamalpore (Girls' Department)	M.	4	38·9
32	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling	M.	17	38·2
33	Cuttack Convent	M.	7	37·1
34	Assensole „	M.	7	34·1
35	St. James' High	M.	15	27·7
36	Doveton College	M.	41	24·8
37	St. Mary's	M.	7	19·2
38	Misses Stark's...	M.	4	16·9
39	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	M.	2	12·5
40	Calcutta Boys'...	M.	19	8·2

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Primary Departments.

Order of merit.	Name of School.	Class of school.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
1	European school, Dinapore	P.	16	99·
2	Free School, Girls' Department	M.	29	97·8
3	Miss O'Brien's	P.	21	96·3
4	Government Boarding, Kurseong	M.	55	93·6
5	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore	M.	28	90·6
6	St. Thomas', Howrah	M.	26	89·2
7	European, Saidpur	P.	6	88·9
8	Entally Boarding and Day	M.	31	87·3
9	E. I. R., Ranigungo	P.	8	86·7
10	" Khagaul, Girls' Department	P.	10	85·4
11	St. John's Parochial	P.	18	84·3
12	Pratt Memorial	M.	30	83·1
13	Welland Memorial	M.	49	82·7
14	Darjeeling Girls'	M.	29	82·
15	E. I. R., Jamalpore, Girls' Department	M.	21	81·6
16	Dhurrumtollah Loretto	M.	83	81·4
17	St. Placid's, Chittagong	M.	18	80·9
18	Catholic Male Orphanage...	M.	132	79 8
19	St. James' High	M.	24	78 5
20	E. I. R., Khagaul, Boys' Department	M.	14	78·4
21	St. Joseph's, Calcutta, Pay Department	M.	84	77 1
22	St. Michael's, Coorjee	M.	52	76·3
23	Free School, Boys' Department	M.	112	75·1
24	Entally Orphanage	M.	101	74·6
25	Protestant European, Cuttack	M.	56	74·2
26	E. I. R., Jamalpur, Boys' Department	M.	25	72·9
27	St. Xavier's College	M.	98	71·8
28	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling	M.	17	71·7
29	St. Stephen's	P.	18	70·2
30	Wesleyan Mission, Barrackpore	P.	10	69·5
31	Convent, Purneah	P.	14	63·7
32	European and Eurasian, Dacca	M.	12	62·8
33 {	Calcutta Girls'	M.	72	62·4
	St. Joseph's, Calcutta, Free Department	M.	67	62·4
35	St. Agnes', Howrah	M.	30	58·9
36	St. Paul's, Darjeeling	M.	41	58·1
37	Assensole Convent	M.	16	57·6
38	Bankipore Convent, Boarding and Day	M.	19	57 5
39	Cuttack Convent	M.	20	56·7
40	Bow Bazar Loretto	M.	113	56·3
41	E. I. R., Buxar...	P.	27	53·
42	St. James' Parochial	P.	33	52·8
43	St. Mary's	M.	23	50·2
44	Wesleyan Preparatory	M.	11	47·3
45	E. I. R., Sahebgunge	P.	11	44·8
46	E. I. R., Assensole	M.	25	43·6
47	Doveton College	M.	55	41·5
48	St. Paul's Mission	M.	44	40·4
49	Misses Stark's	M.	12	40·1
50	Calcutta Boys'	M.	36	39·4
51	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	M.	14	39·
52	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	P.	16	36·2
53	St. John's Girls'	P.	18	28·5

The night school for apprentices at Jamalpore is not included in the table. This school was examined under the Code for the first time last December. At present the course of instruction includes only the elementary subjects.

273. *Pupil-teachers.*—Of the 12 pupil-teachers accepted in 1882, six completed the third year course last year, and received provisional third grade certificates. One of these passed the Entrance examination, and has since entered upon the study of medicine. The others have all been employed as teachers, generally in the schools in which they were trained. Of the six who did not complete the three years' course, one failed twice in the compulsory subjects, and was therefore struck off the list of pupil-teachers. The other five resigned, one in consequence of failure at the second year's examination. In 1883 four new candidates were accepted, three of whom have now passed the second year's examination; the fourth failed last year and must be presented again this year for the second year examination. In 1884 eight candidates were accepted, two of whom resigned before the end of the first year. The others all passed the first year examination, but two have since been dismissed for misconduct.

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In 1885 six candidates were accepted, but one of these has already resigned.

The number of pupil-teachers now employed in the schools is shown in the following table:—

School.	Number of pupil-teachers of the— Third year. 1885.	1886.	Second year. 1885.	1886.	First year. 1885.	1886.
Free School, Girls' Department	3	2	2	......	......	......
Ditto, Boys' ditto	......	......	......	2	5	1
Dhurrumtollah Loretto	2	1	1	1	1	1
St. Mary's, Hastings	1	......	2	1	......	......
St. Paul's, Scott's Lane	......	......	......	2	2	......
Bow Bazar Loretto	......	......	......	......	......	1
Protestant European, Cuttack	......	......	......	......	......	2
Total ...	6	3	5	6	8	5

274. *Certificated Teachers.*—During the past year 8 teachers received permanent certificates of the first grade; 16 second grade certificates were issued, 9 permanent and 7 provisional; and 5 teachers received permanent and 26 provisional third grade certificates. Besides these, 33 teachers were recognised as "assistant teachers" under Section III of Chapter III, and four as special teachers under Section V. Mr. Nash observes that this is not a complete classification of all the teachers in European schools in Bengal: it excludes all members of religious orders, and also a few secular teachers whose claims for certificates have not yet been decided.

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275. The following statement gives the number and percentage of Mahomedan pupils in different classes of schools:—

	Total number of pupils.	Number of Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans.
Public institutions—			
Arts colleges	2,998	140	4·6
High English schools	58,105	5,520	9·5
Middle ditto	54,378	6,632	12·1
Middle vernacular schools	64,752	8,457	13·06
Upper primary do.	123,242	20,548	16·6
Lower do. do.	1,019,072	315,259	30·9
Professional colleges	1.193	35	2·9
Technical schools	1,966	487	24·7
Normal do.	1,258	66	5·2
Madrassas	1,316	1,315	100·0
Total ...	1,328,280	358,459	26·9
Private institutions—			
Advanced	24,212	18,538	76·5
Elementary	5,537	2,845	51·3
Total ...	29,749	21,383	71·8
Grand Total ...	1,358,029	379,842	27·9

The total number of Mahomedan pupils in schools and colleges of all kinds has declined from 420,768 to 379,842, and the percentage from 28·6 to 27·9, although the proportion of Mahomedans to the total population in those parts of the province which have submitted returns is 31·5 per cent. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the number of Mahomedans in Arts Colleges has risen from 129 to 140, in high English schools from 5,096 to 5,520, and in middle English schools from 6,223 to 6,632. These figures clearly show that the appreciation of the Mahomedan community for English education is steadily growing. The increased number of Mahomedan students who have passed the examinations held by the University, as noticed later on, points in the same direction. There has been some falling off in middle vernacular schools and an increase of 2,971 pupils in upper primary schools, although the proportion is much the same as in the previous year.

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The largest decrease has taken place in lower primary schools, in which the Mahomedan pupils have diminished from 369,613 to 315,259, and the percentage from 32·05 to 30·9. This decrease is chiefly due to the general causes already referred to under the heading of Primary Education. The number of Mahomedans, namely, 35, attending the professional colleges has remained stationary, but the percentage has fallen from 3·7 to 2·9. In technical schools the number of Mahomedan pupils has increased from 189 to 487, and the percentage from 14·1 to 24·7. There has been a slight falling off in normal schools and a decrease of 71 pupils in madrassas.

The number of pupils in advanced private institutions has more than doubled itself, while the percentage in elementary institutions of this class has risen from 32·7 to 51·3.

276. In the Presidency Division there was a gain of 350 Mahomedan pupils out of a total gain of 3,485 pupils of all denominations, but the percentage has declined from 27·1 to 26·8. The number of Mahomedan pupils attending high and middle schools showed an increase, while there was a diminution in the number attending primary schools. In this division Mahomedans of the poorer agricultural classes compose about half the population, and as they mainly attend the lower primary schools, the exclusion of many such institutions from the returns has resulted in a corresponding loss in the number of Mahomedan pupils. In Calcutta the percentage of Mahomedans in all classes of schools taken together was 10·7, the same as in the year before.

277. In the Burdwan Division there was a slight increase of pupils, the percentage being 9·4 against 9·5 in the previous year. Here also there was some increase of pupils in high English and middle schools, and a slight falling off in those attending primary schools. There was an appreciable increase in madrassas and other special public schools, while maktabs and other elementary private schools show a loss in the number of pupils. The Assistant Inspector remarks:—"Purely religious institutions and schools taught by private teachers have no ambition to figure in our books. But even making allowance for insufficient information about Mahomedan schools, the progress made by Mahomedan education is still quite out of proportion to the Mahomedan population in the division, inasmuch as of the male population of school-going age only 1 in 3 is at school." Midnapore, which enjoys the advantage of a special Mahomedan Sub-Inspector of Schools, cannot show a larger proportion of Mahomedan pupils than the other districts.

278. In the Rajshahye Division the percentage of Mahomedan pupils to the Mahomedan population has fallen from 1·15 to 1·07. The Inspector states that this fall in the percentage of Mahomedan pupils is the outcome of the general falling off in the number of pupils.

279. In the Dacca Division there has been an increase of pupils in high English, middle English, and upper primary schools, while there has been some falling off in middle vernacular, and a considerable decrease in lower primary schools and in schools for special instruction. The total number of Mahomedan pupils has diminished by 22,490. A very large number of the pupils who have been apparently lost are still reading in indigenous schools, which have sent in no returns.

In the Chittagong Division the number of Mahomedan pupils has declined from 85,448 to 82,639, and the percentage from 63·06 to 62·8. There has been some falling off in high English and middle vernacular schools, and some increase in middle English and upper primary schools. The largest diminution occurred in lower primary schools, some increase having taken place in indigenous private schools, but not enough to compensate the loss. Mr. Hill, Officiating Inspector of the Eastern Circle, says:—"Until the Mahomedans can be got to really take up Bengali, and so put themselves on a footing of equality with the Hindus in elementary education, Government measures to ameliorate their condition will continue to be useless"

280. In the Patna Division the number of Mahomedan pupils declined from 29,242 to 17,802, and the percentage from 14·9 to 13·3. Mahomedan pupils have increased in high English schools. Indeed, this division contains the largest number of Mahomedan pupils attending high schools. This is readily explained by the fact that a large number of the Mahomedans in this

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division belong to the rich and respectable classes of society. The loss of pupils in the middle stage is general, and not confined to Mahomedans. There has been a slight increase in upper primary schools, but a very considerable reduction in lower primary schools. Regard being had to the fact that the percentage of Mahomedans to the total population is 11·5, and that of Mahomedans to total pupils in schools 13·3, the extent to which the Mahomedans avail themselves of the different educational institutions is very satisfactory.

In the Bhagulpore Division there has been a decline of 280 Mahomedan pupils, but the percentage of Mahomedans to total pupils in schools has increased from 18·2 to 20·8. Looking to the fact that the percentage of Mahomedans to the total population is 19·6, the attendance of Mahomedan pupils is satisfactory. In this division the number of Mahomedan pupils has increased in high English, middle English, and upper primary schools, but decreased in middle vernacular and lower primary schools. In the Bhagulpore district there is a special Government middle vernacular school for Mahomedans at Puraini, and there is also a special pathsala for Mahomedans in the illiterate village of Sultanpore. Mr. Pope, Inspector of the Behar Circle, is of opinion that the Mahomedans in Behar hold their own very well, and that in the Education Department they have their fair share of employment, of scholarships, and of rewards.

281. In the Chota Nagpore Division there has been a general decrease in the number of pupils, and consequently a slight decline of Mahomedans in each class of public schools, except only in middle vernacular and upper primary institutions.

282. In Orissa the decrease of 59 Mahomedans in high and middle English schools is counterbalanced by the accession of a nearly equal number in middle vernacular and upper primary institutions. The proportion of Mahomedans to the total population of Orissa is 2·3 per cent., while the percentage of Mahomedan pupils to the total number of pupils at school is nearly 2·6. This shows that the Mahomedans of Orissa, who are mostly of the better classes, do not lag behind people professing other creeds in their willingness to accept the existing system of education.

283. It has been held that the comparative absence of Mahomedans from the higher educational institutions (although there has been some advance in this respect during the last few years) is due much more to their poverty than from any reluctance to accept the existing educational system. The Mahomedan community having moved Government to afford increased facilities for the higher education of their youths, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has recently sanctioned, with effect from the beginning of the next academical year, the foundation of twenty scholarships of seven rupees a month each, tenable for two years at any college affiliated to the University, to be awarded to Mahomedan students of these Provinces passing the Entrance examination and failing to obtain any more valuable exhibition; and of twenty scholarships also tenable for two years—ten of ten rupees a month and ten of seven rupees a month each—to be similarly given on the results of the First Arts examination to Mahomedans who have previously gained the scholarships now founded in connection with the Entrance examination. It is hoped that the Mahomedans will realise the anticipations of Government, and that, with the special aid now offered, they will be able before long to meet all other sections of the community on equal terms.

284. The following statement shows the number of Mahomedan students who passed the various examinations of the University or the Department, compared with the total number of successful candidates at those examinations during the year under report:—

Name of examination.	Number of successful candidates.		Percentage of Mahomedans.	
	Mahomedans.	Total.	Among successful candidates.	Under instruction.
M.A.	1	......	......	4·6 (in all college classes.)
B.A.	4	264	1·5	
First Arts	12	346	3·4	
Entrance	44	1,070	4·1	9·5
Middle English	19	569	3·3	12·1
„ vernacular	212	2,529	8·3	13·06
Upper primary	457	4,092	11·1	16·6
Lower „	2,943	20,018	14·7	30·9

In 1886, out of 194 Mahomedan candidates at the Entrance examination, 51 passed, namely, 7 in the first, 35 in the second, and 9 in the third division. In the First Arts examination the number of Mahomedan candidates was 72, of whom 31 were successful. Two students passed the examination in the first division, in which none had passed in the preceding year. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of Mahomedan B.A.'s during the current year, 19 having passed out of 30 candidates, of whom 4 were placed in the first division. EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

In 1885, 14 Mahomedan boys got Government junior scholarships, one of the first, six of the second, and seven of the third grade. The first grade scholarship was gained by a student of the Nawab of Moorshedabad's high school.

In 1886, eight Mahomedan boys won third grade junior scholarships. A Government senior scholarship of the second grade was gained by a Mahomedan student of the Patna College in 1885, and also in 1886.

285. The following table shows the estimated expenditure of the Mohsin Fund, together with the actual expenditure under each head, as given by the Accountant-General. The estimated income of the fund during the year under report was Rs. 59,452:—

Head of charge.	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of madrassas	30,491	28,857
Salaries of maulvis in high schools	4,290	6,565
Scholarships	9,672	7,699
Short-fee payments	12,973	9,230
Total ...	57,426	52,351

286. The Mohsin scholarships are of five descriptions—

(1) There are 44 Arabic scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10, which are awarded to the students of the different madrassas on the results of the central examination, noticed below.

(2) There are 34 English school scholarships which are allotted to the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrassa, to the Collinga branch school, and to the madrassas at Hooghly, Dacca, and Chittagong.

(3) The number of Mohsin junior scholarships is 8. These are awarded on the results of the Entrance examination to Mahomedan candidates who fail to obtain Government scholarships. Two such scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 a month for two years are attached to the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrassa. Two scholarships, at Rs. 8 for two years, were obtained by the Hooghly Collegiate school during the current and the last year. In 1885, a scholarship of Rs. 8 for two years was obtained by the Dacca Madrassa, the Patna Collegiate school, the Chittagong Collegiate school, and the Dighapatia school; and in 1886 by the Dacca Madrassa, the Burrisal Zillah school, the Chittagong Collegiate school, and the Rungpore Zillah school.

(4) Five Mohsin scholarships, viz., one of Rs. 16, two of Rs. 14, and two of Rs. 12, are awarded to Mahomedans on the results of the F.A. examination, and are open to all colleges. In 1885 three of the scholars came from the Hooghly College, one from the Presidency College, and one from the Patna College. In 1886 one was awarded to a Mahomedan student of the Doveton College, two to the Dacca College, and two to the Hooghly College.

(5) Two M.A. scholarships, at Rs. 25 for one year, which were not taken up.

287. The district details of expenditure on account of madrassas charged against the Mohsin Fund are—(1) Hooghly Rs. 2,178, (2) Rajshahye Rs. 2,986, (3) Dacca Rs. 10,197, (4) Chittagong Rs. 8,274.

The proposal to spend the surplus of the Mohsin Fund by extending the Mohsin contributions for two-thirds fees to approved schools under private management, is still under consideration.

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288. The central examination of the madrassas maintained from the Mohsin Fund, which are examined annually in common with the Calcutta Madrassa, was held in April 1885. The comparative results are given in the following table:—

Madrassas.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Calcutta	85	33	15	12	60
Dacca	34	9	3	7	19
Chittagong	60	9	3	10	22
Hooghly	23	9	3	6	18
Sasseram	4	...	1	...	1
Total ...	206	60	25	35	120

No such examination was held during the previous year. The junior classes of the Oriental Department of the Rajshahye College, which has taken the place of the abolished Rajshahye Madrassa and is supported from the Mohsin Fund, do not compete at the examination; but during the year under report the Sasseram Madrassa, which is not maintained from the Mohsin Fund, for the first time passed a pupil in the second division in the examination of the first-year class.

289. The following table gives the results of the examination in fuller detail:—

Central Examination of Madrassas held in April 1885.

Classes.	Madrassas.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the First division.	Number passed in the Second division.	Number passed in the Third division.	Total number passed.
Fourth-year class ...	Calcutta ...	......	7	4	......	11
	Dacca ...	......	4	......	3	7
	Chittagong ...	......	......	1	7	8
	Hooghly ...	......	2	1	1	4
Third-year class ...	Calcutta ...	......	6	......	2	8
	Dacca ...	......	1	1	......	2
	Chittagong ...	......	2	1	1	4
	Hooghly ...	......	3	1	......	4
Second-year class ...	Calcutta ...	......	13	6	4	23
	Dacca ...	......	2	2	......	4
	Chittagong ...	......	3	1	1	5
	Hooghly ...	......	2	1	3	6
First-year class ...	Calcutta ...	......	7	5	6	18
	Dacca ...	......	2	......	4	6
	Chittagong ...	......	4	......	1	5
	Hooghly ...	......	2	......	2	4
	Sasseram ...	......	......	1	......	1
	Total ...	......	60	25	35	120

290. Government Madrassas.—The following statement compares the attendance and expenditure of all madrassas under Government management during the last two years. The Calcutta Madrassa, the Nawab of Moorshedabad's Madrassa, and the Cox's Bazar Madrassa are maintained from provincial revenues, and the rest from the Mohsin Fund. The yearly allotments to the Mohsin Madrassas are,—to Dacca Rs. 10,400, to Chittagong Rs. 7,000, to Hooghly Rs. 3,600, and to Rajshahye Rs. 3,000:—

Madrassas.	Number of pupils in 1885.	Number of pupils in 1886.	Receipts from Government 1885.	Receipts from Government 1886.	Total expenditure 1885.	Total expenditure 1886.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta (Arabic Department) ...	336	338	9,264	9,222	10,821	10,826
Hooghly	39	40	......	......	2,519	2,349
Dacca	238	264	......	......	12,273	13,022
Chittagong	341	325	......	......	9,121	9,409
Cox's Bazar Madrassa, Chittagong	......	49	......	439	......	497
Moorshedabad Nawab's Madrassa	53	50	16,165	15,854	16,165	15,854
Rajshahye	50	58	......	......	2,386	3,149
Total ...	1,057	1,124	25,429	25,515	53,285	55,106

291. *Calcutta Madrassa.*—The Calcutta Madrassa was raised to the rank of a second-grade college from the 15th January 1884. The first-year college class was formed in February 1884, and the second-year class in July 1885.

The total number of students increased during the year under report from 1,100 to 1,104, being distributed as follows among the different departments:— EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

	English students.	Oriental students.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1886.
College Department	20	......	20
Arabic ditto (or Madrassa proper)	......	338	338
Anglo-Persian Department (or high school)	413	......	413
Collinga Branch School	333	......	333
Total ...	766	338	1,104

There has been a slight increase in all the departments except the Collinga Branch School. The number of Shiah students in the Arabic and Anglo-Persian Departments, and in the Collinga Branch School, is 2, 17, and 8 respectively.

292. The total expenditure of the Calcutta Madrassa and the Collinga Branch School was as follows:—

Expenditure for 1885-86.

	Rs.
College Department	17,325
Arabic ditto	10,827
Anglo-Persian Department	15,220
Collinga Branch School	4,516
Total ...	47,888

against Rs. 49,541 in the previous year. The receipts from fees were—

Fee-receipts for 1885-86.

	Rs.
College Department	469
Arabic ditto	1,604
Anglo-Persian Department	4,937
Collinga Branch School	1,226
Total ...	8,236

against Rs. 8,645 of the year before. The Principal explains that the decrease in fee receipts was due to a stricter policy in the matter of promotion and admission.

Eighty-five candidates of the Arabic Department went up for the central examination, of whom 33 passed in the first, 15 in the second, and 12 in the third division. Forty-two candidates of the Anglo-Persian Department went up for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University in April 1885, of whom 3 passed in the second and 6 in the third division. At the Entrance examination held in April 1886, 24 candidates went up, of whom 6 passed in the second, and 1 in the third division. The number of resident students was 69, against 72 in the preceding year. The gymnastic class was attended by 49 students. A new catalogue of the English portion of the library has been finished and printed.

293. In the report of this Department for 1883-84 the introduction of Bengali and arithmetic as compulsory subjects into the Arabic Department of the Madrassa was recommended, on the ground that Mahomedan students found themselves at a disadvantage in obtaining employment by reason of the exclusive character of the madrassa course. The opinion of influential Mahomedan gentlemen was subsequently invited on the point; and while it was generally held, on the one hand, that the want of a knowledge of arithmetic was not the real bar to the employment of Mahomedans in offices, on the other it was agreed that the introduction of Bengali as an optional, though not as a compulsory, subject would be a desirable change. The older students of the Arabic Department were also consulted by the Principal. The result was that about 30 per cent. declared themselves willing to learn Bengali and arithmetic · the rest said they know enough Bengali to earn their livilihood.

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Mr. Tawney and the Principal, Dr. Hoernle, together came to an independent conclusion, that for the purposes with regard to which the discussion had arisen, English was the most important subject that could be introduced. English classes have accordingly been formed since July 1885 under two additional teachers; and the classes have been attended by 63 students of the Arabic Department. It seemed, however, difficult to find a place in the curriculum of the Arabic Department for English, and impossible to find a place for English, Bengali, and arithmetic at the same time. Dr. Hoernle proposed to meet the difficulty by adding a year to the curriculum of the Arabic Department, thus extending it from six to seven years. A Muhammadan *guru* should also, he thought, be appointed to teach Bengali, together with Bengali arithmetic and accounts, while the two English masters should teach European arithmetic in addition to the English language. Mr. Tawney concurred in these proposals, suggesting, further, that scholarships of small amount should be established in order to encourage the study of these subjects. The proposal did not, however, commend itself to the Government of Bengal, on the ground that "as the funds available for the promotion of education among Mahomedans were limited, it seemed desirable to devote them in the first place to the assistance of those who were willing to give their whole time to the studies which might be made subservient to their advancement in life."

294. *Dacca Madrassa.*—The present Superintendent, Moulavi Abul Khair Mahammad Siddiq, M.A., took over charge on the 20th July 1885. The work of the madrassa has been affected by numerous though unavoidable changes in the staff. The Superintendent is of opinion (1) that the curriculum in the Arabic Department should be revised, with fuller reference to the requirements of modern education; (2) that the original grant of Rs. 10,000 is inadequate, now that an English Department has been added; (3) that the accommodation is insufficient for the pupils; and (4) that the hostel is too far away from the madrassa for proper management. There are 41 boarders. The number of pupils has risen from 99 to 134 in the Oriental Department, and has fallen from 139 to 130 in the English. The fees in the Oriental Department have accordingly risen from Rs. 493 to Rs. 551, and have fallen in the English from Rs. 1,375 to Rs. 1,177. The accounts of receipts and disbursements show a balance of Rs. 992 in favour of the madrassa. At the central examination of the Arabic Department in 1885, out of 34 candidates, 9 passed in the first, 3 in the second, and 7 in the third division. At the Entrance examination one candidate passed in the second division out of 8 sent up.

295. *Chittagong Madrassa.*—The number of pupils on the rolls of this institution at the close of the year was 325, against 341 at the same date in 1885. The decrease is due to the transfer of the lowest class to the branch institution, called the Mirahya Madrassa. The number of English-reading pupils fell from 141 at the beginning to 84 at the close of the year. The teaching staff consists of 8 Arabic and 2 English teachers, besides the Superintendent. There is a hostel attached to the madrassa, in which 30 pupils receive free-board and lodging. The total income of the school from all sources, including the last year's re-grant, amounted to Rs. 12,957, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,408; thus the year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,547.

The Hooghly and Rajshahye madrassas require no special mention, beyond the figures given above.

296. *Nawab of Moorshedabad's Madrassa.*—On the 31st March last the number on the rolls of the Nawab of Moorshedabad's Madrassa was 50, against 53 on the same date in the preceding year. With the exception of one Hindu, the pupils were Mahomedans, being all members or connections of the Nizamut family. All the students read English, 13 read Arabic, and 37 Persian. One student appeared at the Entrance examination, for the first time in the history of this institution, but he failed. On an average there were 20 resident boarders; the rest were day-scholars. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 15,854, against Rs. 16,165 in the previous year. The whole cost is now borne by Government.

297. *Joraghat Madrassa.*—At Joraghat in Chinsurah there is a madrassa with thirty-nine pupils and three teachers, of whom two are moulavis and one is a pundit. This school is supported by a monthly grant of Rs. 40 from the Mohsin Fund. The languages taught being Arabic, Persian, Bengali, and

English, it has been returned as a middle English school, though no part of the regular middle English course is taught in it. EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

298. *Cox's Bazar Madrassa.*—The Government Madrassa at Cox's Bazar has a net grant of Rs. 40 a month, sanctioned with effect from April 1885. It had 49 pupils on its rolls. Its receipts during the past year amounted to Rs. 497, of which Rs. 439 were received from Government and Rs. 58 collected from fees. It is too early as yet to say anything about the prospects of this institution.

299. UNAIDED MADRASSAS. *Madrassa Sultan-i-Oudh.*—The Madrassa Sultan-i-Oudh is a boarding institution maintained by His Majesty the King of Oudh, and was attended by 23 pupils. From this institution one Mahomedan student appeared at the Entrance examination, but failed as in the year before.

Mirahya Madrassa.—The pupils of the Mirahya Madrassa at Chittagong increased from 107 to 149. The instructive staff consists of three teachers. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 401, of which Rs. 222 were collected from fees, the remainder being paid from the Mirahya Endowment Fund.

Sasseram Madrassa.—The Kanakha Madrassa at Sasseram in Shahabad is a special institution for the teaching of Mahomedans. It is supported from the proceeds of an endowment made by the Emperor Farokh Shah. The number of pupils was 114, about 90 of whom were foundationers. They are taught Arabic and Persian and a little English. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,109. This madrassa sent 4 candidates to the Central examination for the first time, of whom one passed in the second division.

Sitapur Madrassa.—The Sitapur Madrassa in the Serampore sub-division of the Hooghly district cost Rs. 1,428 during the year. It was attended by twenty pupils, all boarders, of whom 15 belong to Hooghly, 1 to each of the districts of Burdwan, Nuddea, Midnapore, and Furreedpore, and 1 to Kuch Behar. The madrassa is maintained by private charity, and also, it is understood, by the proceeds of an endowment granted by the Dutch Government at some past time. It was visited by Maulvi Abdul Hai, of the Calcutta Madrassa, in May last. The result of his examination was satisfactory.

X.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

300. The total aboriginal population of Bengal, according to the last census, is 2,552,293, of whom 1,087,202 are returned as Sonthals, 871,666 as Kols, 469,622 as other western aborigines, 88,399 as eastern aborigines, and 35,404 as "unspecified." While Sonthals and Kols form the two principal divisions of the Kolarian family, the term "other western aborigines" includes all the non-Aryan tribes whose homes are in Western Bengal, in the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions, and in the Feudatory States attached to them. The Dhangars, Uraons, Paithaliks and Paharias come under the class "other western aborigines." Under the heading of eastern aborigines are returned the Indo-Tibetan, Indo-Chinese, and Indo-Burmese, who occupy the slopes of the Eastern Himalayas and the mountain system which forms the eastern and the south-eastern boundary of Bengal. The eastern aborigines include the Garo, the Khasi, the Manipuri, the Kuki, and the Naga tribes of the northern frontier; the Mech and Assamese tribes of the Assam valley; and the Tipperah, Reang, Chakma, and Lushai tribes of the Chittagong and Tipperah hills. EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

The Sonthals inhabit principally the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Manbhoom, Bankoora, Midnapore, Hazaribagh, Singbhoom, Bhagulpore, Beerbhoom, and Burdwan. Besides Sonthals, there are Paharias, Dhangars and Kols inhabiting the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Amongst the aboriginal tribes that are found in the four districts of Chota Nagpore, the principal are, besides the Sonthals, (1) the Hos, inclusive of the Mundas, and (2) the Uraons. The Hos, or Larka Kols, are found in Singbhoom only, and the Mundas or Munda Kols and the Uraons in Lohardugga. There is great affinity between the Kolarian dialects used by the Hos, the Mundas and the Sonthals. On the other hand, the Uraons are an entirely distinct people, whose language belongs to the Dravidian family like that of the Dhangars and the Paharias of Rajmehal.

301. It has always been pointed out that the education of the aboriginal races presents features of unusual difficulty. Their poverty, the absence of any indigenous educational system among them, the generally inaccessible

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character of the tracts they inhabit, their exclusive ways, and their abhorrence of foreign civilisation, delayed the success of the first attempts to introduce even elementary education among them. It is, however, undeniable that the influence of Hinduism has for many centuries greatly modified the habits of these races; and of late years numbers of them have been benefited by the labours of Christian missionaries, who have in many instances proved to be the pioneers of civilisation among these backward races.

302. The number of pupils of aboriginal races now at school cannot be determined with accuracy, as the existing forms of school returns have no separate headings for them. The head "others" includes, besides aboriginal races, various minor religious sects which have discarded the principal religions of the country, although pupils of this latter class are found for the most part, not in primary schools, but in schools of a higher kind. Again, numbers of the aboriginal races are classed as Hindus or Christians, when they happen to profess either Hinduism or Christianity without forfeiting their tribal or ethnological character. The following statement is prepared from the Inspectors' reports :—

Statement shewing the distribution of pupils of aboriginal races at school.

Division.	Number attending different classes of schools.							
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls.	Special and private.	Total.
Presidency	6	34	4	30	51	9	......	134
Calcutta	44	......	1	...	89	112	3	249
Burdwan	2	4	1	16	2,980	1	106	3,110
Rajshahye	40	12	39	42	391	......	39	563
Dacca	......	9	6	22	331	......	.....	368
Chittagong	15	146	119	261	1,614	25	610	2,790
Patna	22	5	....	....	10	......		39
Bhagulpore	6	39	3	233	7,848	160	......	8,289
Chota Nagpore	102	249	134	763	10,266	938	343	12,795
Orissa	......	......	.....	38	22	......	....	60
Do. Tributary Mehals	......	5	15	41	1,442	.....	6	1,509
Total	237	503	322	1,446	25,044	1,245	1,109	29,906

The total number of aboriginal pupils was 29,906 against 33,151 in the previous year, showing a loss of 3,245 pupils. The loss is chiefly in the lower primary schools, which arises, as in the case of pupils of other races, from the special circumstance of the exclusion of patshalas having less than 10 pupils.

303. In the Presidency Division the total number of pupils under this heading declined from 145 to 134, of whom 6 were reading in high English, 38 in middle, and 90 in primary schools. The aborigines reading in the lower primary schools of Calcutta belong to the Mehtar and Dhangar castes.

304. In the Burdwan Division the total number of aboriginal pupils declined from 3,7[illegible]3 to 3,110. There are no aborigines in the schools in Hooghly and Howrah. There are 22 pupils in Burdwan, 614 in Bankoora, 385 in Beerbhoom, and 2,089 in Midnapore. According to the last census the aborigines formed 3 per cent. of the whole population in the division. The percentage of aboriginal pupils on the general total was 1·17 against 1·44 in the previous year. In Midnapore there is a normal school at Bhimpore aided by Government for the training of teachers for Sonthal patshalas. Ex-pupils of this school take service as teachers in the jungle schools established and supported by the American Baptist Mission. The jungle schools are 72 in number with 1,879 Sonthal children, against 52 and 1,245 respectively in the preceding year. Besides these, seven other schools of the same class have been opened by the Sub-Inspectors with 149 children, the bulk of whom are Sonthals. "For the first time in the annals of education in the district of Midnapore," says the Deputy Inspector, "two Sonthal boys have passed the middle scholarship examination this year." One Sonthal boy and one Sonthal girl have also passed the lower primary scholarship examination, the former gaining a scholarship, and the latter a prize worth Rs. 15. In Bankoora the Ghola aided school at Bissenpore, under the management of the Wesleyan Mission, trains teachers for Sonthal schools. It contains 18 pupils. In Beerbhoom there are 18 schools specially intended for the education of Sonthals. These are all

of the lower primary class. The first step towards the education of the Sonthals of this district was taken in 1881, when five schools were opened as an experimental measure. Of the 18 schools now working, 17 receive monthly stipends of Rs. 6 each. Arrangements have, however, been made to reduce the stipends to Rs. 3, and to introduce fees. Two circle pundits or peripatetic teachers divide among them the work of moving round and teaching the Sonthal schools. A lower primary scholarship has been created for the special benefit of Sonthal boys, and was awarded to the best of two Sonthal boys who passed the examination.

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305. In the Rajshahye Division the number of aboriginal pupils increased from 330 to 563. The increase is found in high English, middle and lower primary schools; but the number fell off in upper primary schools and training schools. Garos had disappeared from the list during the previous year; but three Garos were reading in lower primary schools during the year under review. The special institutions for the education of aboriginal and other backward races are the Bhutea boarding school, the Scotch Mission schools, and a lower primary school containing 12 Bhuteas at Buxa in the Eastern Dooars. In schools of general instruction there are also several pupils who belong to aboriginal races. In the Darjiling Terai four Dhangars and five Lepchas are at school. In Jalpaigori, besides the 12 Bhuteas at Buxa, there are 4 Nepalis and 32 Kochs in the zillah school, 5 Mechs and 3 Garos in lower primaries, and 8 Mechs in the training school already discussed under the head of special instruction. The 152 pupils in Rajshahye returned under this head are Banuas and Dhangars. The Bhutea boarding school, which has been reported on under schools of special instruction, has on its rolls 1 Tibetan, 16 Bhuteas, 4 Nepalis, 3 Lepchas, and 7 of mixed extraction, all of whom are, however, recognised as belonging to the Bhutea community.

306. In the Dacca Division the number of aboriginal pupils diminished from 545 to 368. They are to be found only in Dacca and Mymensingh. One boy passed the upper primary scholarship examination. In Dacca the aboriginal pupils are chiefly Koch, Bansis, Tipperahs and Banuas, and number in all 62. In the Raypura thannah there is a special school for them containing 27 pupils. The others read in ordinary patshalas. At the Manipuri village, about 6 miles north of Dacca, there are 29 children, boys and girls; but as they are classed as Hindus, they are not included in the number given above. In Mymensingh the aboriginal pupils belong to the Garos, Hajongs, Hardi, and Banai tribes, and are 302 in number.

307. In the Chittagong Division the number of aboriginal pupils decreased from 3,181 to 2,790. There were no pupils of this class in Noakhally. There were 132 in Tipperah, 2,341 in Chittagong, and 317 in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Of these 2,790 pupils, 2,341 have been returned as "Buddhists." Of the "others" in Tipperah, 17 are Barua Mugs, and the rest are principally Tipperahs. In Chittagong the 2,341 pupils returned as "others" have been reported to be Buddhists; they are for the most part the Barua and Joomia Mugs that inhabit the plains. Of the 317 pupils in the Hill Tracts, 31 are Tipperahs, 192 Mugs, and 94 Chakmas. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, 3 boys classed as "others" passed the upper primary examination, and in Chittagong, among "others" two boys passed the middle vernacular, and 12 the upper primary examination. The 3 successful boys of the Hill Tracts are Chakmas, and the 14 from Chittagong are Buddhists, that is to say, Barua Mugs. It is for the benefit of the Chakmas and Joomia Mugs that the Government keeps up the boarding schools at Rangamati and Bandarban.

308. In the Patna Division there is only one patshala, at Piperdeh on the Rohtas plateau, for the education of Dhangars. It contained ten pupils, who were taught Hindi and mental arithmetic. The patshala at Nagatala was closed, as no teacher would remain there on account of its unhealthiness.

309. In the Bhagulpore Division the total number of pupils of aboriginal races at school was 8,289 against 9,533 of the previous year. Most of the pupils of this class are found in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where their number is 7,124, of whom 6,744 are boys and 127 are girls. The Paharias used to receive education partly under Mr. Stark at Bhagaya, and partly under Mr. Weber at Bhagulpore, both belonging to the Church Mission Society. The Bhagulpore 'Hill Boys' School,' as it was called, has been closed and

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transferred to Bhagaya, together with the grant allowed by the Government. The Church Mission Society's grant has thus been increased from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,800 a year—an ample sum for managing Sonthal and Paharia education. The Church Mission Society's school at Bhagulpore is now to be a higher class school, to which boys trained at the schools of the various mission stations are to go. Sonthal education is carried on by the Government, by the Church Mission Society, and by the 'Home Mission' under Messrs. Boeresen and Skrefsrud. The Government scheme for the Damin-i-koh is working well, and Mr. Pope states that an additional sum is now required to extend the scheme by opening more schools. The Church Mission Society have stations at Barharwa, Hiranpur, Taljhari, Patra near Godda, and Bhagaya. At Taljhari there is a middle and an upper primary school; all the others are lower primaries. This station is made the centre, and from this boys are to pass to Bhagulpore. Both the Church Mission Society and the 'Home Mission' have admirable girls' schools, superintended by the ladies of the Mission. Sonthal education in Maldah has made but little progress. Mr. Pope says, "the Sonthal population there is a fluctuating one, and is by no means stationary. The Sonthals come and go, and it is hopeless to get hold of them."

310. The Chota Nagpore Division has, as usual, returned the largest number of pupils of aboriginal races, namely, 12,795 against 13,599 of the previous year. There has been a loss of 804 pupils. Examining the figures returned from each district, it appears that the loss is confined to Lohardugga and Singbhoom, the other two districts showing a fair increase. The loss of Sonthal pupils has been most marked in Singbhoom, and is attributed to the shutting up of a large number of Sonthal schools in Dhalbhoom and the abandonment of the chief-guru system, introduced into that district in 1884-85, for alleged want of funds. It is worthy of note that three aboriginal candidates, viz., two from the Ranchi and one from the Chaibassa zillah school, appeared at the Entrance examination of 1885-86. A Native Christian from Ranchi passed the examination and obtained a scholarship of Rs. 10, tenable in the Burdwan Maharaja's College. This is the first instance of a pupil of aboriginal birth being successful at any University examination. At the middle English scholarship examination, one boy passed out of six sent up from the Anglican Mission School at Ranchi. There were 5 successful aboriginal candidates at the middle vernacular scholarship examination in 1885-86, against 8 in the preceding year. Twenty-four pupils passed the upper primary and 150 the lower primary scholarship examination during the year under report. Of the total number of 45 lower primary scholarships allotted to the division, 6 were carried off by aborigines, namely, 5 in Singbhoom and 1 in Lohardugga.

A part of the educational work in Chota Nagpore is in the hands of four missionary societies, viz., the Berlin Evangelical, S. P. G. (Anglican), Free Church of Scotland, and St. Xavier's. During the year under review the Berlin Mission showed the largest increase in schools and pupils. The number of schools under the Anglican Mission shows no change, but there has been a large increase in the number of boys attending them. The Free Church Mission seems to be extending its operations among the Sonthal population in the Giridhi sub-division of Hazaribagh, and to a certain extent in the adjoining pergunnah of Tundi in Manbhoom. The only school under St. Xavier's Mission is the mixed infant school at Chaibassa. It is understood that this mission intends to gradually expand its educational work, and with this view it has opened one or two schools in Lohardugga since the commencement of the present financial year.

311. In Orissa the number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races increased from 12 to 60, but that of low caste pupils diminished from 4,465 to 4,402. The pupils of aboriginal descent for the most part belong to the Sonthal tribe. Cuttack is the only district which has special lower primary schools for pupils of low castes. The number of such institutions was 13, against 6 of the preceding year. Fifteen low caste boys passed the lower primary scholarship examination during the year. The Joint-Inspector remarks:—"Popular prejudice against low castes is still very strong in Orissa. It requires great management, therefore, successfully to carry out in practice the principle of the equal school-rights of all castes."

312. In the Orissa Tributary Mehals the total number of pupils of aboriginal races declined from 1,638 to 1,509. The majority of the students

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belong to the Bhuyan, Puran, Sonthal and Khond tribes. The pupils of the last-mentioned tribe mostly come from the Khondmal states. The other races represented in the school-going population are Bathuris, Bhumigas, Kurmis, Kols, Gonds, Jaangs, Gungas, Tanlas, Sobors, Khairas, Dhumris and Patuas. The special schools for the education of aborigines are the Sonthal schools in Mourbhunj, the Bhuyan schools in Keonjhur, and the cess schools in the Khondmals. The loss of pupils in the Sonthal schools is attributed to a panic caused amongst the Sonthals of the neighbourhood by the untimely death of the Sonthal inspecting pundit and of the promising Sonthal boy, the fact of whose passing the minor scholarship examination was noticed in the previous year's report, and who was prosecuting his studies in the Balasore zilla school. Mr. Metcalfe, Superintendent of the Orissa Tributary Mehals, remarks:—"The Sonthal inspecting pundit was a young man who had shown great zeal in the cause of Sonthal education, and his death was looked upon as a mark of displeasure of the offended gods." In Keonjhur two Bhuyan schools were closed during the year under report, which mainly accounts for the loss of Bhuyan pupils from our returns. One Kondh boy has passed the upper primary scholarship examination during the year under review. Thirteen boys have passed the lower primary scholarship examination, three of them being Khonds of the Khondmals, seven Bhuyans of Keonjhur, and three Sonthals of Mourbhunj.

XI.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

313. The purely indigenous education of the country is carried on in (1) tols, (2) maktabs, (3) kyoungs, and (4) patshalas and other schools that do not conform to any departmental standard. The tols are the indigenous institutions of the country for the prosecution of Sanskrit studies. The only language taught is Sanskrit, through the medium of which the pupils, after learning Sanskrit grammar, study one or more of the following special subjects:—*Smriti* or Hindu law and theology, *Nyaya* or logic, *Kavya* or *literæ humaniores*, *Alankara* or rhetoric, and Sanskrit works on medicine. The maktabs are schools in which the elements of Arabic, Persian and Urdu literature are taught; the higher branches of Arabic and Persian literature, philosophy, and law being exhaustively studied in the madrassas, already discussed under the head of Mahomedan education. In both considerable attention is devoted to the Koran. The kyoung is the modern representative of the ancient Buddhist *Vihára*. In these institutions instruction is given in Pali, the sacred language of the Buddhists, by a Raoli or Buddhist priest. None but Buddhist students are admitted into the kyoungs. The patshalas constitute the indigenous primary schools of the country, in which an elementary education is given in the vernacular language of the district. The purely indigenous patshalas are, however, rapidly disappearing as they gradually conform to the departmental system of instruction

314. The following table shows the statistics of indigenous schools in each division for the year under review:—

Division.	Advanced.				Elementary.				Other schools.				Total.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		For boys.		For girls.		For boys.		For girls.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency	14	239	57	576	1	23	...	...	1	41	2	25	75	964
Calcutta	16	516	...	...	5	172	...	...	..	.	.	..	21	688
Burdwan	49	405	175	931	27	402	...	...	3	18	...	...	254	2,016
Rajshahye	29	522	11	86	....	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	40	608
Dacca	934	11,629	170	1,521	90	957	4	47	25	373	4	57	1,227	14,584
Chittagong	160	3,525	22	411	77	1,582	2	23	43	609	...		304	6,150
Patna	38	1,071	101	1,424	12	165	...	.	..	...	...	...	151	2,660
Bhagulpore	5	51	11	208	.	...	1	59	23	225	...	...	40	543
Chota Nagpore	27	316	5	52	15	169	..	...	6	129	..	...	53	666
Orissa	30	492	15	154	......	.. ..	...	...	13	196		..	58	842
Do. Tributary Mehals	......	..	10	83	.. .	....	...	...	...	.	1	5	11	88
Total	1,302	18,766	577	5,146	227	3,560	7	129	114	1,761	7	87	2,234	29,749

315. The total number of indigenous schools fell from 2,512 to 2,234, while the number of pupils reading in them increased from 27,339 to 29,749.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

The maktabs and madrassas included in our returns increased from 940 to 1302, chiefly in Eastern Bengal; while there was a decrease of 511 in the number of tols—a loss which has been incurred almost exclusively in the Patna Division, where tols having less than 10 pupils have been no longer returned. This exclusion seems to be due to a misapprehenson on the part of the Inspector as to the intention of the rule, which was meant to apply only to elementary patshalas which were in course of adopting departmental standards, and which with our limited agency of inspection it was found impossible to supervise effectively. But it is well known that tols all over the country are generally attended by but few pupils, owing to the fact that the pundit has, in conformity with immemorial tradition, to maintain as well as to teach his scholars. The average number of pupils in a tol is in fact only 8 or 9; and in a return of the indigenous agencies of instruction it is necessary to show all that exist. In any future scheme that may be devised for the improvement and encouragement of the tols, it is probable that such encouragement will take the form of rewards to those pundits whose pupils pass a central examination. The pundits will be left to teach after their own methods, without compulsion of any kind from inspecting officers of the Department; and in this point of view it is indifferent how many pupils a tol has. In future all tols that offer to submit returns will be included, whatever be the number of pupils.

An account of the Sanskrit Title examination has been given under the head of Special Instruction, but will in future reports be transferred to this section.

316. In the Presidency Division the advanced schools in which Arabic or Persian are taught have increased from 7 to 14, and the number of their pupils from 113 to 239. Sanskrit tols have decreased from 59 to 57, but the number of their pupils has increased from 551 to 576, *i.e.*, there are about 10 pupils in each tol. The Inspector of the Presidency Circle remarks:—"A sum of Rs. 150 per mensem is distributed among the pupils of the tols of Navadwipa, but it is believed to be insufficient. The professors generally decline to receive any payment for the pious work of imparting knowledge, but there are signs that a more practical spirit is abroad, and the time is not very distant when State grants or municipal contributions will be acceptable to them. The Naihati Municipality in the 24-Pergunnahs set aside funds for the encouragement of tols with the full consent of Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C.S.I., the Commissioner of the Division. Four tols in that municipality are in receipt of Rs. 240 a year."

317. In the Burdwan Division there has been under this head a decrease of 52 schools and 1,549 pupils during the year under report. The teachers of tols and maktabs, who receive nothing from Government, in several instances declined to furnish statistics. Also in the district of Howrah, 46 patshalas have undergone a change of classification.

318. In the Rajshahye Division the districts which have furnished returns of schools coming under this head are Bogra, Pubna, Rajshahye, and Rungpore. In Bogra returns have been received from 3 tols and 7 maktabs, having 26 and 115 pupils respectively. The 3 tols have been regular in furnishing returns for the last few years, while returns have this year been collected from 7 maktabs only, as against 22 in 1884-85 and so many as 80 in 1883-84. From Pubna 1 maktab and 5 tols attended by 10 and 34 pupils respectively are returned, as against 2 maktabs and 8 tols of the previous year. Rajshahye and Rungpore have, for the first time, included in their returns schools under this head; the former 7 maktabs and 2 tols, and the latter 14 maktabs and 1 tol. This last institution, unlike other tols, is of recent origin, having been established during the year at the sudder station of Rungpore at the instance of some of the zemindars and other well-to do residents, with the object of encouraging Sanskrit education in the district, and of finally sending up pupils to the Title examination.

319. In the Dacca Division the number of schools teaching Arabic and Persian increased from 320 with 3,572 pupils to 934 with 11,629 pupils; and this notwithstanding the fact that 206 maktabs containing less than 10 pupils were excluded from the returns of the Dacca district. The number of tols increased from 148 with 1,102 pupils to 170 with 1,521 pupils. In 1884-85 only Dacca and Fureedpore returned indigenous schools. This year Backergunge has returned 20

tols with 278 students, but no maktabs, although the Deputy Inspector is said to have noticed a large number of maktabs held by wealthy Mahomedans in their own houses. Mymensingh continues to give no returns under this head. INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

The Dacca *Sarasvat Somaj* held its examinations on the 13th and 14th May 1886. The subjects of examination were the same as usual. At the Title examination, 223 candidates appeared from 59 tols; 2 out of 4 candidates passed in Nyaya, 10 out of 11 in Padartha, 6 appeared and passed in Smriti, 8 out of 14 in literature and grammar. Of the remaining 188 candidates, who were examined by a lower standard, 16 passed in Nyaya, 22 appeared and passed in Smriti, and 64 out of 145 in grammar. On the results of the examination Rs. 497 were paid in rewards to pundits, Rs. 277-8 to pupils, and Rs. 148 as scholarships to pupils,—in all Rs. 922-8.

The income of the Somaj from all sources amounted to Rs. 2,405, and the total disbursements to Rs. 2,283-14-3. The balance at its credit on the 31st March 1886 was Rs. 9,345-1-6. The Government contributions to the Somaj was Rs. 500.

320. The total number of indigenous private schools in the Chittagong Division was 304 with 6,150 pupils, against 53 schools with 952 pupils of the previous year. Under this head there are two tols in Tipperah receiving aid from the Brahmanbaria Municipality. In Chittagong, the 176 schools returned under this head include, besides tols and maktabs, the kyoungs of Cox's Bazar. In Noakhally, of the 116 schools returned, 2 are Sanskrit tols, 37 maktabs, 75 patshalas, and 2 girls' schools unaffected by the department. In the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, the kyoungs under Mug *raolis* are included under this head.

321. In the Patna Division, 151 maktabs, tols and patshalas with 2,660 pupils have been returned, against 1,244 with 12,106 pupils in the preceding year. In the indigenous patshalas of Behar Hindi or Urdu is taught, with sometimes a little Persian or Arabic. Mr. Pope, Inspector of the Behar Circle, remarks:—

"There are in the circle five Sanskrit schools, at Tikari, Mozufferpore, Madhubani, Revilgunge, and Patna. Three of these are aided, and the rest are supported by contributions and endowments. These schools are working well, but they have no definite scheme to work by, and this is a pity. The Title examination in Calcutta is far too high, and it is impossible for these institutions to enter into competition with the Sanskrit College at Calcutta, or with the tols of Dacca and Nuddea. Some intermediate stage is necessary to encourage these smaller schools and make them really useful."

A scheme having this object and applicable to all similar schools has recently been submitted to Government.

322. In the Bhagulpore Division there are 40 indigenous schools with 543 pupils. Of these, 11 are Sanskrit tols, giving education to 208 Brahman pupils, 5 are madrassas and maktabs teaching an advanced course in Arabic and Persian to 51 pupils of whom 2 are Hindus, and 24 are patshalas with 284 boys. Of the 11 tols, 4 are in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the rest in Monghyr. The maktabs are all in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Of the 24 patshalas, one with 59 Native Christian girls is in Bhagulpore; the rest are in Maldah There is a maktab at Mulna Chak in Bhagulpore town, in which 12 pupils are boarded free of cost; under special orders of Government, it receives a grant of Rs. 20 a month

323. In the Chota Nagpore Division the maktabs were 33 in number, attended by 445 pupils, against 27 institutions with 316 pupils in the year before. The Assistant Inspector says:—

"As stated in my reports of previous years, these schools have still some hold on the Mahomedan population of the division, on religious grounds They are gradually losing their importance from a secular point of view, owing to the introduction of Hindi as the court language. The *Kayasthas* and other Hindu castes do not patronise these schools to any extent as they used to do ten years ago. The elements of the Persian language, as well as the committing to memory of texts from the Koran, generally form the course of instruction. The *miajis* (teachers) are very poorly paid, their emoluments not exceeding Rs. 3 on an average per mensem, besides food and clothing."

The number of tols is very small in Chota Nagpore, considering the large Hindu population of the division. The few that exist are kept by pundits supported by wealthy zemindars. In these schools the pupils are not required

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

to pay fees, but they are not fed and clothed by their instructors as the custom is in Bengal. The course of studies generally includes grammar, literature, the puranas, and in rare instances astrology. The average income of each pundit is Rs. 10 exclusive of food.

324. In Orissa the number of schools under this head has fallen from 79 with 1,148 pupils to 58 with 842 pupils. A few of the tols have not furnished returns. The Joint Inspector states that most of these schools open and close spasmodically. Sanskrit grammar, literature and logic are taught in the advanced tols of Pooree. Generally speaking, maktabs are better attended than tols. Some of the strongest maktabs have ceased to exist in consequence of the withdrawal of the native regiment from Cuttack. Four of the maktabs in this town receive aid from the Cuttack Municipality. No maktabs are returned from Pooree. Instruction in elementary patshalas consists of little else than the chanting of metrical stories from palm-leaf books. The two schools shown under this head in Balasore are night-schools, which ought to have been shown as lower primaries. Under the head of 'Other schools' are included certain elementary institutions in Cuttack for the instruction of Madrasi children in Tamil and Telugu.

325. In the Orissa Tributary Mehals, the total number of schools returned under this head is 11, namely, 10 tols and 1 private school, with an aggregate attendance of 88 pupils. The Keonjhur tol has ceased to exist. The Nayagarh tol is the most advanced in the Gurjats; the others are hardly worth the name. Two of these tols are situated in Mourbhunj, one of which, though nominally a tol, is virtually an upper primary school. Both receive fixed monthly stipends from the revenues of the State, and will sooner or later be absorbed into the departmental system. The only private school is that of Mourbhunj, attended by the children of the Raj family.

XII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

326. The preparation of school-books in Bengal having for more than 30 years been left entirely to private enterprise, the chief function of the Education Department has been to make a selection out of the very large number of publications offered for its acceptance. This duty was, prior to 1875, discharged by the Inspectors of Schools; but in that year it was transferred to a Central Text-book Committee, so far as related to books in history, geography, mathematics and science for the middle scholarship examination. By a resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated January 1882, the Committee were empowered to report to the Director of Public Instruction on all text-books suited, not only to the standard of the middle scholarship examination, but also to the requirements of all classes in a middle school. Down to September 1886, 791 books have been received for examination from authors and publishers, of which 764 have been more or less fully reported upon by the Committee. The Committee also examined 145 other books brought to their notice by the Inspector of the Presidency Circle, who is *ex-officio* their Secretary. Many of these books were either already in use in the different educational circles, or had been favourably reviewed by the Text-book Revision Committee, which closed its labours in 1875. The Committee now consists of 15 members, with Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., as President. The duties of the members of the Committee and of the President are of a most responsible and very onerous character, and the cordial acknowledgments of the Department are due to them for their work.

327. A new series of wall maps in Bengali has been brought out during the year by Babu Sasi Bhusan Chatterjea of Calcutta, at the moderate price of Rs. 2-8 a piece for the Hemispheres, Asia, Europe, and Africa. Larger maps, of Bengal and India, are offered at Rs. 3-4. In point of execution these maps are reported to be neat and accurate. The same publisher has brought out a cheap atlas consisting of 16 maps at Re. 1-2 a copy.

328. Besides the Central Text-book Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are branch committees for Behar and Orissa. The former, which has its head-quarters at Bankipore, reports the publication of 29 works in the Kaithi character, which have all been approved by the Committee. The Orissa Committee now

consists of 13 members, including the three district officers and two Professors of the Cuttack College. The Committee examined during the year 16 manuscripts and new publications, of which six have been adopted and five rejected, the remaining five being still under consideration. Wall maps of Orissa, Pooree, Cuttack, and Balasore in Uriya were published with the assistance of Kumar Baikantha Nath De, and the Joint-Inspector commends the project to the patronage of Government

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

329. The Calcutta School-Book Society, which receives a grant of Rs. 200 a month from Government, still serves through its numerous agencies as a useful medium for the distribution of books in the less accessible parts of Bengal; but with the extension of railway and steam communication, a considerable share of the distributing business has been taken up by private firms. In the year 1885, the Society sold in Calcutta, and at its 140 agencies in different parts of the country, 211,556 books valued at Rs. 83,327.

A. W. CROFT,

Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1885-86.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Public institutions: University education: Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	School education, general: Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	School education, special: Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Private institution: Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand total.	Percentage of—		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
165,775	Towns ... 232	Males 33,917,217	Institutions: For males ..	25	12	2,137	50,710	22	53	52,959	1,879	341	55,179	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	21·23	
											2,220					
	Villages ... 259,686	Females 34,243,381	Institutions: For females	1	...	50	2,286	3	.	2,340	..	14	2,354		·90	
											14					
	Total ... 259,918	Total 68,160,598	Institutions: Total	26	12	2,187	52,996	25	53	55,299	1,879	355	57,533		22·13	
											2,234					
			Scholars: Males ..	2,993	1,193	173,570	1,099,686	1,112	3,282	1,281,866	21,212	5,321	1,311,399	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	25·77	
											26,533					
			Scholars: Females ...	5	...	3,665	12,628	116	...	46,111	..	216	46,630	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	1·28	
											216					
			Scholars: Total ..	2,998	1,193	177,235	1,112,314	1,258	3,282	1,328,280	24,212	5,537	1,358,029	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.	15·56	
											29,749					

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age [illegible] of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1885-86.

(For details see General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on public instruction.	REMARKS.
	University Education.		School Education General.		School Education Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males ...	5,43,899	2,32,864	25,01,406	24,53,030	83,128	2,22,236	60,36,563	81,343	53,230	4,97,726	1,93,764	1,19,430	8,554	1,36,893	10,90,940	71,27,503	
,, females ...	3,323	......	2,51,053	2,51,356	14,435	......	5,20,167	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,20,167	
Total ...	5,47,222	2,32,864	27,52,459	27,04,386	97,563	2,22,236	65,56,73[illegible]	81,343	53,230	4,97,726	1,93,764	1,19,430	8,554	1,36,893	10,90,940	76,47,670	
2. (*a*) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction.	10·50	6·74	21·39	22·50	2·55	4·70	68·38	......	1·79	16·53	5·62	3·73	·26	3·69	31·62	100·	
(*b*) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction.	......	......	13·96	59·82	......	......	73·78	......	......	5·78	5·56	4·34	......	10·54	26·22	100·	
(*c*) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	......	......	69·50	23·74	......	1·90	95·14	......	......	·61	·49	1·72	·16	1·88	4·86	100·	
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	7·16	3·04	35·99	35·36	1·28	2·91	85·74	1·06	·70	6·51	2·53	1·56	·11	1·79	14·26	100·	
3. AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
Departmental institutions. Cost to provincial revenues.	266 8 1	399 4 3	9 3 4	3 6 5	95 9 6	63 8 9	30 10 4										
Cost to local and municipal funds.	......	......	0 4 3	......	......	......	0 3 6										
Total Cost ...	354 1 11	417 14 8	24 4 0	3 15 3	96 9 3	86 10 3	48 11 6										
Local fund schools† ... Cost to provincial revenues.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......										
Cost to local funds ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......										
Total Cost ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......										

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

† The average cost of each pupil in local fund and Municipal schools is obtained from the figures given in general Table VII.

Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

Municipal schools† ...	Cost to provincial revenues.	......	......	0 6 8	......	......	......	0 5 1
	Cost to municipal funds.	......	......	3 8 4	4 0 1	......	14 1 5	3 12 8
	Total Cos ...	......	......	11 7 9	4 0 1	......	32 6 10	10 2 4
Institutions in native states.	Cost to native state revenues.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total Cost ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Aided institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues.	28 8 11	....	3 15 9	0 11 10	18 6 7	1 8 2	1 1 7
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	......	......	0 6 1	0 0 4	......	0 8 9	0 0 11
	Total Cost ...	167 13 2	......	16 5 11	2 11 2	51 5 6	8 0 7	4 4 2
Unaided institutions ...	Total Cost ...	16 5 1	8 2 2	12 6 8	2 0 8	......	76 4 6	4 10 11
All institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues.	135 8 6	301 1 5	3 14 1	0 10 5	60 11 4	40 3 3	1 11 1
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	......	......	0 5 4	0 0 4	......	0 7 2	0 1 0
	Total Cost ...	235 10 8	347 4 7	16 10 5	2 10 0	77 7 10	67 8 1	5 7 1

EDUCATION—GENE

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. Under Public Management. Maintained by the Department. Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Municipal Boards. Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under Private Management. Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards. Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Unaided. Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts College.																
English	13	949	1,09	955	...	......	......	....	... 6	875	848	710	7	1,174	1,158	890
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
Law	6	110	183	146		...	...	...	...		...	...	4	772	764	548
Medicine	1	152	169	164		...	...	...	...	....	....	...	......	......	......	.....
Engineering	1	15	154	140	...	...	...	...	......	...	......	.....	......	...	......	....
SECONDARY EDUCATION																
High and Middle Schools.																
For Boys—																
High Schools .. English	52	14,963	11,705	12,235	4	929	915	718	137	20,699	19,667	15,418	71	21,032	19,569	16,362
Middle ,, English	12	1,148	1,373	1,130	3	608	531	442	661	39,619	36,663	28,619	156	10,298	9,305	7,414
Middle ,, Vernacular	179	9,508	8,641	6,670	9	1,417	1,209	922	857	47,166	43,971	34,084	96	5,853	5,401	4,101
For Girls—																
High Schools ... English	2	201	188	146	...	....		..	1	43	40	35	2	238	139	135
Middle ,, English	...	.	...	......	..	...	...	...	27	2,115	1,954	1,622	3	265	244	196
Middle ,, Vernacular	..	...	...	.		...	......	..	15	805	775	601	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	245	26,120	24,907	20,181	16	2,954	2,655	2,082	1,598	110,180	105,070	80,379	328	37,681	31,658	28,208
PRIMARY EDUCATION.																
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper primary	20	712	693	153	6	175	192	85	2,983	109,961	101,118	81,140	78	2,678	2,321	1,780
Lower ,,	9	121	128	96	20	472	425	185	40,032	869,116	771,576	613,593	7,562	116,151	114,382	83,523
For Girls—																
Upper primary	...	...	..		4	159	163	98	269	8,912	8,493	6,028	13	645	557	429
Lower ,,	..	..	..		..	.	..	......	1,769	29,629	26,751	20,457	231	3,303	2,892	2,297
Total Primary Schools	29	833	821	519	30	806	780	368	45,053	1,017,598	907,954	751,218	7,884	123,077	120,155	88,029
SPECIAL EDUCATION																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
School of Art	1	163	160	121	..	.	...	......	...	....	....	......	......	..	...	....
Training schools for masters	16	683	690	590	.	...	...	.....	6	459	402	401	......	...	.....	...
Ditto for mistresses	......	...	...	...		...	......	...	3	116	107	102	...	...	.....	...
Medical schools	4	413	511	421	...	....	...	.	...	..	...	...	2	157	158	131
Surveying ,,	3	201	185	155	1	7	8	5	.....	.....	...	.....	......	......	.	.
Industrial ,,	1	24	23	23		...	...	..	5	347	318	163	2	75	81	53
Madrassas	7	1,124	1,156	911		.	.....	...	...	..	....	..	3	192	184	122
Other schools	1	31	31	26	1	67	48	30	21	405	383	314	1	46	43	33
Total Special Schools	33	2,669	2,756	2,247	2	74	56	41	35	1,327	1,270	980	8	470	469	339
Total Schools of Public Instruction	328	30,092	30,080	24,382	48	3,834	3,491	2,491	46,692	1,130,280	1,013,142	833,287	8,231	163,174	157,204	118,028

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

1. ADVANCED, TEACHING—
   (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ... ... For boys ... ,, girls ...
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ... ... For boys ... ,, girls ...

Total ...

GRAND TOTAL ...

RAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1885-86.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23a	23b	23c	23d	23e	24
26	2,998	2,960	2,647	.....	40	27	2,773	10	18	5 girls.
10	882	882	......	.	2	9	840	31	......	
1	152	152	......	......	59	4	80	3	6	3 girls.
1	159	159	......	......	41	......	113	1	4	
264	57,623	54,970	22,467	36,351	1,213	409	50,196	5,517	258	80 girls.
732	52,003	35,744	744	50,211	1,626	397	44,031	6,632	314	374 do.
1,141	63,944	7,509	148	63,371	......	210	54,956	8,457	321	688 do.
5	482	379	20	228	231	58	124	3	66	15 boys.
30	2,375	2,337	322	201	2,175	127	66	......	7	382 do.
15	808	154	1	808	10	296	494	.. ...	8	12 do.
2,187	177,235	101,093	23,702	151,170	5,285	1,497	118,870	20,609	974	1,150 girls in boys' schools. 409 boys in girls' do.
3,087	113,526	671	74	113,293	182	589	91,100	20,355	1,330	3,845 girls.
17,623	986,160	497	42,928	974,201	......	3,384	649,724	309,658	23,394	29,336 do.
286	9,716	963	...	9,191	499	1,109	7,845	193	70	475 boys.
2,000	32,912	277	420	32,809	. .	1,013	25,503	5,601	765	6,6 do.
52,996	1,142,314	2,408	43,422	1,129,497	681	6,095	774,172	335,807	25,559	33,268 girls in boys' schools. 1,101 boys in girls' do.
1	163	......	.. ...		2	......	158	2	1	
22	1,142	120	503	1,129	......	360	612	66	104	31 girls.
3	116	44	1	115	7	109	.. .	...	....	
6	600	......	. .. .	600	......	4	569	82	5	
4	208	57	..	158	1	8	171	26	2	
8	416	74	......	249	......	51	298	76	21	19 do.
10	1,316	423	1,207	171	......	... ..	1	1,315	. ...	
24	549	31	341	368	.	.. . .	217	301	31	8 do.
78	4,540	749	2,052	2,788	10	532	1,966	1,868	164	61 girls.
55,299	1,328,280	108,403	71,823	1,283,455	6,118	8,164	928,814	358,459	26,725	34,427 girls in boys' schools. 1,510 boys in girls' schools.
1,302	18,766	15	18,310	475	......	1	227	18,538	......	456 girls.
577	5,146	......	5,118	28	.. ...	....	5,441	. .	5	
227	3,560	10	1,109	3,233	...	......	1,629	1,893	38	150 do.
7	129	......	23	129	....	59	47	23	...	3 boys.
114	1,761	153	900	808	... ..	......	305	817	609	34 girls.
7	87	.. ...	82	5	... ..	.. .	5	82	.. .	2 boys.
2,234	29,749	178	25,842	4,678	....	60	7,654	21,383	652	649 girls in boys' schools. 5 boys in girls' do.
57,533	1,358,029	108,581	97,665	1,288,133	6,118	8,224	936,468	379,842	27,377	35,076 girls in boys' schools. 1,515 boys in girls' schools.

EDUCATION—GENER

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

Objects of Expenditure.	Public Institutions. Under Public Management. Maintained by the Department. Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Maintained by Municipal Boards. Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
University Education.														
English	2,90,493	......	......	77,984	44	17,492	3,85,993	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.														
University Education.														
Law	......	......	......	(a) 8,723	......	798	9,521	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Medicine	1,38,606	......	......	9,534	......	......	1,48,140	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Engineering	63,425	......	......	5,561	......	......	68,986	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
High and Middle Schools.														
Secondary Education.														
For Boys—														
High schools ... English	1,41,495	......	5,395	2,91,915	4,982	17,287	4,61,074	876	......	5,017	10,922	......	20	16,835
Middle schools ... English	23,189	......	600	25,554	268	241	47,852	240	......	1,026	2,896	57	......	4,219
Middle schools ... Vernacular	47,500	......	625	19,749	4,918	25	72,817	......	......	3,313	5,759	122	244	9,438
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	17,205	......	......	4,470	630	......	22,305	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle schools ... English	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle schools ... Vernacular	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total Secondary Schools	2,29,389	......	6,620	3,39,688	10,798	17,553	6,04,048	1,116	......	9,356	19,577	179	264	30,492
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
Primary Education.														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,998	......	......	396	......	......	2,394	......	675	......	......	......	......	675
Lower do.	796	......	......	39	19	......	854	......	1,520	......	......	......	......	1,520
For Girls—														
Upper primary	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	932	......	......	......	932
Lower do.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total Primary Schools	2,794	......	......	435	19	......	3,248	......	2,195	932	......	......	......	3,127
Schools for Special Instruction.														
Special Education.														
School of Art	18,818	......	......	3,116	......	......	21,934	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Training schools for masters	65,960	......	......	556	......	123	66,639	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Training schools for mistresses	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Medical schools	75,264	......	......	12,394	......	192	87,850	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Surveying schools	6,440	......	......	2,020	......	......	8,460	......	......	346	......	......	......	346
Industrial schools	1,200	......	......	......	......	400	1,600	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Madrasas	25,515	......	......	4,859	......	24,732	55,106	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other schools	4,058	......	......	......	......	......	4,058	......	......	443	......	1,027	......	1,470
Total Special Schools	1,07,255	......	......	22,945	......	25,447	2,45,647	......	......	789	......	1,027	......	1,816
University	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Direction	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Inspection	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Scholarships held in ... Arts colleges	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Scholarships held in ... Professional colleges	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Scholarships held in ... Secondary schools	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Scholarships held in ... Primary ditto	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Scholarships held in ... Special schools other than training schools	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Buildings	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	9,21,962	......	6,620	4,64,850	10,361	61,290	14,65,583	1 116	2,19	11,077	19,577	1,206	264	35,435

(a) Surplus fees in th Dacca College, Rs. 1,582

AL TABLE IV.

the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1885-86.

Under Private Management.											Total expenditure from—						Remarks.
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	
4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
21,217	...	...	41,754	19,282	57,061	1,42,314	5,578	...	13,337	18,915	3,14,710	.	...	1,25,296	1,07,216	*5,47,222	* Exclusive of the expenditure in the La Martiniere, Metropolitan, City and Albert Colleges.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,145	...	72	6,217		...	...	14,868	870	†15,738	†Ditto Metropolitan and City Colleges.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,606	...	...	9,534	...	1,48,140	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,425	...	...	5,561	.	68,986	
89,72[illegible]	...	22,015	3,30,800	82,508	40,415	5,65,490	2,17,473	43,258	67,585	3,28,316	2,32,093	...	32,427	8,51,110	2,56,085	13,71,715	
1,66,193	645	9,469	1,79,652	1,63,268	43,073	5,62,591	29,626	30,093	11,676	71,395	1,89,922	645	11,086	2,35,728	2,18,676	6,86,057	
1,15,225	217	6,563	1,18,627	81,500	5,519	3,30,651	9,822	12,784	8,122	30,728	1,62,725	217	10,501	1,53,957	1,16,234	4,43,634	
1,920	...	...	1,476	2,400	...	5,796	...	...	...	...	19,125	...	...	5,946	3,030	28,101	
31,718	...	180	1,17,986	11,495	32,767	1,93,646	...	...	...	...	31,718	...	180	1,17,986	43,762	1,93,646	
5,921	...	299	1,933	8,281	12,872	29,306	...	...	...	...	5,921	...	299	1,933	21,153	29,306	
4,10,999	862	38,517	7,50,474	3,52,152	1,31,176	16,87,180	2,56,921	86,135	87,383	4,30,439	6,11,501	862	54,493	13,66,660	6,88,940	27,52,459	
1,64,098	147	3,213	1,38,725	41,708	9,590	3,57,481	2,356	2,709	2,752	7,817	1,66,096	822	3,213	1,41,477	56,759	3,68,367	
4,19,807	1,351	8,619	12,28,476	93,655	1,06,624	18,58,530	1,81,588	15,718	26,423	2,23,759	4,20,603	2,871	8,619	14,10,103	2,42,467	20,81,663	
46,307	...	2,364	12,581	66,578	33,218	1,61,048	325	7,503	1,389	9,217	46,307	...	3,296	12,906	1,08,688	1,71,197	
41,622	...	3,489	5,201	22,226	2,938	75,476	515	3,694	474	4,683	41,622	...	3,489	5,716	29,332	80,159	
6,71,834	1,498	17,685	13,84,983	2,24,165	1,52,370	21,52,535	1,84,784	29,674	31,038	2,45,476	6,71,628	3,693	18,617	15,70,202	4,37,246	27,01,386	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,818	...	...	3,116	...	21,934	
5,758	...	...	762	7,127	2,842	16,489	...	...	...	...	71,718	...	...	1,318	10,092	83,128	
4,720	...	...	2,166	5,212	2,337	14,435	...	...	...	...	4,720	...	...	2,166	7,549	14,435	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,310	...	...	2,310	75,264	...	...	14,704	192	90,160	
362	...	699	...	780	79	1,926	...	...	...	...	6,440	...	346	2,020	...	8,806	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	845	702	1,547	1,562	...	699	.	2,812	5,073	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,963	12,000	1,607	30,570	25,515	...	...	21,822	38,339	85,676	
698	...	...	584	2,422	5	3,709	...	...	1,350	1,350	4,756	...	443	584	4,801	10,587	
11,538	...	699	3,512	15,547	5,263	36,559	19,273	12,845	3,659	35,777	2,08,793	...	1,488	45,730	63,788	3,19,799	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,343	...	81,343	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,230	...	...	...	...	53,230	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,95,464	357	478	...	1,427	4,97,726	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,271	...	...	...	16,571	85,842	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,545	...	...	...	1,266	20,811	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,950	266	242	2,137	1,498	75,093	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,479	77	146	1,243	550	9,495	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,278	...	...	...	1,245	2,523	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,867	268	1,345	...	5,950	1,19,430	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,832	...	126	...	596	8,554	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,477	651	1,475	15,616	7,074	1,36,893	
11,18,588	2,300	56,901	21,80,723	6,11,446	3,48,870	43,18,888	4,72,701	1,28,634	1,35,489	7,36,824	29,90,059	6,174	78,410	32,38,190	13,34,837	76,47,670	

and in the Patna College, Rs. 2,318, total Rs. 3,900.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1885-86

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Middle Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. (1)			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Middle Stage. (2)			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. (3)			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading printed books. (4)			Lower Primary Stage. Not reading printed books. (5)			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English ... Government	56	15,892	4,518	......	4,518	5,126		5,126	3,573		3,573	2,502		2,502	173		173	15,892	......	15,892
High English ... Aided	137	20,699	3,726	1	3,727	5,064	8	5,072	5,848	20	5,868	4,965	24	4,989	138	7	145	20,639	60	20,699
High English ... Unaided	71	21,032	5,053	......	5,053	6,044	..	6,044	5,379	9	5,388	3,886	10	3,896	159	10	169	20,809	29	(a)20,838
Middle English ... Government	15	2,056	......	......		504	9	513	668	9	677	802	20	822	42	2	44	2,016	40	2,056
Middle English ... Aided	561	39,649	11	......	11	7,230	20	7,250	11,928	51	11,979	17,101	124	17,225	3,111	73	3,184	39,381	268	39,649
Middle English ... Unaided	158	10,298	3	......	3	1,719	1	1,720	2,913	9	2,922	4,798	43	4,841	800	12	812	10,233	65	10,298
Middle Vernacular ... Government	188	10,925	......	......	...	1,902	1	1,903	2,723	4	2,727	4,330	18	4,348	1,885	2	1,887	10,900	25	10,925
Middle Vernacular ... Aided	857	47,166	......		......	7,407	4	7,411	12,180	26	12,206	21,110	378	21,488	5,861	200	6,061	46,558	608	47,166
Middle Vernacular ... Unaided	96	5,853	......	......	...	820		820	1,502	4	1,506	2,511	30	2,541	965	21	986	5,798	55	5,853
Total ...	2,137	173,570	13,311	1	13,312	37,125	43	37,168	46,652	132	46,784	82,005	647	82,652	13,133	327	13,460	172,226	1,150	(a)173,376
Girls' Schools.																				
High English ... Government	2	201	......	20	20	...	33	33		45	45	......	95	95	..	8	8	......	201	201
High English ... Aided	1	43	..	16	16	......	20	20	..	5	5	...	2	2					43	43
High English ... Unaided	2	238	......	8	8	..	58	58	..	62	62	6	74	80	9	21	30	15	223	238
Middle English ... Government	......	......	......	......	......	......			......	......	......	..	..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle English ... Aided	27	2,115	......	18	15	14	381	395	34	518	552	85	534	619	174	357	531	307	1,808	2,115
Middle English ... Unaided	3	260	......	1	1	11	24	35	16	35	51	15	46	61	30	79	109	75	185	260
Middle Vernacular ... Government	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle Vernacular ... Aided	15	808	......	......		......	55	55	......	150	150	12	444	456	......	87	87	12	796	808
Middle Vernacular ... Unaided	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	50	[illegible]	......	63	63	25	601	626	50	845	895	121	1,195	1,316	213	552	765	409	3,256	3,665
Total Secondary Schools ...	2,187	177,235	13,311	64	13,375	37,150	644	37,794	46,702	977	47,679	82,126	1,842	83,968	13,346	879	14,225	172,635	4,406	(a)177,041
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper Primary ... Government	28	887	......	......	...	7	..	7	234	..	234	434	17	451	191	4	195	866	21	887
Upper Primary ... Aided	2,983	1,09,961	......	......	...	380	3	383	20,026	139	20,165	56,870	1,807	58,677	28,939	1,797	30,736	106,215	3,746	109,961
Upper Primary ... Unaided	79	2,678	......	......	..	3		3	665	3	668	1,101	35	1,136	591	40	631	2,600	78	2,678
Lower Primary ... Government	29	593	......	......		..	......	......	15	......	15	302	3	305	269	4	273	586	7	593
Lower Primary ... Aided	40,032	869,116	......	......	......				4,698	78	4,776	502,074	12,315	514,379	335,095	14,866	349,961	841,867	27,249	869,116
Lower Primary ... Unaided	7,502	116,451	......	......	......				29	......	29	54,293	743	55,036	60,022	1,364	61,386	114,344	2,107	116,451
Total ...	54,710	1,099,656	......	......	..	390	3	393	25,607	220	25,827	615,374	14,910	630,284	425,107	18,075	443,182	1,066,478	33,208	1,099,686
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary ... Government	4	159	......	......	......	..	5	5	......	24	24	......	89	89	......	41	41	......	159	159
Upper Primary ... Aided	269	8,912	......	......		1	121	122	36	1,418	1,454	238	5,339	5,577	105	1,654	1,759	380	8,532	8,912
Upper Primary ... Unaided	13	642	......	......	...	......	5	5	27	74	101	19	301	320	49	170	219	95	550	645
Lower Primary ... Government	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lower Primary ... Aided	1,769	29,609	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	466	475	336	16,378	16,714	243	12,177	12,420	588	29,021	29,609
Lower Primary ... Unaided	231	3,303	..	......	...	......	......	......	..	13	13	15	1,477	1,492	23	1,775	1,798	38	3,265	3,303
Total ...	2,286	42,628	......	......	......	1	131	132	72	1,995	2,067	608	23,584	24,192	420	15,817	16,237	1,101	41,527	42,628
Total Primary Schools ...	52,996	1,142,314	......	......	......	391	134	525	25,679	2,215	27,894	615,982	38,494	654,476	425,527	33,892	459,419	1,067,579	74,735	1,142,314
GRAND TOTAL ..	55,183	1,319,549	13,311	64	13,375	37,541	778	38,319	72,381	3,192	75,573	678,108	40,336	718,444	438,873	34,771	473,644	1,240,214	79,141	(a)1,319,355

I.—For the purposes of this return schools maintained by Municipal Boards are included under Government schools.
II.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Table III.
III.—Mixed schools are entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or girls is greater.
(a).—No returns of 194 boys from La Martinière.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1885-86.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.				
	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	European and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e
ARTS COLLEGES—																			
1. Master of Arts	4	3	1	8	27	10	6	5	48	21	5	4	1	31			......	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	7	5	1	13	149	119	73	32	373	105	86	55	18	264	9		231	4	20
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	6	5	23	298	203	231	8	740*	174	81	91	...	346	9		314	12	11
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																			
Law—																			
1. Doctor of law	1	......	...	1	1	......	...	...	1	1	......	...	...	1	...	...	......	...	...
2. Bachelor of law	6	......	8	9	46	......	162	...	208	21	......	98	...	119	...	...	......	...	...
3. Honours in law	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	...	2	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...
Medicine—																			
1. First M. B.	1	......	...	1	30†	......	...	...	30	12	......	...	...	12	...	...	......	...	...
2. First L. M. S.	1	......	...	1	3	......	...	..	3	1	......	...	...	1	...	...	......	...	...
3. Second M. B.	1	......	...	1	32	......	...	...	32	23	......	...	...	23	...	...	......	...	...
4. Second L. M. S.	1	......	...	1	9	......	...	...	9	5	......	...	...	5	...	...	......	...	...
5. Honours in Surgery ...	1	......	...	1	2	......	...	...	2	1	......	...	...	1	...	...	......	...	...
6. Ditto in Medicine ...	1	......	...	1	3	......	...	...	3	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...
7. Ditto in Midwifery ...	1	......	...	1	3	......	...	...	3	3	......	...	...	3	...	...	......	...	...
Engineering—																			
1. L. C. E.	1	......	...	1	5	......	...	...	5	2	......	...	...	2	...	...	......	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering.	1	......	...	1	4	......	...	...	4	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...
3. L. E.	1	......	...	1	1	......	...	...	1	1	......	...	...	1	...	..	......	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																			
Matriculation ... .. Boys	56	‡120	‡66	242	1,0 6	721	1,153	88	2,978	407	217	349	7	1,070	46		957	44	23
Matriculation Girls	1	... ..	...	1	2	.....	..	...	2	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...
Middle English Scholarship Examination ... Boys	9	390	47	*a* 446	50	1,053	112	97	*b* 1,312	28	465	52	24	*c* 569	...	1	548	19	1
Middle English Scholarship Examination ... Girls	...	......	...		...	..	..	...	......	...	... ...	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination ... Boys	153	889	103	*d* 1,145	712	2,767	303	783	*e* 4,565	455	1,686	174	214	*f* 2,529	...	2	2,305	212	10
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination ... Girls	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	.	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination ... Boys	52	2,374	149	2,575	206	6,687	441	627	7,961	138	3,485	270	199	4,092	...	2	3,586	457	47
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination ... Girls	3	26	...	29	9	47	.	...	56	5	36	...	...	41	...	7	33	1	...
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination ... Boys	33	10,678	83	10,794	106	37,656	230	391	38,443	67	19,577	122	252	20,018	...	5	16,841	2,943	229
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination ... Girls	3	192	1	196	12	517	3	2	534	9	383	3	2	397	...	22	359	13	3
Girls' Scholarship Examination held by the Hitakari Sabha of Uttarpara	...	......	.	......	...	290	...	...	290	...	215	...	...	215	...	...	215	...	...

* Of these two were females.
† Of these one was a female.
‡ Including girls' schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

a Inclusive of 23 middle vernacular and 4 high schools.
b Do. 434 candidates from 23 middle vernacular schools and 13 candidates from 4 high schools.
c Do. 21 do. from middle vernacular schools and 4 candidates from high schools.
d Do. 259 middle English and 20 high schools.
e Do. 736 candidates from 259 middle English schools and 185 candidates from 20 high schools.
f Do 582 do. from middle English schools and 110 candidates from high schools.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions maintained by—			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY EDUCATION.															
High and Middle Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ..	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Middle ,, ... English ...	..	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Middle ,, Vernacular	...	......	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	.....	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, ... English ...	.	.....	......	...	...	...	...	...	..	......	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, Vernacular	..	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	..	...	...	....
Total ...	.	......	.....	...	..	..	.	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	......
PRIMARY EDUCATION.															
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary		......	......	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	......
Lower ,, ...	...	......	......	..	...	...	...	...	..	......	...	..	...	...	.
For Girls—															
Upper primary	.	.....	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	......
Lower ,, ...	..	....	......	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	...	......
Total .	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for Masters	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Ditto for Mistresses	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Medical schools	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Surveying ,, ...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	.....
Industrial ,, ...	..	......	......	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Madrassas	..	......	......	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Other schools	..	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Total ...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
INSPECTION	.	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
SCHOLARSHIPS held in—															
Secondary schools	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	.....
Primary ,, ...	...	......	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	......	......	...	...	..	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
BUILDINGS	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (special grants only)	..	.....	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
MISCELLANEOUS	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......
GRAND TOTAL .	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	......

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1885-86.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In Institutions maintained by— The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4	929	915	718	876	5,017	......	10,922	......	20	16,835	8,804	....	18,606	32,427	32,427	
3	608	531	442	240	1 026	......	2,896	57	......	4,219	2,045	......	8,015	11,086	11,086	
9	1,417	1,209	922	......	3,313	......	5,759	122	244	9,438	772	....	6,416	10,501	10,501	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	180	180	180	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	48	......	251	299	299	
16	2,954	2,655	2,082	1,116	9,356	......	19,577	179	264	30,492	11,669	......	33,468	54,493	54,493	
6	175	192	86	......	675	......	......	......	......	675*	127	......	3,086	3,888	3,888	
20	472	425	185	......	1,520	......	......	......	......	1,520*	43	......	8,576	10,139	10,139	
4	159	163	98	......	932	......	......	......	......	932	54	......	2,310	3,296	3 296	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	238	......	3,251	3,489	3,489	
30	806	780	369	...	3,127	......	......	......	......	3,127	462	......	17,223	20,812	20,812	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
1	7	8	5	......	346	......	......	......	......	346	......	......	......	346	346	
..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	699	699	699	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	
1	67	48	36	......	443	......	......	1,027	......	1,470	......	......	......	443	443	
2	74	56	41	......	789	......	......	1,027	......	1,816	....	......	699	1,488	1,488	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	...	......	835	835	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	434	434	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	297	297	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	1,345	1,345	
......	......	......	......	120	......	......	......	......	......	120	50	....	...	126	126	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	214	1,829	1,829	
48	3,834	3,491	2,402	1,236	18,272	......	19,577	1,206	264	35,555	12,181	......	51,604	81,659	81,659	

* Khondmal Cess Fund.

Education—Subsidiary Table I.

Return of the Caste and Creed of pupils at the Colleges and Schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1885-86.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Hindus. (1) Brahmans, Rajputs, Kayasths, and Babhans.	(2) Navasakhs.	(3) Sonarbanias, carpenters, goldsmiths, and other intermediate castes.	(4) Chamars, Domes, Haris, Bagdis, Pods, &c.	Total.	Musulmans.	Christians. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Total.	Others (Aboriginal races, Buddhists, Parsis, &c.)	Grand total of all races.
University Education.													
Arts Colleges—													
Government	13	949	760	45	26	......	831	104	3	7	10	4	949
Aided	6	875	571	131	85	......	787	34	33	20	53	1	875
Unaided	7	1,174	362	72	17	......	a 1,155	2	4	......	4	13	1,174
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—													
Law ... Government	6	110	86	4	5	......	95	15	......	......	.. ...	......	110
Law ... Unaided	4	772	144	2	7	......	b 745	16	2	9	11	.. ...	2
Medicine ... Government	1	152	66	6	8	......	80	3	59	4	63	6	152
Engineering ... Ditto	1	159	99	10	4	......	113	1	41	......	41	4	159
Schools for General Education.													
For Boys—													
High English ... Government	56	15,802	10,630	1,118	1,171	32	12,951	2,657	29	118	147	137	15,802
High English ... Aided	137	20,699	13,434	2,728	1,553	104	c 17,847	1,683	947	160	1,107	62	20,699
High English ... Unaided	71	21,032	13,000	3,280	3,067	24	d 19,398	1,177	267	131	398	59	21,032
Middle do. ... Government	15	2,056	655	347	248	14	1,264	591	94	2	96	105	2,056
Middle do. ... Aided	561	39,649	21,904	5,934	4,663	504	e 33,017	4,630	1,485	364	1,849	153	39,649
Middle do. ... Unaided	156	10,298	5,192	1,680	1,324	157	8,753	1,411	47	31	78	56	10,298
Do. Vernacular ... Government	188	10,925	4,918	1,492	2,499	238	9,147	1,568	......	4	4	206	10,925
Do. Vernacular ... Aided	857	47,166	22,544	9,291	7,763	1,196	40,794	6,066	......	205	205	101	166
Do. Vernacular ... Unaided	96	5,853	2,859	1,013	1,006	77	5,015	823	......	1	1	14	5,853
Upper Primary ... Government	26	887	252	241	181	20	694	94	......	1	1	98	887
Upper Primary ... Aided	2,983	109,961	38,387	19,891	25,681	4,237	88,196	19,838	182	558	740	1,187	109,961
Upper Primary ... Unaided	78	2,678	1,040	550	502	58	2,210	423	......	.....	...	45	2,678
Lower do. ... Government	29	593	20	107	148	9	293	3	....	.	..	297	593
Lower do. ... Aided	40,032	869,116	194,812	161,806	175,844	44,330	576,792	269,618	.. ..	2,182	2,182	20,524	869,116
Lower do. ... Unaided...	7,502	116,451	24,068	22,484	19,000	7,087	72,639	40,037	......	1,202	1,202	2,573	116,451
For Girls—													
High English ... Government	2	201	105	1	7	.. .	113	... .	. .	22	22	66	201
High English ... Aided	1	43	4	......	....	. .	4	3	. ...	36	36	. ..	43
High English ... Unaided...	2	238	......	......	... .	......	f 7	......	231	......	231	.. .	238
Middle do. ... Government	... ..	. .	......	... ..	. ...	. .	... ..	. ..	... .	.	. .	......	..
Middle do. ... Aided	27	2,115	53	. ..	11	.	g 66	. ....	1,918	124	2,042	7	2,115
Middle do. ... Unaided	3	260	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	....	.. .	257	3	260	......	260
Do. Vernacular ... Government	.... .	......	...	... ..	......	... ..	......	......	... .	. .	... ..	......	......
Do. Vernacular ... Aided	15	808	340	108	46	.	494	......	10	296	306	8	808
Do. Vernacular ... Unaided...	......	... ..	....	... ..	......	.. ..	.. ...	... ..	. ....	... .	......	......	.. ...
Upper Primary ... Government	4	159	23	22	51	8	104	1	......	54	54	......	159
Upper Primary ... Aided	260	8,912	4,488	1,371	1,180	339	7,378	109	322	1,052	1,374	51	8,912
Upper Primary ... Unaided...	13	645	219	82	57	1	h 363	83	177	3	180	19	457
Lower do. ... Government	.	..	...	...	...	.	... ..	.....	......	...	......	... ..	... .
Lower do. ... Aided	1,769	29,609	12,270	4,357	5,624	1,032	23,283	4,780	... ..	803	803	734	29,609
Lower do. ... Unaided...	231	3,303	1,106	427	538	140	2,220	812	... ..	240	240	31	3,303
Schools for Special Education.													
School of Art ... Government	1	163	90	52	16	..	158	2	2	.....	2	1	163
Training schools for Masters ... Government	16	683	437	83	72	8	600	66	......	1	1	16	683
Training schools for Masters ... Aided	6	459	1	6	5	.... .	12	......	......	359	359	88	459
Training schools for Mistresses. Aided	3	116	.. ...	...	.. .	.. .	......	... ..	7	109	116	......	116
Medical schools ... Government	4	443	270	50	27	.. .	356	78	... ..	4	4	5	443
Medical schools ... Unaided	2	157	149	..	4	.. .	153	4	... ..	......	.....	......	157
Surveying schools ... Government	4	208	149	15	6	1	171	26	1	8	9	2	208
Industrial schools ... Ditto	1	24	... ..	.. ...	.....	.. .	......	......	......	21	21	3	24
Industrial schools ... Aided	5	347	132	32	56	34	254	48	... ..	27	27	18	347
Industrial schools ... Unaided	2	75	18	14	4	8	44	28	......	3	3	......	75
Madrasahs ... Government	7	1,124	1	......	......	.....	1	1,123	......	......	......	.....	1,124
Madrasahs ... Unaided	3	192	.. .	......	......	......	... ..	192	......	......	......	......	192
Other schools ... Government	2	98	67	......	......	......	67	......	......	......	......	31	98
Other schools ... Aided	21	405	67	15	19	3	104	301	......	......	......	......	405
Other schools ... Unaided	1	46	46	......	......	......	46	......	......	......	......	.....	46
Private Institutions.													
Advanced, teaching— (a) Sanskrit	577	5,446	5,245	191	5	......	5,441					5	,446
(b) Arabic or Persian	1,302	18,766	188	19	14	6	227	18,538	......	......	......		18,766
lementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly	234	3,689	490	373	554	250	1,676	1,916	......	1	1	38	3,689
Other private schools ...	121	1,848	147	58	103	2	310	929	......	59	59	609	1,848
Total ...	57,533	1,358,029	382,326	230,508	253,321	50,937	i 936,468	379,842	6,118	8,224	14,342	27,377	1,358,029

Schools maintained by Municipal Boards should be included under Government schools.

a	704	pupils whose returns	have not	been received.
b	592	ditto	ditto	ditto.
c	28	ditto	ditto	ditto.
d	27	ditto	ditto	ditto.
e	12	ditto	ditto	ditto.
f	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
g	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
h	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
i	1,376	ditto	ditto	ditto.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Return of Occupation of Parents or Guardians of pupils at the Colleges and Schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1885-86.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Richer classes of society (yearly income above Rs. 5,000).	MIDDLE CLASSES OF SOCIETY (YEARLY INCOME FROM Rs. 200 TO Rs. 5,000). Government service.	Private service.	Estates.	Professions.	Trades.	Total.	POORER CLASSES OF SOCIETY (YEARLY INCOME NOT EXCEEDING Rs. 200). Service.	Agriculture.	Trades.	Skilled labour.	Common labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—																	
Arts Colleges—																	
Government	13	949	129	221	120	251	121	35	748	20	10	2	...	1	39	72	949
Aided	6	875	49	236	218	156	104	101	815	5	......	4	...	...	2	11	875
Unaided	7	1,174	20	79	95	65	57	51	347	52	37	6	1	...	2	98	(a) 465
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—																	
Law, Government	6	110	6	35	14	24	19	9	101	1	1	......	...	...	1	3	110
Law, Unaided	4	772	22	60	38	24	17	8	147	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	(b) 169
Medicine, Government	1	152	9	46	33	11	20	20	130	......	......	......	...	...	13	13	152
Engineering, Ditto	1	159	10	41	41	14	11	7	114	10	14	6	...	...	5	35	159
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																	
For Boys—																	
High English, Government	56	15,892	1,589	3,831	1,882	2,793	2,034	1,037	11,577	1,025	787	320	147	91	356	2,726	15,892
High English, Aided	137	20,699	885	2,465	3,830	3,094	2,163	2,009	13,561	2,208	1,464	951	314	215	1,088	6,240	(c) 20,686
High English, Unaided	71	21,032	1,608	2,748	3,886	2,381	1,917	2,434	13,366	2,277	1,103	1,153	339	241	751	5,864	(d) 20,838
Middle English, Government	15	2,056	65	298	230	166	149	206	1,049	252	232	200	63	80	115	942	2,056
Middle English, Aided	561	39,649	852	2,348	5,725	5,699	2,491	3,534	19,797	5,202	6,808	2,843	1,098	1,022	1,966	18,940	(e) 39,589
Middle English, Unaided	156	10,208	314	555	1,3[illegible]3	1,242	550	981	4,644	1,471	1,955	784	340	279	511	5,340	10,298
Middle Vernacular, Government	188	10,925	199	372	880	1,351	536	869	4,008	1,192	3,241	1,230	426	292	337	6,718	10,925
Middle Vernacular, Aided	857	47,166	710	1,944	4,313	6,372	1,715	3,978	18,322	5,916	11,765	4,560	1,559	1,169	3,165	28,134	47,166
Middle Vernacular, Unaided	96	5,853	104	174	574	571	214	599	2,132	741	1,582	606	196	117	375	3,617	5,853
Upper Primary, Government	26	887	1	22	12	36	17	19	106	72	527	63	9	85	24	780	887
Upper Primary, Aided	2,983	109,961	727	1,325	3,928	9,798	2,037	6,001	23,089	11,298	48,395	12,647	4,733	4,223	4,834	86,130	(f) 109,946
Upper Primary, Unaided	78	2,678	31	54	122	192	53	97	518	324	1,167	219	100	170	149	2,129	2,678
Lower Primary, Government	29	593	...	...	1	18	...	...	19	9	375	130	14	37	9	574	593
Lower Primary, Aided	40,032	860,116	2,776	3,892	13,460	43,086	9,645	30,092	100,175	55,375	514,235	70,436	37,473	48,274	31,372	766,165	869,116
Lower Primary, Unaided	7,502	116,451	167	248	1,240	4,578	1,306	2,834	10,206	7,248	73,734	8,561	5,269	6,889	4,377	106,078	116,451
For Girls—																	
High English, Government	2	201	41	52	19	32	39	12	154	4	......	1	...	...	1	6	201
High English, Aided	1	43	7	6	...	...	21	...	27	......	......	......	...	...	9	9	43
High English, Unaided	2	238	96	26	21	...	3	...	50	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	(g) 146
Middle English, Government	...	......	...	...	...	...	..	..	.. ..	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...
Middle English, Aided	27	2,115	97	704	720	2	157	320	1,903	28	......	2	3	3	3	39	(h) 2,039
Middle English, Unaided	3	260	38	37	44	...	36	105	222	......	......	......	...	...	-	......	260
Middle Vernacular, Government	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......
Middle Vernacular, Aided	15	808	125	160	35	26	138	46	405	64	5	90	8	1	110	278	808
Middle Vernacular, Unaided	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	...	. .	...	......	......
Upper Primary, Government	4	159	9	12	1	...	9	2	24	24	2	13	6	49	32	126	159
Upper Primary, Aided	269	8,912	199	1,427	1,307	693	782	796	5,005	959	988	660	277	264	554	3,702	(i) 8,906
Upper Primary, Unaided	13	645	23	73	83	31	47	71	305	35	40	12	4	9	29	129	(j) 457
Lower Primary, Government	...	......	...	...	...	..	..	...	... .	......	..	......	...	..	...	... .	......
Lower Primary, Aided	1,769	29,609	347	896	1,873	2,643	980	1,838	8,230	3,539	9,624	3,426	1,392	1,218	1,833	21,032	29,609
Lower Primary, Unaided	231	3,303	34	67	216	261	68	191	803	387	1,272	348	179	96	184	2,466	3,303
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION—																	
School of Art, Government	1	163	1	25	41	17	29	23	135	13	1	8	3	2	...	27	163
Training Schools for Masters, Government	16	683	...	23	52	108	31	18	232	129	213	40	9	5	55	451	683
Training Schools for Masters, Aided	6	459	...	2	8	...	6	2	18	68	247	2	7	107	10	441	459
Training Schools for Mistresses, Aided	3	116	...	20	1	...	12	4	37	14	15	11	10	6	23	79	116
Medical Schools, Government	4	443	3	63	85	82	30	31	291	42	32	30	10	11	24	149	443
Medical Schools, Unaided	2	157	1	36	26	26	5	17	110	25	......	18	..	...	3	46	157
Surveying Schools, Government	4	208	5	35	30	44	7	13	129	38	19	6	...	...	11	74	208
Industrial Schools, Government	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	..	......	......	6	......	4	14	...	24	24
Industrial Schools, Aided	5	347	...	18	18	20	16	8	80	81	18	71	33	38	20	267	347
Industrial Schools, Unaided	2	75	2	20	3	5	2	5	35	34	2	......	2	...	...	38	75
Madrasahs, Government	7	1,124	40	29	53	432	79	245	838	79	52	13	5	12	85	246	1,124
Madrasahs, Unaided	3	192	23	4	3	36	9	20	72	4	51	37	5	...	...	97	192
Other Schools, Government	2	98	...	2	...	3	10	5	20	4	71	.....	2	1	. .	78	98
Other Schools, Aided	21	405	2	9	7	6	6	6	34	7	303	15	9	15	20	369	405
Other Schools, Unaided	1	46	...	..	...	...	...	...	......	6	17	13	...	...	...	46	46
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—																	
Advanced, teaching— (a) Sanskrit	577	5,446	10	23	77	779	938	78	1,895	530	1,578	240	52	39	1,098	3,541	5,446
(b) Arabic or Persian	1,302	18,766	42	51	135	524	137	485	1,332	1,060	12,355	1,286	641	866	1,178	17,392	18,766
Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly	234	3,689	8	11	33	138	60	184	426	246	2,220	308	157	185	139	3,255	3,689
Other private schools	121	1,848	5	15	43	76	9	51	194	127	786	169	30	56	481	1,649	1,848
Total	57,533	1,358,029	11,431	24,8404	6,892	87,906	28,842	59,497	247,977	102,261	697,344	120,549	54,929	66,183	55,399	1,096,665	(k) 1,356,073

Schools maintained by Municipal Boards are included under Government Schools.

(a) No returns of 709 pupils.
(b) Ditto 603 do.
(c) One school has 13 orphans.
(d) No returns of 194 boys from LaMartinière.
(e) One school has 60 orphans.
(f) Ditto 15 do.
(g) No returns of 92 girls from LaMartinière.
(h) Two schools has 76 orphans.
(i) One ditto 6 do.
(j) One ditto 188 do.
(k) No returns of 1,956 pupils

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Return of schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allotment, the Circle Grant, Municipal Funds, or Khas Mehal Grant's in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1885-86.

Class of schools.		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Received from— Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	Local rates or cesses.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Grant-in-aid schools.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Training schools ...	For masters	6	459	5,758	...	...	762	7,127	2,842	16,489	
	,, mistresses	3	116	4,720	...	...	2,166	5,212	2,337	14,435	
For boys	High English	132	19,894	94,496	19,435	...	3,21,645	77,975	40,829	5,54,380	
	Middle ,, ...	551	38,911	1,67,819	7,685	645	1,77,267	1,62,302	42,694	5,58,412	
	,, vernacular	600	36,041	92,387	5,282	217	98,385	79,619	5,280	2,81,170	
	Upper primary	93	3,973	11,168	264	147	5,587	12,155	945	30,266	
	Lower ,, ...	136	3,839	4,924	...	...	1,064	6,211	...	12,199	
For girls	High English	1	43	1,920	...	...	1,476	2,400	...	5,796	
	Middle ,, ...	27	2,115	31,718	180	...	1,17,986	11,495	32,267	1,93,646	
	,, vernacular	15	808	5,921	299	...	1,933	8,281	14,302	30,736	
	Upper primary	237	7,734	45,128	1,746	...	12,239	63,957	34,209	1,57,279	
	Lower ,, ...	109	2,946	10,582	1,097	...	1,158	12,731	1,576	27,144	
	Total ...	1,909	1,16,779	4,76,541	35,988	1,009	7,41,668	4,49,465	1,77,281	18,81,952	
B.—Circle schools.											
For boys	Middle vernacular	155	6,763	14,213	...	...	11,932	1,532	288	27,965	
	Upper primary	152	5,539	13,041	32	...	7,581	1,117	391	22,162	
	Lower ,, ...	18	531	1,310	...	...	581	79	...	1,970	
For girls	Middle vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lower ,, ...	3	80	342	...	...	...	35	...	377	
	Total ..	328	12,913	28,906	32	...	20,094	2,763	679	52,474	
***C.—Municipal schools.**											
For boys	High English	8	1,504	...	6,215	...	17,042	4,533	...	27,790	
	Middle ,, ...	13	1,446	...	3,089	...	5,281	1,023	798	10,191	
	,, vernacular	19	2,083	60	4,826	...	7,411	632	587	13,516	
	Upper primary	36	1,396	164	1,945	675	1,859	231	79	4,953	
	Lower ,, ...	270	8,749	27	5,456	1,520	12,555	296	2,803	22,657	
Survey class at Ranchi		1	7	...	346	...	...	...	...	346	
Special school		1	67	...	443	...	...	1,027	...	1,470	
For girls	High English... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Middle ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Upper primary	8	523	25	1,490	...	165	1,586	5	3,271	
	Lower ,, ...	22	675	...	1,273	...	23	1,367	151	2,814	
	Total ..	378	16,450	276	25,083	2,195	44,336	10,695	4,423	87,008	
Chota Nagpore Estate Grants		3	70	3	...	...	71	90	...	164	
***D.—Khas Mehal Grant.**											
For boys	Middle vernacular	4	168	527	...	...	330	...	...	857	
	Upper primary	22	684	1,330	...	...	912	65	162	2,469	
	Lower ,, ...	57	1,359	1,069	...	...	1,418	172	464	3,143	
For girls	Middle vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lower ,, ...	2	41	135	...	...	46	76	...	257	
Special grant made by the Commissioner to 12 schools under the Anglican Mission at Ranchi		12	332	492	...	...	...	506	...	998	
	Total ...	100	2,654	3,576	...	...	2,777	909	626	7,888	

Fractions of a rupee are omitted.

* Only those schools are shown under this heading which draw no grant whatever from any other fund. Where the same school is in receipt of both municipal and khas mehal grants, it is returned under the head which gives it the larger income.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure from the Primary Grant in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1885-86.

(*a*).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		Receiving stipends only.			Receiving other payments.						Total payments to stipendiary schools.
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
				Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys	Middle	47	1,739	2,905	39	1,464	1,249	462	89	1,800	4,705
	Upper primary ...	1,144	40,423	52,901	1,206	46,200	59,918	5,751	8,204	73,873	126,774
	Lower "	1,743	52,021	56,095	2,158	67,271	59,931	19,153	8,437	87,521	143,616
For girls	Middle	......	......	......	...	......	. ..	......	......	......	......
	Upper primary ...	25	758	1,020	3	56	109	12	... ..	121	1,141
	Lower "	591	11,110	15,049	205	3,463	3,378	1,049	941	5,368	20,417
	Total ...	3,550	106,050	127,970	3,602	118,454	124,585	26,427	17,671	168,683	296,653

(*b*).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		Sending pupils for examination.					Not sending pupils for examination.				Total payments to non-stipendiary schools.
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys	Middle	11	368	405	1	406	... ..	. ....	......	......	406
	Upper primary ...	342	12,041	9,979	258	10,237	4	120	13	13	10,250
	Lower "	32,158	671,900	2,32,948	23,393	2,56,341	3,524	64,182	5,395	5,395	2,61,736
For girls	Middle	......	...	....	.....	......	......	......	......	... ..	.. .
	Upper primary .	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..
	Lower "	501	7,253	4,166	1,927	6,093	335	4,024	3,095	3,095	9,188
	Total ...	33,012	691,462	2,47,498	25,579	2,73,077	3,863	68,326	8,503	8,503	2,81,580

Note.—"Private institutions" of General Table III are not included in the above return.
Fractions of a rupee are neglected; the nearest rupee is taken.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FROM THE PRIMARY GRANT.

	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (*a*)	2,96,653
" non-stipendiary schools (*b*)	2,51,580
" indigenous (private) schools	511
" cost of prizes to pupils	33,424
" other payments (including charges for abolished schools)*	1,17,482
Total payments	7,29,650
Total district primary allotment ...	6,82,587

* DETAILS OF "OTHER PAYMENTS."

	Rs.
Chief gurus and Inspecting pundits	†55,131
Charges for abolished schools	18,111
Contingencies and miscellaneous	13,492
Charges for conducting examinations	9,782
Grants for buildings and furniture	6,993
Contributions to other than primary schools	6,402
Scholarships	3,631
Remuneration to Examiners	1,569
Commission for money orders	1,423
Rewards	790
Amount paid to pathsalas having less than 10 pupils ...	158
Rs. ...	1,17,482

† Including two sub-inspectors pay at Dinagepore.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 2ND FEBRUARY 1887.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1885-86.

Character of the report.

This report, which is not dated, was received more than three months after the day on which it was due, and no sufficient explanation has been offered of the delay. It is submitted by Mr. A. W. Croft, who was on furlough during the period to which it relates, and returned in July last, relieving Mr. Tawney. This fact may to some extent account for the time spent in its preparation, but the Lieutenant Governor hopes that in future punctuality will be observed, even where, owing to a change of officers, or any such cause, there is some difficulty in getting the work ready by the time prescribed. The report is clear, full, and as concise as is consistent with the inclusion of a vast number of details, its bulk having been reduced from 155 pages in 1883-84 to 128 pages. Such a report received on the proper date would be deserving of unmixed commendation.

General summary.

2. The following table compares for two years the figures of all schools that submit returns to the Department:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		YEAR 1884-85.		YEAR 1885-86.		Average number of pupils, 1885-86.
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Public Institutions.						
University	Colleges	25	2,779	26	2,998	115
Secondary	High English schools	240	53,272	264	57,623	218
	Middle ,, ,,	709	49,186	732	52,003	71
	,, vernacular ,,	1,140	66,611	1,141	63,944	56
Primary	Upper primary ,,	2,722	100,738	3,087	113,526	37
	Lower ,, ,,	62,863	1,121,900	47,623	986,460	21
Special		67	4,843	90	5,733	64
Female		2,354	44,112	2,336	46,293	20
Total Public Institutions		70,129	1,442,841	55,299	1,328,280	
Private Institutions.						
Advanced: teaching—						
Arabic or Persian		940	10,485	1,302	18,766	14
Sanskrit		1,088	9,841	577	5,446	9
Elementary: teaching a vernacular only or mainly		372	5,265	234	3,689	16
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards		112	1,748	121	1,848	15
Total Private Institutions		2,512	27,339	2,234	29,749	
GRAND TOTAL		72,641	1,470,180	57,533	1,358,029	

The most noteworthy fact in the educational history of the year is the disappearance from the returns of the department, and the removal from departmental control, of 15,108 schools and 112,151 pupils. The decrease is under the heading of lower primary schools, and its causes will be discussed in the paragraph of the Resolution dealing with that branch of popular education. In so far as the decrease is not nominal, it is due to the exclusion, under recent orders, of new and untried schools from the returns; also of schools with less than 10 pupils. In all classes of schools other than lower primary, satisfactory progress has been made, especially in English schools, both high and middle, and in the upper section of primary schools. The increase of 23 shown under schools of special instruction is really reducible to 5, 18 Mahomedan *maktabs* of a special character having been erroneously included under this head. Among private institutions not conforming to departmental standards, there is a large

increase in those teaching Arabic and Persian, but a still larger falling off in those that teach Sanskrit. The loss has been confined to the Patna Division, where more than 500 *tols* with less then ten pupils apiece have been excluded from the returns—unnecessarily, as the Director points out, since that restriction was intended to apply only to public primary schools seeking aid from the grant for primary education.

Financial results.

3. The actual receipts and expenditure of the Education Department was in very close accordance with the revised estimates published in the Financial Resolution of this Government, dated the 31st August 1886. In 1884-85 the sanctioned expenditure was Rs. 34,07,000, and the actual expenditure Rs. 34,00,000. The estimates for 1885-86 were originally fixed at Rs. 33,87,000, and were reduced after the beginning of the year to Rs. 33,07,000. Through the vigilant control exercised by Mr. Tawney over the expenditure of the department, a still further saving of Rs. 22,400 was effected on this reduced estimate. Receipts, however, fell short of the estimate of Rs. 5,68,000 by Rs. 29,400, so that the net Government expenditure exceeded the estimate by Rs. 7,000. The chief savings in expenditure were effected under the heads of primary education and of Government colleges, general and professional. The chief falling off in receipts is found under the head of municipal contributions to Government schools, which were estimated at Rs. 20,000, but realised only Rs. 6,600. The Director points out that two years ago the receipts from municipalities under this head amounted to Rs. 12,000, and a complaint is implied in his remark that the income from that source instead of advancing has gone back. The maintenance of all middle vernacular schools within municipal limits has recently been transferred to Municipal Boards, and Government no longer pays any portion of their cost. Further steps are now being taken to enforce the same principle. The Director's report shows, however, that if schools under private as well as under public management be taken into account, the contributions of Municipalities towards their support have risen from Rs. 71,400 to Rs. 74,600, of which Rs. 6,600 were paid to schools under departmental control, Rs. 11,100 to schools managed by Municipal Boards, and Rs. 56,900 to schools under private management.

4. The expenditure of the department from all sources, public and private, during the last two years, is shown in the subjoined table, which is taken from the departmental returns. It includes charges for medical education and for buildings, which are not included in the educational estimates, and the totals consequently differ from those given in the last paragraph :—

	Year 1884-85.		Year 1885-86.	
	Government expenditure (net.)	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure (net.)	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
University	......	31,000	... ..	81,000
Collegiate	3,27,000	5,62,000	3,15,000	5,47,000
Secondary	5,82,000	24,35,000	5,85,000	25,01,000
Primary	6,51,000	27,18,000	5,87,000	24,53,000
Female	1,39,000	4,77,000	1,44,000	5,03,000
Special	4,14,000	5,60,000	4,11,000	5,53,000
Scholarships	1,64,000	1,85,000	1,68,000	1,94,000
Buildings	1,92,000	2,29,000	1,12,000	1,19,000
Furniture and apparatus	8,000	9,000	8,000	9,000
Miscellaneous	1,06,000	1,09,000	1,11,000	1,37,000
Superintendence	4,97,000	5,00,000	5,49,000	5,51,000
	30,80,000	78,15,000	29,90,000	76,48,000

The Government expenditure has decreased by Rs. 90,000, owing to the reductions effected during the year, and the total expenditure by Rs. 1,67,000, owing to the exclusion of 15,000 small schools from the returns. There has been a decrease of Rs. 12,000 under collegiate education, of Rs. 64,000 under primary instruction, and of Rs. 80,000 under buildings. The only large increase in Government expenditure is found under the head of Superintendence, and arises from the increase of the salary of third grade Sub-Inspectors from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, and the appointment of Assistant Inspectors for the Burdwan, Dacca and Rajshahye Divisions. In the fee-receipts of the Department

there has been an increase of Rs, 7,500 in high schools, of Rs. 4,500 in other schools, and of Rs. 1,000 in schools of law, medicine, and engineering, which has been counterbalanced by a loss of Rs. 13,500 in college-fees, due to the temporary withdrawal of second and fourth-year students after the completion of their two-years' course. This resulted, as in the previous year, from the recent change in the date of the University examinations, the effect of which has now ceased. The proportion of the Government expenditure on education to its total cost was 39·1 per cent., which is slightly below what it was in the previous year.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

5. Under the orders of the Government of India, a separate section of the report is now devoted to the measures that have been taken during the year to carry out the recommendations of the Education Commission. The following are the chief:—The recognition and encouragement of Sanskrit tols, the highest class of indigenous schools in these provinces, has long formed an integral part of the educational system of Bengal; and the papers relating to a proposal for giving increased aid and support to these institutions have lately been published for general information. The inspection and examination of primary schools *in situ* is being carried out to the utmost extent possible with the present limited agency; the position of the subordinate inspecting officers has been much improved, and some additions have been made to their number. In the field of secondary education the proposal to establish an alternative standard at the Entrance examination, in the future interests of technical instruction, has been referred to the University. The Lieutenant-Governor has notified that on the 1st May 1887, the Berhampore and Midnapore Colleges will be transferred with specified grants to private management, or in default of any suitable offer to take them over, will be closed The Midnapore College will be transferred to the local Municipality; and the Lieutenant-Governor has been gratified to learn that proposals will shortly be made from more than one quarter to take over the management of the Berhampore College. A college under private management has recently been opened at Narail in Jessore, in connection with the successful high school long established there; and an additional grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 a month has been sanctioned for the support of the college classes. The fact, remarked on by the Commission, that no aided colleges have hitherto sprung up in the interior of Bengal outside Calcutta is due, in Sir Rivers Thompson's opinion, to no insufficiency in the scale of grants-in-aid authorised by existing rules, but rather to the practice of requiring a fee of Rs. 5 a month to be levied in all colleges applying for Government aid; while the example of private institutions in Calcutta, which uniformly charge a fee of Rs. 3, shows that the former limit is too high. The rule has been relaxed in favour of the Narail College, in which the proposed rate of Rs. 3 has been accepted. In matters relating to the internal administration of the Department, the recommendation of the Commission that native gentlemen of approved qualifications should be employed as Inspectors of Schools has been carried out by the appointment of Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea to officiate as Inspector of the Presidency Circle and by his promotion to the superior grades of the Department. The Lieutenant-Governor has learnt with pleasure from another portion of the report, that this officer has fully justified the action of the Government in thus promoting him. Conferences of departmental officers, either alone or in conjunction with managers of private schools, have been held during the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that another, under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction, shall be held this cold weather, at which, among other things, the grant-in-aid rules and many important questions connected with female education will be discussed. The appointment of two additional Inspectresses of Schools was recommended; but financial exigencies made it impossible to carry out the proposal. The education of Muhammadans has received careful attention; and Sir Rivers Thompson has recently sanctioned the creation of 20 special scholarships awardable to Muhammadan students on the results of the Entrance, of 20 on the results of the F. A., and of two on those of the B. A. Examination The appointment of two Muhammadan Assistant Inspectors on salaries of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month has also been recommended to the Government of India. The rules published

under the Local Self-Government Act in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th February 1886 provide for the transfer to District Boards of the allotments for primary education and primary scholarships within the area under their control, of the grant-in-aid allotment for certain classes of schools, and of the net grants to all Government schools that are placed under the direct management of the Board. These rules are now in force in the 16 districts to which the Act has been applied.

Controlling Agencies.

6. By the appointment during the past year of Assistant-Inspectors for the Burdwan, Dacca, and Rajshahye Divisions, every division in Bengal has now a Joint or Assistant Inspector of its own, acting under the orders of, and in close communication with, the Circle Inspector. The Government of Bengal in fact looked forward to this result when first sanctioning the appointment of Assistant Inspectors in 1878, in view of the increased demands made on the attention of Circle Inspectors by the growth of primary as well as secondary schools of all grades. The educational policy followed in Bengal in past years has been uniformly guided by the principle that the inspecting, and especially the superior inspecting staff of the Department must be maintained at the highest possible level of intelligence, efficiency, and administrative power, in the belief that only through the vigilant control exercised by such an agency can the stability of schools and their continued progress be secured, and at the same time an assurance be gained that whatever funds the Government may be able to allot to education are laid out to the best advantage. The maintenance of that policy has derived special importance in Bengal from the recent enlargement of the field of primary education, which, though under the immediate control of the District Magistrates, has needed all the care and attention which the officers of the Department have been able to give to it in the last ten years, and in which, with its transfer to District Boards, a new set of labourers are now about to take up unaccustomed work. In the following estimate of the importance of an Inspector's duties the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs:—

The functions of an Inspector of Schools are extensive and varied. In addition to the duties of inspection and examination, which alone are implied in the office as it is understood in England, a Circle Inspector in Bengal has administrative duties of a large and responsible kind, involving, on one hand, the control of subordinate officers of established position as teachers or inspectors, and on the other the conduct of affairs, requiring business capacity and a conciliatory spirit with independent persons or bodies. For the continued efficiency of our educational organisation, it is necessary to exercise the most vigilant care in the selection of officers who are entrusted with duties so important.

Sir Rivers Thompson has read with pleasure the encomium which the Director proceeds to pass upon the work of several of the chief inspecting officers of the Department. The proved success of the educational system in Bengal affords additional testimony to the services rendered by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, and to the cordial spirit in which they co-operate with Magistrates and other civil officers interested, equally with themselves, in the progress of education as one of the main branches of sound administration. In this place the Lieutenant-Governor takes the opportunity to call the attention of the Director to Recommendation 14 of the Education Commission, on the subject of the preparation of a Code for the guidance of inspecting officers, which has already been commended to his notice.

7. The work done by Deputy Inspectors maintains the high level of the previous year. The prescribed term of 150 days on tour has been reached by all except nine officers out of 43. The average is highest in the Bhagulpore Division, with 192 days; and the Deputy Inspectors of the Presidency, Patna, and Chota Nagpore Divisions have spent respectively 185, 183, and 179 days on tour. The three officers of the Chittagong Division show an average of only 146 days, but each was on leave for two or three months in the year Satisfactory explanations of short work have been furnished in the case of five out of the remaining six officers. The Deputy Inspector of Dacca was on tour for only 119 days, and the fact that for two months he was officiating as Assistant Inspector cannot be regarded as affording a sufficient explanation of his want of activity. There has been some decline in the number of days spent on tour by Sub-Inspectors. The prescribed term

of 200 days has been exceeded in six divisions of Bengal—the Presidency, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions standing highest with 227, 231, and 241 days respectively; but in the Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore Divisions an average of only 197 days has been reached, and in the Patna Division it falls to 184 days. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the remark of the Director that there seems to be no sufficient reason for the very indifferent record of work shown by the Sub-Inspectors of the Patna Division, where travelling presents no special difficulties, and where, nevertheless, only seven out of 24 officers have come up to the required standard.

8. The employment of chief gurus or of inspecting pundits, or of some combination of the two, as a subordinate inspecting agency, is now in force in almost every district which has a large number of primary schools. In the Dacca Division the chief guru system is said to be open to the charge that some of the gurus neglect their own patshalas in order to earn the allowance granted for visiting schools, and their inspection is also reported to be superficial. Much colour is lent to this complaint by the record of work in the Chittagong and Orissa Divisions, where the chief gurus are said to have paid about 550 visits each on the average during the year. "It is quite clear," Mr Croft remarks, "that the guru's own school must suffer when the principle of periodical visits for purposes of help and guidance is carried to such excessive lengths. A special report will in future be called for as to the success of these presumably neglected schools in the examinations of their class." The fault here pointed out can only be attributed to defective supervision, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that local officers will not suffer a system of inspection which, within due limits, is a simple and useful one to degenerate into a scramble for travelling allowances.

University Education.

9. The number of colleges has increased from 25 to 26, owing to the opening of a small college class in connection with St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. The number of students on the rolls of all colleges was greater on the 31st March 1886 than at any previous time, having advanced during the year from 2,779 to 2,998. In Government and in aided colleges the numbers are nearly stationary, the increase having been confined to unaided colleges, and chiefly to the Metropolitan and Ripon Colleges of Calcutta, the Burdwan Maharajah's College, and the Jagannath College of Dacca, the last two of which teach up to the First Arts standard only. The increasing success of the Calcutta colleges under private management has again tended to reduce the numbers in the Presidency College, which fell to 180, against 204 in 1885, and 383 in 1883. The small decrease in the attendance of the Dacca College is explained by the very successful start which the Jagannath College has made. There is a large proportionate increase in the numbers of the Patna College and the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack,—a satisfactory result in view of the progress and the requirements of Behar and Orissa. The General Assembly's College in Calcutta is rapidly regaining its old position. The total annual cost and the cost to Government of each student in Government colleges fell from Rs. 366 to Rs. 354, and from Rs. 269 to Rs. 267 respectively. There is a similar decrease in the returns of private colleges generally, except in the Doveton, where the cost of each student to Government has risen from Rs. 57 to Rs. 125, the Government grant having been slightly raised, while the average attendance has fallen one-half. The colleges of the ordinary type in which the education of each student costs most to Government are the Presidency (Rs. 388), the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack (Rs. 361), and the Berhampore College (Rs. 393). The maintenance, even at a high cost, of the Ravenshaw College, in which the number of students is still very small, is justified by the exceptional circumstances of Orissa; and the cost of the Berhampore College will disappear or be largely reduced with its transfer to a private body of managers. Of an exceptional kind are the Bethune School (Rs. 620), the Sanskrit College (Rs. 397), and the Calcutta Madrassa (Rs. 991). But these last institutions exist for other purposes than the maintenance of the small college classes attached to them; and the high rates quoted are apparently due to the fact that in each case the whole salary of the Principal is wrongly debited to the highest section of the college instead of being distributed over the whole institution.

10. The Presidency College may be regarded as a genuine teaching University of the historical type, in which students have the opportunity of acquiring instruction in many branches of literature and science up to the highest standard now attainable in India. The maintenance of this institution, as long as no private college teaching up to the same standard can be obtained, is justified, in Sir Rivers Thompson's opinion, by political and administrative considerations that are practically unaffected by a rise or fall in the number of its ordinary students, or by fluctuations in its cost from year to year. • A large proportion of its students will always be pass-men; but though the high fees which they pay help to reduce the cost of a necessarily expensive institution, it is not for their benefit that the college is maintained, since they might be educated elsewhere. It is the Honour students—those who take the degree of B. A. in honours or the higher degree of M.A.—who represent the true life of the college, and by whom its existence is justified. It is desirable that the State should provide education for men of this stamp as long as the best instruction cannot be obtained from other sources; for such men frequently become the leaders of the community, and their education to a high standard is a public gain. The increasing success of non-Government institutions at the First Arts and B. A. examinations, to which the Director draws prominent attention, affords a clear proof that in the lower forms of collegiate education at any rate, the private enterprise of the country is gradually taking a predominant position. In 1886 the number of students passing the F.A. examination from Government Colleges and from those under private management were 244 and 387 respectively; at the B. A. pass examination the corresponding numbers were 81 and 201. In the B. A. Honour and in the M. A. lists the proportion is reversed: at the former examination 68 passed from Government and 41 from private institutions; at the latter the number was 21 and 9 respectively. Facts of this kind, as well as considerations of a more general nature, clearly indicate the limits within which, in Sir Rivers Thompson's opinion, the direct agency of Government should tend to confine itself. Primary schools have always in Bengal been indigenous institutions, needing only the support and encouragement necessary for their multiplication to a degree sufficient to provide for the educational wants of the whole population of a school-going age, instead of, as at present, for a small minority; of secondary schools, English and vernacular, only a small proportion are maintained by the Government, namely, one-twelfth of the former and one-sixth of the latter class; and it has just been shown that the number of students passing the First Arts examination from institutions under private management exceeds by more than one-half the number passing from Government colleges. The Lieutenant-Governor finds in these considerations additional grounds for the opinion he expressed in the Resolution on the Report for 1884-85; and he trusts that, at no very distant date, it may be possible to confine the more direct operations of Government, if these are in any degree to be continued, to the provision of education for the highest class of students in the country—to those who will themselves become independent workers in their own special lines of study and research. And even in this sphere it is evident that private enterprise can compete most unsuccessfully with the more expensive Government Agency.

11. The Government of India, in communicating approval of the action taken by the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the transfer of the Midnapore and Berhampore Colleges, expressed the trust of the Governor-General in Council that it may be found possible at no far distant period, and without detriment to the true interests of higher literary education in Bengal, to carry still further the policy of the gradual transfer to independent management of the Government Colleges and other higher educational institutions of this province. A report from the Director of Public Instruction upon this subject is awaited. Meanwhile, it is observed that the following information, extracted from the report, shows that there has been an improvement during the year in the working of those colleges, as to the continuance of which on their present footing doubts have been raised:—

Names of Colleges.	Number on rolls at the end of the year.	Passed F. A. examination.	Passed B. A. examination.	Cost per annum for each student.
				Rs.
Hooghly—				
1885	141	31	12	......
1886	143	34	19	277
Dacca—				
1885	149	22	14	......
1886	131	41	25	161
Krishnagur—				
1885	43	7	3	......
1886	55	15	2	266
Rajshahye—				
1885	57	13	4	.. ..
1886	44	28	5	117
Chittagong—				
1885	22	4	......	......
1886	26	8	......	124
Total ... {1885}	412	77	33	......
Total ... {1886}	399	126	51	......

There has thus been in every case an improvement in the result of examinations, and an increase in the number on the rolls except at Rajshahye and Dacca. On the other hand a still greater progress was made by the only two colleges opened by private enterprise in the interior—the Maharajah's at Burdwan, and the Jagannath at Dacca; in the former the number of students increased from 97 to 142, that of persons passing the F.A. examination from 29 to 37, while at the Jagannath College there were 112 students in 1886 against 48 in 1885, and 28 passed against 17. The figures here given must be taken in correction of those incorporated in the Resolution on the Administration Report of the Dacca Division, but they point to the same conclusion, that the Jagannath College is to some extent superseding the lower division of the Government College at Dacca. The general inference would seem to be that private persons are quite competent to manage education in the interior up to the F. A. standard, as they are in Calcutta able to arrange for the highest class of instruction.

University Examinations.

12. These are now held at the beginning of April, and for this reason no account of the examinations of 1885 was furnished in the report of the previous year. In the present report, however, the Director has thought it right to depart from the precedent of 1884-85 and the returns of the examinations of 1885 and of 1886 are accordingly submitted, although the latter was not held within the strict limits of the year under report. At the First Arts examination, Government colleges passed 58 per cent. of their candidates in each year; from aided colleges 40 per cent. passed in 1885 and 45 per cent. in 1886; and from unaided colleges 39 per cent. passed in 1885 and 49 per cent. in 1886. In the number of candidates passing in the first division the Government colleges take the highest place, especially the Presidency, Hooghly, and Dacca Colleges. The Metropolitan Institution, and the General Assembly's, St. Xavier's and Free Church Colleges follow close behind. The Jagannath College of Dacca passed 8 candidates at this examination in 1885, and 28 in 1886.

13. At the B. A. examination of 1885, 242 candidates out of 341 passed, or 72 per cent.; at the examination of 1886, 396 out of 712 passed, or less than 56 per cent. The Director explains the less favourable result of the latter examination by the large increase in the number of B. A. candidates in that year. The First Arts examination of June 1884 was the last under the old system, and an exceptionally large number of candidates (487 in Bengal) was declared to have passed. Six months later a supplementary examination was held for those who had failed, and the number of successful candidates was still further increased by 290, or 777 in all. These were examined for the B. A. degree in April 1886; and the Director adds: "it is perhaps matter for congratulation, considering that every candidate who had the shadow of a chance was allowed to pass in 1884, that as many as 55 per cent. passed the B. A. examination two years later." The new system under which the successful candidates are classified as B. A.'s with honours and ordinary B. A.'s, with different standards of examination, makes a much needed and very useful distinction between two classes of candidates. The Presidency College passed 40 B. A.'s with honours, of whom 16 were in the first division. The Metropolitan Institution and the Dacca College each passed 14 with

honours and five in the first division; the Patna College passed nine with honours. The first examination for the M. A. degree under the new regulations was held in November 1885. There was a marked decrease in the number of candidates which fell from 71 in 1884 to 43. The standard for the M. A. degree has been considerably raised in correspondence with the revised standard for honours in the B. A. examination; and those who took the B. A. degree under the old regulations in many cases found the new M. A. standard too high for them. Of the 43 candidates 30 were successful. Of these, the Presidency College claimed 16, the Metropolitan and General Assembly's Colleges four each, the Patna College three, while one or two passed from St. Xavier's and the Sanskrit Colleges. The success of colleges under private management at these, the highest examinations of the University, affords ground for much satisfaction as indicating that there is no branch of literary education beyond the sphere of independent enterprise.

14. Sir Rivers Thompson gladly concurs in the opinion expressed by the Director in the following terms upon the work of the higher educational staff:—

To the work done by the Principals and Professors in the different Government colleges nothing but praise can be accorded. They have spared no pains in their desire to maintain University education at its highest possible level; and the quality of their work is sufficiently attested by the distinguished place which the colleges fill in the University honour lists. The Presidency College, which has been under the efficient management of Mr. Griffiths, owes to the commanding strength of its professorial staff the position which it occupies as the leading institution on this side of India for the promotion of higher education. The Patna, Hooghly, and Dacca Colleges are also strongly officered; and the efforts of able and zealous Principals like Mr. Ewbank, Mr. Mowat, and Mr. Booth, have been seconded with no less ability and zeal by the Professors who assist them. These larger colleges are the institutions on which, it is not too much to say, depend the higher education of Bengal and its continued progress in the ways of civilisation. Their effects are seen not only in the creation of a body of public servants of an unimpeachable standard of capacity and integrity, but also in the growth of independent professional life, in the development of a vigorous public opinion, and in the creation of a mass of useful literature, through which men who have been trained in our colleges "hand on the lamp" to a younger generation. The responsibilities that fall upon educational officers having duties of such importance to discharge are of the highest kind; and they are met, I am glad to be able to record, with enthusiasm and alertness.

15. The following statement shows the number of high English schools for native boys, and of pupils attending them, for the last two years:—

Secondary Education.

High English Schools for Boys.

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department	51	14,401	52	14,963
Ditto by Municipal Boards	2	490	4	929
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards ...	123	18,167	130	19,705
Unaided	63	18,650	69	20,719
Total ...	239	51,708	255	56,316

The aided school in the new district of Khoolna has been converted into a Government institution. The Municipalities of Bally in the Hooghly district and of Nattore in Rajshahye have taken over the management of the high schools at those places. The increase of seven aided schools is due either to the rise of middle schools to this class, or to the giving of a grant to schools previously unaided. Of schools lately aided there are four, while ten new schools have come into existence without grants, so that there is an increase of six unaided schools; hence there has been a total increase of 16 high schools and of 4,608 pupils due almost entirely to private effort. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that at no distant date a large number of Government schools will be transferred to the management of Joint Committees to be appointed under the Local Self-Government Act. There is fortunately no ground for questioning the complete capacity of bodies of native gentlemen for managing

high English schools; and the success which they have achieved for many years in comparatively small places may be looked for with even greater confidence in the head-quarter stations of districts.

16. The Report shows a serious decline in the proportion of successful candidates at the last two Entrance examinations of the University. The percentage of success has fallen from nearly 54 in 1884 to 36 in 1885 and to 28 in 1886. The decline has affected all classes of schools and all Divisions alike; it has attracted considerable public attention, and the University has appointed a Committee to inquire into the subject. It is therefore unnecessary for the Lieutenant-Governor to comment on what would in other circumstances have been deemed to indicate a loss of efficiency. It will be sufficient to compare the schools with each other at the last two examinations, rather than with their performances in previous years. The Hare School heads the list of collegiate schools as usual; but in the examination of 1886 the Rajshahye Collegiate School advanced from the sixth place to the second, displacing the Hindu School from the position which it has occupied for many years. The next in order are the collegiate schools at Dacca, Patna, and Hooghly. Among zillah schools the highest places were taken in 1885 by Comilla, Chapra, Barisal and Beerbhoom, and in 1886 by Barisal, Bhagulpore and Comilla. The Mymensing School, in former years the strenuous competitor for the first place with Barisal, has now fallen to a comparatively low position on the list. In both these places schools under private management have been for some years successfully maintained. The Gya and Chapra Schools drew no portion of their net grants during the year, the income from fees and subscriptions being sufficient for their maintenance. The Howrah School obtained a very high place at the examination, but the attempt to work it without a net grant has failed, as in previous years. There are many schools under private management in the neighbourhood, and the question of retaining this as a Government institution is one that is now under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration in connexion with the revision of net grants to schools. The new zillah school at Khoolna has made a fair start by passing five candidates at the examination. From the Ranchi School a genuine Kol boy passed the Entrance examination in 1885, and gained a junior scholarship. The Inspector of the Western Circle, Baboo Bramha Mohan Mullick, complains that managers of middle schools are often tempted to raise them to the high class without being able to provide a sufficient staff. That many schools under private management are really inefficient is illustrated by the Inspector's remark that his seven departmental schools passed more candidates than all the other 50 schools that competed. The Director is justified in his comment that "the chief drawback to this state of things is that a bad high school ceases to be even a good middle school; for the teaching in a high school is or may be conducted exclusively through English, and no longer in the vernacular." But so far as aided schools are concerned, the remedy lies in his own hands, for the Director may refuse to allow a school to raise its class unless he is satisfied that the new teaching staff is thoroughly efficient. He is requested to impress this point upon Circle Inspectors when they send up proposals for the conversion of middle to high class schools.

17. The figures for middle English schools are given below:—

Middle English Schools for Boys.

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department	7	924	11	1,354
Ditto by Municipal Boards	1	280	3	608
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	532	37,215	547	38,154
Unaided	155	9,295	155	10,258
Total	695	47,714	716	50,374

The increase of four Government and two Municipal schools is the result of a mere change of classification, arising from the addition of English classes to middle vernacular schools. The increase of 15 aided schools is explained

as follows:—Ten middle vernacular schools were raised, and one high school was reduced, to this class, while 26 unaided schools received grants. On the other hand, two middle English schools were reduced to vernacular, and five were raised to high English schools, while the grants were withdrawn from 14, and one aided school was taken over by a municipality. The danger referred to in the last paragraph as attending the elevation of middle to high English schools is also noticed as incidental to the conversion of middle vernacular into middle English schools. In accordance with the orders of 1878, an English class can be added, with the consent of the Inspector, to any vernacular school, and as soon as the English teaching is declared efficient, it is ranked as a middle English school; but in some cases it is reported that this conversion is effected at the cost of the vernacular teaching, the school being unable to afford an English teacher without reducing to some, and perhaps a dangerous, extent the vernacular staff. Vernacular instruction is the basis of all middle schools, whether they are classed as English or as vernacular; and the Lieutenant-Governor must insist on the utmost care being taken to prevent any loss of its efficiency. It is hardly necessary to repeat that a good vernacular school is far more useful than a school which teaches both English and the vernacular badly.

18. The figures for middle vernacular schools are here given:—

Middle Vernacular Schools for Boys.

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department	180	10,474	179	9,508
Ditto by Municipal Boards	9	1,444	9	1,417
Aided be the Department or by Municipal Boards	849	47,872	857	47,166
Unaided	102	6,221	96	5,853
Total	1,140	66,011	1,141	63,944

The loss of one departmental school is due to the addition of an English class to a vernacular school in Orissa; the place of three other vernacular schools similarly raised being supplied by three new schools. There is a gain of eight aided schools, and a corresponding decrease of six in the number of unaided schools. When middle vernacular schools are established by private effort in advanced and prosperous villages, it is generally, the Director reports, with the object of converting them hereafter into English schools; thus in the Burdwan Division, of 232 aided vernacular schools, nearly one-fifth have English classes attached. Before any of these are officially recognised as English schools, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the conditions referred to in the last paragraph will be steadily enforced. He regrets to observe the backward and even declining state of aided middle education in Behar, especially in those schools in which no English is taught. In the Patna Division, middle English schools fell from 60 to 53, and middle vernacular schools from 13 to 7. Primary schools flourish in Behar, but students who seek education of any higher kind seem to prefer for the most part the zillah schools at head-quarters, or the high schools which in many places have been established under private management side by side with the zillah schools. Indeed the chief purpose which middle schools appear to serve in Behar is not so much to promote general education as to qualify candidates for the mooktearship examination held by the High Court.

19. The results of the examinations of candidates from middle schools, English and vernacular, for the middle scholarship certificate, were satisfactory. In 1884-85, 7,540 candidates appeared, of whom 654 obtained the middle, English and 3,115 the middle vernacular certificates or 3,769 in all. In 1885-86, 6,656 candidates appeared, of whom 590 gained the middle English and 3,111 the middle vernacular certificates or 3,701 in all. The number of candidates was smaller by 884 than in the previous year, when, owing to the change in the date of examination, the session consisted of 17 months, but the number of successful candidates was only 68 behind. At the examination of 1885-86, pupils of middle English schools gained 569 English and 582 vernacular certificates, while those from middle vernacular schools gained 21 English and 2,529 vernacular certificates.

Primary Education.

20. The statistics of public primary schools for native boys are given below :—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				
Under public management.				
Maintained by the Department	22	753	20	712
Ditto by Municipal Boards	6	201	6	175
Under private management.				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	2,613	96,903	2,976	109,771
Unaided	79	2,858	78	2,678
Total	2,720	100,715	3,080	113,336
LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				
Under public management.				
Maintained by the Department	8	152	9	121
Ditto by Municipal Boards	20	489	20	472
Under private management.				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	56,885	1,042,239	40,082	869,116
Unaided	5,947	78,985	7,562	116,451
Total	62,860	1,121,865	47,623	986,160
GRAND TOTAL	65,580	1,222,580	50,703	1,099,496

The disappearance from the returns of the Department of 14,877 schools of this class, and of 123,0ˢ4 pupils, is attributed to the rigorous exclusion from the departmental examinations, and subsequent!y from the annual returns submitted by the local inspecting officers, of small, temporary, or backward schools, that is to say, of those which had less than ten pupils, had existed for less than six mofiths, those which did not use printed books, and those which did not bring to the place of examination registers and returns properly kept. The rule prescribing this exclusion was proposed by the Director of Public Instruction, and approved by Government in the Resolution on the annual report of 18ˢ3-84, as in accordance with the principle that the consolidation and improvement of existing institutions should now be the main object of local officers. It is stated that the opinion of District Officers is practically unanimous in favour of the change, and it is evident that the new rule has had the good effect of preventing the waste of public money on ephemeral institutions got up for the sake of the reward, and doing no real good. The result of the lower primary scholarship examination, however, shows a decrease of 612 competing and 542 successful schools, on which the Director observes:

"The percentage is better than in the previous year; but still it must be admitted that the small schools excluded under the new system contained many pupils who were qualified to pass the lower primary examination, and who have now lost the advantage of that incentive to progress which the examination supplied. This is a fact the importance of which must not be overlooked ; and the unfavourable results of the last examination cannot, in my opinion, be explained (as some have endeavoured to explain it) by changes in the system of examination tending to increased strictness. We must accept the fact that primary education during the past year has received a check, from which we may nevertheless hope that it will again recover. The advantage of concentrating effort and limiting the area of operations is undoubted with our present limited agency; but there is no use in disguising from ourselves the fact that in a large part of Bengal we have been compelled to part with control over good and promising educational material."

21. The importance of not diminishing the number of those who really receive primary education is apparent from the fact that, of the boys of school-going age in Bengal, little more than one-fourth are classified as under instruction. Were funds available, it would be most desirable to extend the blessings of primary education to the three-fourths of the population now allowed to grow up in ignorance, and even with the limited means now at the disposal of Government, every effort should be made to prevent a falling off. It is noticed that the loss has been greatest where it could be least afforded: the Presidency Division has not suffered, while Behar, always backward in educational position,

has lost the enormous number of 5,647. In this division where, as previously noticed, the rule was by mistake extended even to Sanskrit tols, the number of candidates for the lower scholarship examination declined from 13,616 to 9,429, the number of successful scholars from 6,867 to 5,263, and no explanation of the falling off has been given by the Inspector. It appears, moreover, that the Muhammedans, who frequently keep up small schools as *maktabs*, have suffered in a special manner from the new system. The Lieutenant-Governor will ask for a special report on the working of the new rules from the Director, and until orders have been passed on it, District Magistrates, in communication with District Education Committees, may, as formerly, exercise a discretion in the matter, in places where District Boards have not been established.

22. On the other hand it is satisfactory to be able to record a considerable advance in the number and the efficiency of upper primary schools, which mark the highest point yet reached in primary education. These show an increase of 360 schools and of 12,621 pupils; and the steady increase in their number affords ground for the hope expressed two years ago that the number of schools of this class will at no distant date reach 5,000. They are gradually coming to take in outlying villages, the place formerly held by middle vernacular schools, while these latter tend more and more in all advanced places to be converted into English schools. The results of the upper primary scholarship examination were also good. Of 7,961 candidates, 4,092 passed the examination from 1,804 schools; while in the previous year, of 6,002 candidates, 2,953 passed from 1,223 schools.

23. For the summary account of the progress of primary education in each district which has been furnished in previous reports, Mr. Croft has now substituted three useful tabular statements, which supply, in a convenient form, the chief facts of interest. The first of these tables shows for each district the proportion of school-boys to all boys of school-going age. In four districts, namely Howrah, Hooghly, Tipperah and Noakhally, and in Calcutta, more than 50 per cent. of the male population of school-going age are actually at school, Howrah heading the list with 58 per cent. In Cuttack, Balasore, Burdwan, Midnapore, Backergunge, 24-Pergunnahs, and Bankoora, the percentage varies from 40 to 49. In 17 districts the proportion lies between ten and fourteen per cent., and the lowest places are occupied by Mozufferpore with 6 and the Chittagong Hill Tracts with 3 per cent. The backward state of education in Mozufferpore, a fertile and in some respects not a backward district, is deplorable, and calls for the earnest attention of the local authorities. Reckoned by divisions, Burdwan, Chittagong and Orissa stand on a close equality at the head of the list with 46 to 46½ per cent.; Dacca follows with 36, and the Presidency Division with 29 per cent.; lowest on the list stand Rajshahye, Chota Nagpore, Bhagulpore and Patna, with from 15 to 12 per cent. An equally interesting table is that in which districts are classified, not by the total number of their pupils, but by the number and advancement of their primary schools, under a rough system in which five marks are assigned to each upper primary school, three to a school which has reached the lower primary scholarship standard, and one to a school below that standard,—these numbers corresponding generally with the number of years in which a school reaches each standard. In this table Midnapore, Cuttack, Tipperah, Mymensingh, Backergunge, and Burdwan stand highest. The four districts—Howrah, Hooghly, Tipperah, and Noakholly—which stood at the head of the previous table, now occupy the 31st, 11th, 3rd, and 20th places respectively, showing that the number of pupils at school in any district affords no test of the quality of the instruction imparted. A third table shows the financial results of the administration of the primary grant, which amounted to 7¾ lakhs in 1885-86. The average yearly cost of each school in Bengal was Rs. 13-10, and of each pupil 9½ annas. The average is highest in Chota Nagpore, where each school cost Rs. 37-1 for the year; the Rajshahye and Presidency Divisions follow with Rs. 23-3 and Rs. 21-4 respectively. The schools are worked most cheaply in Orissa, Dacca, Burdwan, and Chittagong, where the cost varies from Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 14-4 a year. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that the divisions in which the schools as a whole are cheapest are precisely those in which, according to the second table above referred to, education

is the most advanced. Judged by that table, the most advanced divisions are Orissa, Dacca, Burdwan, and Chittagong: and it is in these divisions that the average cost of a school is lower than elsewhere, namely Rs. 12, Rs. 13, Rs. 14, and Rs. 14 respectively. There is no doubt good reason why, in exceptionally backward parts of the country such as the Rajshahye Division and Chota Nagpore, the maintenance of schools even of an inferior type should be difficult and costly; and, on the other hand, in Orissa and Western Bengal, where for centuries the people have shown remarkable aptitude for elementary education, it is probable that even good schools can be maintained with little help from the State. Still the fact that the advancement of schools in different parts of the country should vary almost uniformly in inverse proportion to their cost is so remarkable, and may so reasonably be due to differences in the value of administrative methods, that the Lieutenant-Governor requests that this subject may receive careful attention at the next Conference of Inspectors. The introduction of mere practical subjects at primary examinations was suggested by the Education Commission, and the subject has been noticed in the Resolutions on the last two reports. The Director will now be requested to report what steps have been taken (1) for carrying into effect his recommendation that mensuration should be taught with the first book of Euclid in primary schools; (2) with regard to the suggestion made in the Resolution on the report for 1883-84, that an easy treatise on the preservation of health should be substituted for the Sanitary Primer which was said to have proved to be too abstruse and difficult for lower primary students.

Special Instruction and technical education, normal schools.

24. The number of training schools was 25, as in the previous year. There was some increase both in the number of pupils and in the number of those who gained certificates at the vernacular mastership examination. The Dacca school has done remarkably well, passing 95 out of its 102 pupils; the Rungpore school has also advanced. The Calcutta and Hooghly schools were less successful than in the previous year. The Calcutta training school was removed in January 1886 to more spacious quarters. The English department of the Patna training school was abolished, as its cost was judged to be out of proportion to its utility. Complaints are made that the supply of certificated teachers for middle schools is unequal to the demand, and the Director reports that applications continue to be received for an increase of the stipend grant to training schools. The difficulty appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to lie not in the insufficiency of the grant, but (as pointed out in the Resolution on the report for 1884-85) in the fact that many of the certificated teachers betake themselves to other and more lucrative occupations than that of a schoolmaster. Instead of paying fees, when at school, like other students, they receive stipends, paid with the object of inducing them to adopt a particular profession, and when they leave school they are not bound to follow that profession. It is difficult to find any remedy for this except by improving the position of vernacular teachers in middle schools throughout the country—a change involving largely increased expenditure both on Government middle schools and in grants-in-aid. The guru training classes are doing useful work, and 181 gurus received certificates during the year. The outturn of these classes is, however, far below the requirements of the province; and shortly before the close of the year an arrangement was sanctioned for training 500 gurus annually in classes to be attached to middle schools, at an annual cost of Rs. 6,000. The scheme is being extended to all parts of Bengal. The aided training schools at Barrackpore, Krishnagar, and Ranchi, all for Native Christians, the two schools for Sonthals at Bhimpore and Bishenpore, and the Scotch Mission school at Darjeeling, are reported to be doing useful work and to have advanced in numbers. There are three aided schools for mistresses, and from one of these—the Free Church Normal school—a pupil passed at the First Arts Examination of 1886.

Law schools.

25. Law schools have increased from eight to ten, owing to the opening of law classes in connexion with the Ripon and Jagannath Colleges. The total average attendance for all schools was 947, against 765 in the preceding year. At the University examination 119 candidates qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Law, against 77 in the previous year. The total number of students in

medicine has declined from 804 to 752. There has been a large increase in the Calcutta Medical College and the Campbell School at Sealdah, but the attendance at the Patna Medical School has fallen from 151 to 92—a result which is ascribed to the backwardness of middle education in Behar, and the consequent difficulty of keeping up a supply of students who have passed the middle scholarship examination. The question of revising the standard of admission to the school is under consideration. From the Calcutta Medical College, 14 candidates passed the first and 28 the final University examination; three native *dais* and five pupil-nurses also received certificates of qualification in midwifery. The hostel for female students of medicine, which has been constructed from the munificent gift of Rs. 1,50,000 made by Her Highness the Maharani Sarnamayi, is now complete and ready for occupation. The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that girls shall be eligible for admission to the Medical College after passing the University Entrance Examination; and that, on passing the college examination after a three years' course of classes and practical instruction, they shall be entitled to certificates qualifying them to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery. A grant of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor for furnishing the hostel, and Sir Walter deSouza contributed a sum of Rs. 2,400 for the provision of scholarships. From the medical schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, 37, 33, and 8 students, respectively, passed the final examination qualifying them for employment as civil hospital assistants.

The Seebpore College.

26. The Engineering College at Seebpore contained 52 and 104 students in the Engineer and Apprentice Departments respectively—a slight advance on the numbers of the previous year. Of six candidates for the University License in Engineering, three passed. Of 13 apprentices, 12 passed the final examination and entered upon their practical course. These last have no difficulty in obtaining employment, partly owing to the excellent workshop training they receive. Of the Engineering Department the Director has formed a less favourable opinion, and he has proposed the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the subject. This suggestion is at present under consideration. The College is under the superintendence of a body of Governors whose aid might be invoked in the solution of any difficulties of working.

Survey schools.

27. The three survey schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack contained 201 students against 156 the year before. At the final examination, out of 72 second-year students, 61 passed and obtained certificates. These schools are uniformly popular and successful, and the passed students find good employment without difficulty.

The School of Art.

28. The School of Art in Calcutta suffered a serious blow in the death of Mr. H. H. Locke, who, during the many years of his Principalship, laboured to raise the institution to a high point of excellence. He was succeeded by Mr. Schaumburg whose services promised to be of great value to the school, especially in the development of industrial art; but he also unhappily died very shortly after his appointment. The institution was then placed, pending the appointment of a Principal from England, in charge of the Assistant Principal, Signor Ghilardi. Progress is being made in the wood-carving and metal-chasing classes, to which a more practical turn has been given. The modelling class promises well, though the attendance is small; and a new development is likely to be given to this class in the production of a series of ethnological models of the kind that attracted so much attention in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886. The resuscitation of Indian decorative art is also being attempted, though the class is not as yet very popular. Signor Ghilardi remarks:—"If our 163 students were asked which branch of the profession they would rather cultivate, the majority of them would answer portrait-painting. A decorative painter is not held in great esteem among Indians, and is considered little better than a common mechanic. The Musulmans on this point show better judgment." From the accumulations of the grant to the Art Gallery, a large number of paintings were purchased in England at a cost of £ 787, chiefly through the instrumentality of Lord Northbrook, to whose services and assistance the gallery has been greatly indebted ever since its foundation. Lord Northbrook also presented the gallery with four water-colour paintings.

29. There are eight industrial schools in Bengal, four of which receive grants from Government, and two from the municipalities of Moorshedabad and Berhampore. The Maisadal technical school at Midnapore promises to become a very useful institution, and the Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned a grant of Rs. 50 a month towards its support. The whole subject of technical education is receiving careful attention; and it is to be hoped that—whatever may be done with regard to the larger schemes of advanced instruction that have been proposed—a beginning may at any rate be made by establishing, at all industrial centres, schools designed to make the artisans who attend them better and more skilful workmen in their particular handicrafts. The East Indian Railway has taken the lead in this matter by establishing, in connection with their more important workshops, schools of technical instruction for the workmen and their children.

Industrial schools.

Female Education.

30. The following table shows the advance that has been made in female education during the past year:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Girls' Schools.				
Maintained by the Department	2	186	2	201
Ditto by Municipal Boards	4	160	4	159
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	2,168	37,662	2,048	39,215
Unaided	135	2,789	242	3,746
Total ...	2,309	40,797	2,296	43,321
Girls in boys' schools	......	35,749	......	34,716
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,309	76,546	2,296	78,037

Of these schools, three are high English, four middle English, 15 middle vernacular and 274 upper primary. The rest are lower primary schools, mostly aided from the primary grant, at an average cost to the State of Rs. 18 a year. The total cost of female education in Calcutta was Rs. 2,95,842, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,07,216 The Bethune School had 142 pupils in the lower, and five in the upper or college department. One girl passed the Entrance examination from this school, and two the B. A. examination—one of them, Miss Kamini Sen, taking honours in Sanskrit. Two young ladies from other institutions, not included in the foregoing table—namely, the Doveton and the Free Church Normal School—passed the First Arts examination. From the Eden Female School at Dacca one candidate passed the Entrance examination. The third high school is the Christ Church girls' school in Calcutta, ably managed by Miss Neele, and chiefly intended for native converts. Most of the girls' schools in Calcutta are under missionary management, in connection with one or other of the zenana agencies. According to the report of Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools, a very considerable advance has been made in the elementary education of girls. The total number that passed by her standards was 1,573, or more than double the number of the previous year. The Church of England and the American Zenana Missions were the most successful. Outside the sphere of missionary agency, there are 54 lower primary schools in Calcutta with 1,359 pupils, and 29 girls' classes attached to boys' schools with 239 pupils. These are the result of less than two years' work, under the system introduced in August 1884 for opening girls' schools and classes aided by capitation grants; the maximum grant which a teacher can earn under this system being Rs. 10 a month. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 2,647, of which Rs. 2,328 were contributed by Government.

31. Outside Calcutta there has been a slight decline in the number of girls' schools, but a considerable increase in that of pupils. In the Burdwan

Division the scholarship and prize examinations held by the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha have been brought into close conformity with the departmental standards; and the schools of the Midnapore district, which formerly held aloof, now send candidates to these examinations. In the Beerbhoom district a Mahomedan girl for the first time won a scholarship offered for competition by the Sabha. In Midnapore a Sonthal girl won a prize of the value of Rs. 15. In the Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions also the local Sabhas or unions are largely instrumental in promoting female education. In the districts of Eastern Bengal there has been a large loss of pupils, which is ascribed partly to the general levying of fees in the girls' schools. In Tipperah, however, there is a large increase, due to the raising of the capitation grant for girls making satisfactory progress. In these two divisions 12 girls passed the upper and 194 the lower primary scholarship examination, the Dacca Division contributing by far the largest share. The Patna Division is backward in female education, the only fairly good schools being those attended by Bengali girls. In the Bhagulpore Division three special schools for Sonthal girls have been opened in the Bhagulpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs districts. In Orissa an exceptionally large number of girls passed the lower primary scholarship examination. The girls' schools in this division are said to be placed on a sound and satisfactory footing.

European Education.

32. The following table shows the number of schools for Europeans in two successive years:—

Class.	Number of schools.		Number of scholars.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Government	1	1	92	94
Aided	53	51	5,033	4,951
Unaided	15	10	1,264	1,053
Total ...	69	62	6,389	6,098

There is no real loss, the reduction being due partly to the transfer of two schools to the head of charitable institutions, and partly to the non-submission of returns by a few private schools. The most important event during the year under report was the definite substitution of payment-by-results for fixed grants. The provisional scale of grants given in the draft Code of 1882 came to an end at the close of 1884-85, and a revised scale on a more definite principle was sanctioned for 1885-86.

33. At the examination for scholarships and certificates under the Code, there was a large increase in the number of candidates, especially of those for primary scholarships and certificates. At the middle examination, the candidates increased from 73 to 96; at the primary examination from 247 to 396. The percentage of passes fell from 48 to 45 at the middle examination, but rose from 66 to 72 at the primary. At both examinations the percentage was greater for girls than for boys. At the primary examination, two-thirds of the girls, but only one-half of the boys, were placed in the first and second division. The large increase in the number of candidates for certificates confirms the view expressed last year that the popularity of the examination depends less upon the pecuniary rewards attached to it than upon the publicity given to the results by their announcement in the *Calcutta Gazette*. In the annual school examinations there was a slight increase in the total number of pupils presented for examination from 3,375 to 3,397. The increase was general in the higher standards, the loss in the lower being accounted for by the omission of three primary schools that were examined in the previous year. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to record his opinion that the working of the Code has been entirely satisfactory.

Mahomedan Education.

34. The following statement gives the number and percentage of Mahomedan pupils in different classes of schools:—

	Total number of pupils.	Number of Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans.
Public institutions.			
Arts colleges	2,998	140	4·6
High English schools	58,105	5,520	9·5
Middle ditto	54,378	6,632	12·1
Middle vernacular schools	64,752	8,457	13·06
Upper primary ditto	123,242	20,548	16·6
Lower ditto ditto	1,019,072	315,259	30·9
Professional colleges	1,193	35	2·9
Technical schools	1,966	487	24·7
Normal ditto	1,258	66	5·2
Madrassas	1,316	1,315	100·0
Total ...	1,328,280	358,459	26·9
Private institutions.			
Advanced	24,212	18,538	76·5
Elementary	5,537	2,845	51·3
Total ...	29,749	21,383	71·8
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,358,029	379,842	27·9

The percentage of the Mahomedan population in the parts of Bengal which have submitted returns is 31·5 per cent. and the proportion among those under instruction is not much less. The deficiency is in the upper walks of education, the Mahomedans sending, for instance, to Arts Colleges less than one-sixth of the number which might have been expected. The total number of Mahomedan pupils has fallen from 420,768 to 379,842, and the percentage from 28·6 to 27·9, owing to the exclusion of small primary schools from the returns. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the number of Mahomedans in Arts Colleges has risen from 129 to 140, in high English schools from 5,096 to 5,520, and in middle English schools from 6,223 to 6,632. These figures show that the appreciation of the Mahomedan community for English education is steadily growing. The results of the University examinations of 1885 and 1886 point in the same direction. The number of Mahomedans passing the Entrance examination in 1885 was 44; in 1886 it was 51. At the First Arts examination the numbers were 12 in 1885 and 31 in 1886; for the B. A. degree four in 1885 and 19 in 1886; and for the M. A. degree one in 1885 and two in 1886. To help them still further in this respect, the Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned the foundation of 20 scholarships awardable to Mahomedans on the results of the Entrance examination, and a like number on the results of the First Arts examination. It is hoped that, with the special aid now offered, and with the assistance liberally given by the more enlightened Mahomedans, they will be able before long to meet all other sections of the community on more equal terms.

35. The central examination of Bengal madrassas was held in April 1885, when 206 candidates appeared and 120 passed. Pupils from the richly endowed madrassa at Sasseram, in the district of Shahabad, appeared for the first time at this examination, and with success. The estimated income of the Mohsin Endowment Fund during 1885-86 was Rs. 59,452, the estimated expenditure Rs. 57,426, and the actual expenditure Rs. 52,351, of which Rs. 28,857 were spent upon the maintenance of the madrassas supported from this endowment, and the remainder chiefly upon the English education of Mahomedan students.

Aboriginal and backward races.

36. The total number of pupils coming under this class has declined from 33,151 to 29,906, owing to the general causes already described. Some progress is, however, reported in the education of these races. The American Baptist Mission in Midnapore has increased the number of its "jungle schools" for Sonthal children from 52 with 1,245 pupils to 72 with 1,879 pupils. Two Sonthal boys passed the middle scholarship examination for the first time in that district. There are two training schools for Sonthals in the Burdwan

Division—one at Bhimpore in Midnapore, the other at Bissenpore in Bankoora. In Beerbhoom also there are 18 schools for the education of Sonthals. In the Rajshahye Division the Bhutea Boarding School at Darjeeling trains 31 pupils of the hill races to a considerable standard in English; and the Scotch Mission schools give an elementary vernacular education to the children of coolies on the tea gardens and others. In the Chittagong Division the bulk of the aboriginal pupils are the Barua Mugs in the plains, and the Joomia Mugs and Chakmas in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong; it is for the two last-named races that the boarding schools at Rangamati and Bandarban are kept up. These pupils gained some success at the middle and upper primary scholarship examinations of the division. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the education of Sonthals is carried on by the Government, the Church Mission Society and the "Home Mission" under Messrs. Boeresen and Skrefsrud. The Government scheme for the Damin-i-Koh is working well, and more schools are needed. Both the Church Mission Society and the Home Mission have admirable schools for girls, superintended by the ladies of the Mission. The Chota Nagpore Division contains the largest number of aboriginal pupils. Two Kol candidates appeared at the last Entrance examination from the Ranchi School, and one passed, gaining a junior scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, which he now holds in the Burdwan Maharaja's College. This is the first instance of a pupil of aboriginal birth being successful at any University examination. Five candidates from this division passed the middle scholarship examination, 24 the upper primary, and 150 the lower primary. A part of the educational work in Chota Nagpore is in the hands of four missionary societies, namely, the Berlin Evangelical, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Free Church of Scotland, and St. Xavier's, nearly all of which are extending their operations. In the Orissa Tributary Mehals, the special schools for the education of aborigines are the Sonthal schools in Mourbhunj, the Bhuyan schools in Keonjhur, and the cess schools in the Khondmals. There has been some loss of pupils in the Sonthal schools, attributed to a panic created by the untimely death of the Sonthal inspecting pundit, and of a promising Sonthal boy who had passed the minor scholarship examination. Mr. Metcalfe, the Superintendent of the Mehals, remarks:—"The Sonthal inspecting pundit was a young man who had shown great zeal in the cause of Sonthal education, and his death was looked upon as a mark of displeasure of the offended gods." Incidents of this kind show how imperious is the necessity of extending education among a people who are governed by such influences.

Indigenous Education.

37. The total number of indigenous schools on the returns fell from 2,512 to 2,234, but the number of their pupils increased from 27,339 to 29,749. The maktabs and madrassas increased from 940 to 1,302, chiefly in Eastern Bengal. It is stated that the maktabs in Chota Nagpore and in Behar are gradually losing their importance from a secular point of view, owing to the adoption of Hindi as the court language, and that Hindus do not now use these schools as they formerly did for the acquisition of Persian. The number of tols in Bengal decreased from 1,088 to 577, owing to the unauthorised exclusion of tols with less than ten pupils in the Patna Division. "Tols all over the country," the Director remarks, "are generally attended by but few pupils, owing to the fact that the pundit has, in conformity with immemorial tradition, to maintain as well as to teach his scholars. The average number of pupils in a tol is in fact only eight or nine, and in a return of the indigenous agencies of instruction it is necessary to show all that exist." In any future scheme that may be devised for the improvement and encouragement of the tols, it is probable that such encouragement will take the form of rewards to those pundits whose pupils pass a central examination. The pundits will be left to teach after their own methods, without compulsion of any kind from the inspecting officers of the Department; and in this point of view it is indifferent how many pupils a tol has. The Sanskrit title examination was held in April 1885, at which 106 candidates presented themselves and 36 passed—15 in literature, 18 in law, and 3 in philosophy. A second examination was held under the revised rules in February 1886, at which the number of candidates fell to 58

in consequence of the difficulty of the new standard. Of those who presented themselves, 36 again passed—28 in literature, 5 in law, and 3 in philosophy. The question of establishing a lower and preliminary standard of examination, in order to suit the tols, such as those of Behar, which are less advanced, is now under consideration. The Dacca *Sarasvat Samaj* held an examination in 1886, at which 233 candidates appeared from 59 tols. The standard appears to be much lower than that of the Sanskrit title examination, and the introduction of the proposed preliminary test would probably meet the requirements of the tols in Eastern Bengal.

38. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are given to Mr. Tawney for his careful administration of the department throughout the year, and to Mr. Croft for his able report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 74.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance, with special reference to paragraphs 1, 6, 16 and 23.

Circular No. 4.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and for communication to Magistrates of districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

W. C. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th February 1887

C. E. G. & others—Reg. No. 14520C—860—7-2-87.